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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It is an axiom in Grammar, that no sentence or passage is complete without a Verb expressed or understood. And as the use of the Verb itself is thus indispensably requisite, so equally is a full and complete knowledge of all the various inflections or modifications of this most important part of speech necessary, to ensure correctness of language and purity of expression.

To this end, all grammatical works treat largely of the Conjugation of the Verb, and general rules and examples are laid down for the advancement of the Student. But there is, perhaps, no language in existence whose Verbs are entirely reducible to such rules;—peculiarities and exceptions, more or less numerous, will ever be met with. To scarcely any language, ancient or modern, does this remark apply with greater force than to the French Tongue. And, although some French grammarians have entered freely into most of these exceptional cases, such is their extent, that it cannot be denied that the majority even of educated persons in France, would find it difficult to conjugate extempore many Verbs of their own language. But it is true also that in this age of progress—when everything is expected to be done with ease, comfort, and expedition—the amount of *time* and *trouble* required to look for the solution of a difficulty on French Verbs, even in the best of Grammars, is always greater than the inquirer can conveniently command; and then, it not unfrequently occurs that he is altogether frustrated in his attempts, or that he relies upon a solution which often, to his disappointment and grief, turns out to be as wrong as whatever is done by guessing. The truth of these observations must be equally apparent to those who have undergone the labour of acquiring a knowledge of the French Tongue, and to those engaged in imparting that knowledge. These facts suggested to the author (after a long and critical study of his subject) the idea of a compilation from the highest and most approved authorities, which

should indicate, in a simple and yet comprehensive manner, *all* the various modifications of Moods, Tenses, Persons, &c. of the whole vocabulary of French Verbs.

The utility of a work that points out, AT A GLANCE, any part of any Verb on which we may desire information (where such great irregularity exists), must be self-evident. And to none is such an aid so requisite as to the young Student of the French language, since by it, he will be enabled AT ONCE to arrive at the solution of difficulties, in which neither rule nor analogy could avail him.

December 1850.

NOTICE TO THE SECOND EDITION (condensed).

IN publishing this Edition of my "DICTIONNAIRE DES VERBES"—a work now admitted to be the only one affording a *ready reference* on *any* French Verb —I feel great pleasure in having this opportunity of returning my hearty thanks to the numerous patrons who kindly welcomed its first appearance. I am likewise grateful to the Reviewers who unanimously recommended the book for the use of both Students and Teachers of the French language.

AUGUSTE THIBAUDIN.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
May 25th, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

I AM at length most happy to state that the whole work has undergone a thorough revision—New Verbs have been inserted; the English acceptations, most carefully corrected; and all the table-marks, made to correspond. The Tables also are free from the few misprints that occurred in them, and the Appendix has been considerably improved. In short, I have spared no pains to render this New Edition worthy of the distinguished patronage and recommendation which the work already enjoys.

A. T.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
July 20th, 1869.

INTRODUCTION.

THE VERB.

WHETHER we speak or write, it is always to AFFIRM, to DENY, or to QUESTION; and the word which expresses this IDEA, is a VERB. Or, in more familiar language, Verbs are words such as we generally use after *I, thou, he, she, we, you,* or *they.* And if we watch our own conversation or reading, we shall soon perceive that many of these words must constantly fall from our lips or strike our ears, be traced by our pen, or meet our eyes. The use of this word is, therefore, of primary importance, and must have been so even from the first beginning of the formation of Language. But if we can speak so highly of the nature and character of the Verb in general, even where it appears under its most simplified form, as in the German and English Languages, what shall we say of its grammatical properties when we come to consider it in the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, or Spanish Languages, where it has so many Inflections, that is, where so many changes are made in its spelling, in order to express a difference of meaning as to Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Persons, and even Genders? When we observe that the Greek Verb τύπτω, for instance, has upwards of 500 different Inflections*—that in Latin, the Verb *amo* has more than eighty,—when we notice that, with few exceptions, every French Verb is made to change its forms *about fifty times,* each of these forms having a special meaning, or performing a par-

* Without including the various inflections of the several participles, as to genders, numbers, and cases.

ticular office,—when we reckon that from the 5,000 French Verbs (or thereabouts) no less than 250,000 different words are formed, which would of themselves, on the usual plan of Dictionaries, fill more than 1,500 pages in 8vo,—then it is that the importance of this part of speech becomes evident, that the utility of its *study* is obvious; then, indeed, its use and its grammatical properties combine together fully to justify in our eyes its dignified appellation of—THE VERB, or THE WORD.

From these considerations, but more particularly from this fact, that every French Teacher as well as his pupils—every French Writer or Speaker, must have ever felt the want of a COMPLETE and CORRECT VOCABULARY of these words—it has been my object in these few pages, not only to bring under the eye the full and correct spelling of these 250,000 Inflections (a task hitherto considered as impracticable), but also to arrange them all in such a Systematic Order as to enable even the youngest Student to refer to any one of them with ease and expedition.

In order to comprise this double advantage within the narrow compass of a small volume, this immense Vocabulary of words has been made to undergo an extensive and most accurate system of Classification. And whilst a Plan both economical, simple and uniform has been framed, wherein to exhibit all of them conspicuously to the Inquirer, a most ready Scheme of Reference has been devised to direct him to the particular place of each.

THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

In order to become at once familiar with the General PLAN of this Work, it may be well to consider it as composed of Two PRINCIPAL PARTS.

The FIRST PART is a complete DICTIONARY of the Present Infinitives of *all* the Verbs used in the French Language, with their general meaning in English*.

The SECOND PART exhibits a uniform series of Twenty-five TABLES, each Table occupying *two opposite pages*, headed by one of the twenty-five letters of the Alphabet. Thus, the *First Table* is lettered A; the *Second Table* is lettered B; the *Third* is lettered C; the next D; and so on to Z; so that any Table may easily be found by its Alphabetical Letter*.

In each of these Tables TEN or ELEVEN Verbs, as seen in the margin, are conjugated horizontally, that is, from left to right, in all their different MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS, PERSONS, &c., the order of the Tenses being shown at the *top* of the Tables*.

These *Ten* or *Eleven* Verbs are *numbered* in the margin, by the side of the Present Infinitive, downwards, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and sometimes 11; so that any of the Verbs contained in that SECOND PART of the Work may easily be referred to, by means of the *Letter* of the *Table* in which it is conjugated, and the *Marginal Number* under which it stands. Thus ..B 6, signifies Table B, number 6; that is, the 6th Verb in Table B; ..G 4, means the 4th Verb in Table G; ..T 2, is the second model in Table T.

Now, if we examine the FIRST PART of the Work, or DICTIONARY, and look therein for the Verb *Aller* (to go), for instance, we shall find it thus:—

Aller ..... B 6, to go, &c.*

From the foregoing observations, it is obvious that the *Table-mark* B 6, placed between this French Verb *Aller* and its corresponding English signification, is to show that it is conjugated in Table B, No. 6.

But in the same manner as *Aller*, EVERY VERB in the French Language is to be found in the FIRST PART of this Work, and *every one of them* is referred to its own conjugation in the *Tables* by its particular *Table-mark*.

Therefore, if we wish to see the full Conjugation of any French Verb, we have only to look for its Present Infinitive in the FIRST PART, or DICTIONARY, and there its *Table-Mark* will point out the particular TABLE, and the particular number where it is ready conjugated in the SECOND PART†.

* An inspection of the different *Parts* mentioned will enable the reader to understand these explanations, and fix them in the mind.

† Observe that the Verbs conjugated in the *Tables* are placed in Alphabetical order.

THE

APPENDIX

OR

THE THEORY OF FRENCH CONJUGATIONS.

The APPENDIX has for its object, to fix on the Student's memory the Practical information he may derive from the two preceding Parts. It contains FOUR consecutive LISTS for the CLASSIFICATION of Verbs:—first, of those ending in *er*; secondly, of those ending in *ir*; thirdly, of those ending in *oir*; fourthly, of those ending in *re*. And FOUR corresponding series of OBSERVATIONS on each division, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. To one of these Lists and Observations every Verb in the TABLES is referred by a special mark, found at the *end* of its conjugation. If we look, for instance, at the end of the conjugation of the Verb *Manger*, to eat (TABLE L, No. 9), we shall find this index (*er* 3,): which is to refer the inquirer to the List for the Classification of Verbs ending in *er*, Observation No. 3, found in the APPENDIX. That observation, explaining the use of the mute *e* placed in such Verbs between *g* and *a*, and *g* and *o*, is well calculated to impress more firmly on the mind of the Learner the peculiar spelling of all the Verbs of that Class. In this manner, TO EVERY VERB of the Language is appended an OBSERVATION on its Classification, Irregularities, Extent of Use, Difference of Accents or Pronunciation. The whole Work is, therefore, not only a complete expositor of ALL the Inflections of French Verbs, but it forms a most accurate and comprehensive Method, whereby any person may the more easily acquire or impart a full Practical and Theoretical knowledge of ALL the French Conjugations.

CONJUNCTIONS.

An Alphabetical List of these Words, with the Moods they govern, will be found at the end of the DICTIONARY, or First Part.

PARTICIPLES.

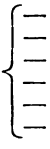
AS PARTICIPLES, both PRESENT and PAST, offer the greatest difficulties in the *Syntax* of French Verbs, according to their particular connexion with the other words of a sentence, I have inserted, *at the end* of the FIRST PART, separate Tables of Rules for their right spelling.

But as I have exhibited them under an aspect which may not appear, at first sight, altogether in accordance with the gravity of the subject, I must here beg my Reader to observe, that it is not only my own private opinion, that—*what pleases most the eye of youth, is the soonest fixed in their mind*, but that it is also the view entertained by no less an authority than LOCKE himself, who thus wrote:—

> "He that requires the attention and application of youth, should endeavour to make what he proposes as grateful and agreeable as possible."

CONJUGATION.

CONJUGATION, in French CONJUGAISON, signifies, as a term of grammar, the *joining-together* of the various modifications of a Verb, placing them all as

under *one yoke* or *brace.* 

Agreeably to this literal and true definition of the word, I will present to the Reader the full Conjugation of all French Verbs, one after another; that is, I will *bring together*, under *one view*, the different forms that each of them assumes, exhibiting those forms in their most natural and regular succession

of MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS, PERSONS, &c.,

beginning with the PRESENT INFINITIVE of each, and ending with its PARTICIPLES, as more fully explained in the subsequent *Paradigm.*

PARADIGM

OR

TABLEAU-MODÈLE OF FRENCH CONJUGATIONS.

The Plan on which I have exhibited in the TABLES, or SECOND PART of this work, the Conjugation of French Verbs is so simple, so uniform that, for those who have a general idea of French grammar, no further explanation is required. Yet, in order that nothing may be wanting on my part, either to facilitate its comprehension to English Persons not quite so familiar with the subject, or to afford to Teachers an easy way of explaining it to their younger Pupils, I have thought that a few preliminary instructions, clearly and fully illustrated in a PARADIGM, drawn up in uniformity with those TABLES, might not, as an INTRODUCTION to them, be found altogether superfluous.

EXPLANATION OF THE PARADIGM.

The subsequent PARADIGM contains six different *Formulæ* of Conjugations, as numbered in the margin: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Their successive study is calculated to produce a double result:—First, that of exhibiting at once to the Learner a most extensive view of the general mechanism of French Conjugations, in those of the two verbs *Parler* and *Agir*;—Secondly, that of leading him, step by step, and with comparatively no effort either of intellect or memory, to a right understanding of the Conjugations in the TABLES or SECOND PART of this work.

The 1st Formula

Shows how a French verb is to be gone through, with its corresponding English verb, line for line, in the regular succession of all its MOODS, TENSES, PERSONS, &c., as indicated at the top of the *Table*—beginning with the INFINITIVE *Present*, and ending with its PARTICIPLES.—In the performance of this most important Task, the first thing to be noticed is, the natural and symmetrical *Disposition* of the different *moods*, whether Personal or Impersonal. Thus the INFINITIVE PRES. and the PARTICIPLES being without Persons, are placed:—the former at the *beginning* of the Conjugation, the latter at the *end**.

The INDICATIVE and SUBJUNCTIVE moods

are Personal:—the former will always stand on the *left-hand page*, and the latter on the *right*. Here observe that although the CONDITIONAL and the IMPERATIVE are moods of themselves, yet no one can dispute their respective rights to the title of Subjunctive moods.

As to the ORDER of the TENSES in each Personal mood, it is most simple, combining regularity with propriety: thus, though the CONDITIONAL is restored to its natural rank in the Subjunctive mood, yet it is not severed from the company of its correlative the FUTURE. The IMPERATIVE, which in reality only consists of the parts indicated by the index ☞ (the two 3rd persons being always borrowed from the Present Subjunct.) must naturally yield the precedence to the other Tenses. The PARTICIPLES, both Present and Past, being often used as adjectives (and sometimes as nouns), in which cases *e* unaccented is added to them for their Feminine, and *s* for their plural; this peculiarity, and some other reasons, have induced me to place them together by themselves*.

Here notice that, as English verbs are *of themselves* more or less deficient in certain moods and tenses, the English student ought to pay particular attention to the general manner in which the English verb (*to*) *speak* is made in the Paradigm to answer the different offices of

* It is more convenient, however, when learners have to repeat verbs by heart, that they should say the Participles (Pres. and Past) immediately after the Infinitive Present.

the *Moods, Tenses, Numbers* and *Persons* of the French verb *Parler*, in order that he may apply this knowledge to other conjugations. In conjunction with this remark, it may be added that—*I am speaking*, or *I do speak*, &c. for the PRESENT IND.—*I did speak, &c.*, for the PRETERITE IND.—*I will speak, &c.* for the FUTURE—*I would* or *could speak*, &c., for the CONDITIONAL, would often answer as well as the expressions which I have given in those respective Tenses. Now, that the Tyro may test his proficiency in this particular, he is next introduced to:—

The 2nd Formula,

Where he will be required to repeat again the same verb, with its English, just in the same manner as before, but *without seeing the English.* When this 2nd step is satisfactorily taken, the 3rd will appear as a mere repetition of it. But—

The 3rd Formula,

Independently of its use, as exhibiting, in the conjugation of *Agir*, to *act*, the general inflections of a large class of French verbs (for which consideration I would recommend it to be read aloud carefully several times), is set here for the special purpose of training up the Pupil to the practice of *changing* the pronoun *je* into *j'* before a verb beginning with a *vowel* or *h mute*, and of *articulating* the final *s* of *nous, vous*, and *ils* with the initial vowel of such a verb, as he is reminded to do by this sign of union ‿ placed between them*.

The 4th Formula.

It is now confidently expected, after the preceding exercises, that the Learner will be able to go through the conjugation of either *Parler* or *Agir*, in the same manner as before, but without requiring the constant repetition of the pronouns: *je, tu, il, nous, vous, ils*; and that of the word *que* or *qu'* in some tenses of the Subj., which would only fill the paper without offering any real advantage to the student. When a little practice on this Formula shall have perfected him in this 4th step, the way will be laid clear and smooth for the next:

The 5th Formula.

In this, I explain the *use of the Tiret* (—), a conventional sign so plentifully seen in this work, and to which I am so much indebted for the important service it has rendered me in my Economy of French Conjugations, that I must solicit in its favour a strict observance of attention and respect due to its temporary office and position here. Wherever met with in this work, it stands for *the first part* of the verb to be conjugated. Thus, in conjugating *Par—ler*, it will stand for *par*: making of this 5th Formula a mere repetition of the 4th in a more reduced form. But further than this:—

The 6th Formula

Exemplifies the *Universality of the Tiret* (—) by showing that, with its use, the same model may be made to represent at once the full conjugation of two or more verbs of the same ending and peculiarities. Thus *Pla-cer, Dépla-cer, Repla-cer* are completely conjugated on this 6th Formula; and it becomes evident that any of the following verbs *Rempla-cer, Déla-cer*, &c., which are conjugated as *Pla-cer*, and have the same peculiarities, need only be divided as *pla-cer*, and to be referred to it by a proper *mark* in order to enable the student to see their complete Conjugation*.

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* (*ir* 0.) at the end of the verb *Agir*, and (*er* 2.) at the end of *Placer*, refer to some Observations to be found in the APPENDIX.

	INDICATIVE MOOD.			
INFINITIVE PRES.	PRESENT IND.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE IND.	FUTURE.
1. Parler *to speak*	je parle I speak tu parles thou speakest il parle he speaks nous parlons we speak vous parlez you speak ils parlent they speak	je parlais I was speaking tu parlais thou wast speaking il parlait he was speaking nous parlions we were speaking vous parliez you were speaking ils parlaient they were speaking	je parlai I spoke tu parlas thou spokest il parla he spoke nous parlâmes we spoke vous parlâtes you spoke ils parlèrent they spoke	je parlerai I shall speak tu parleras thou wilt speak il parlera he will speak nous parlerons we shall speak vous parlerez you will speak ils parleront they will speak
2. Parler	je parle tu parles il parle nous parlons vous parlez ils parlent	je parlais tu parlais il parlait nous parlions vous parliez ils parlaient	je parlai tu parlas il parla nous parlâmes vous parlâtes ils parlèrent	je parlerai tu parleras il parlera nous parlerons vous parlerez ils parleront
3. Agir	j'agis tu agis il agit nous ‿agissons vous ‿agissez ils ‿agissent	j'agissais tu agissais il agissait nous ‿agissions vous ‿agissiez ils ‿agissaient	j'agis tu agis il agit nous ‿agîmes vous ‿agîtes ils ‿agirent	j'agirai tu agiras il agira nous ‿agirons vous ‿agirez ils ‿agiront
4. Parler	parle parles parle parlons parlez parlent	parlais parlais parlait parlions parliez parlaient	parlai parlas parla parlâmes parlâtes parlèrent	parlerai parleras parlera parlerons parlerez parleront
5. Par–ler	— le — les — le — lons — lez — lent	— lais — lais — lait — lions — liez — laient	— lai — las — la — lâmes — lâtes — lèrent	— lerai — leras — lera — lerons — lerez — leront
6. Pla–cer Dépla–cer Repla–cer	— ce — ces — ce — çons — cez — cent	— çais — çais — çait — cions — ciez — çaient	— çai — ças — ça — çâmes — çâtes — cèrent	— cerai — ceras — cera — cerons — cerez — ceront

TO THE TABLES.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

CONDITIONAL.	PRESENT SUBJ.	PRETERITE SUBJ.	IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLES.
je parlerais I should speak tu parlerais thou wouldst speak il parlerait he would speak nous parlerions we should speak vous parleriez you would speak ils parleraient they would speak	que je parle that I may speak que tu parles that thou mayst speak qu'il parle that he may speak que nous parlions that we may speak que vous parliez that you may speak qu'ils parlent that they may speak	que je parlasse that I might speak que tu parlasses that thou mightst speak qu'il parlât that he might speak que nous parlassions that we might speak que vous parlassiez that you might speak qu'ils parlassent that they might speak	..... ☞ parle speak (thou) qu'il parle let him speak ☞ parlons let us speak ☞ parlez speak (ye) qu'ils parlent let them speak	PRESENT. parlant speaking ——— PAST. parlé .... m. s. parlés.... m. p. parlée .. f. s. parlées .. f. p. spoken
je parlerais tu parlerais il parlerait nous parlerions vous parleriez ils parleraient	que je parle que tu parles qu'il parle que nous parlions que vous parliez qu'ils parlent	que je parlasse que tu parlasses qu'il parlât que nous parlassions que vous parlassiez qu'ils parlassent	..... ☞ parle qu'il parle ☞ parlons ☞ parlez qu'ils parlent	parlant ——— parlé .... m. s. parlés.... m. p. parlée.... f. s. parlées .. f. p.
j'agirais tu agirais il agirait nous ‿agirions vous ‿agiriez ils ‿agiraient	que j'agisse que tu agisses qu'il agisse que nous ‿agissions que vous ‿agissiez qu'ils ‿agissent	que j'agisse que tu agisses qu'il agît que nous ‿agissions que vous ‿agissiez qu'ils ‿agissent	..... ☞ agis qu'il agisse ☞ agissons ☞ agissez qu'ils ‿agissent	agissant ——— agi ..... † † *Voir au Dict.* (*ir* 0.)
parlerais parlerais parlerait parlerions parleriez parleraient	q. parle q. parles q. parle q. parlions q. parliez q. parlent	q. parlasse q. parlasses q. parlât q. parlassions q. parlassiez q. parlassent	..... ☞ parle q. parle ☞ parlons ☞ parlez q. parlent	parlant ——— parlé .... m. s. parlés.... m. p. parlée .. f. s. parlées .. f. p.
— lerais — lerais — lerait — lerions — leriez — leraient	q. — le q. — les q. — le q. — lions q. — liez q. — lent	q. — lasse q. — lasses q. — lât q. — lassions q. — lassiez q. — lassent	..... ☞ — le q. — le ☞ — lons ☞ — lez q. — lent	— lant ——— — lé .... m. s. — lés.... m. p. — lée .. f. s. — lées .. f. p.
— cerais — cerais — cerait — cerions — ceriez — ceraient	q. — ce q. — ces q. — ce q. — cions q. — ciez q. — cent	q. — çasse q. — çasses q. — çât q. — çassions q. — çassiez q. — çassent	..... ☞ — ce q. — ce ☞ — çons ☞ — cez q. — cent	— çant — cé .... m. s. — cés .. m. p. — cée .. f. s. — cées .. f. p. (*er* 2.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. After the foregoing Exercises, no doubt the Learner could read easily in the TABLES the Conjugation of any verb; but he should likewise learn some by heart; and the following General Observations, or any such, as the Master's experience will suggest, made in due time, will be found well calculated to assist the Pupil's memory in retaining their various modifications.
2. The first observation I would submit is: that verbs which have a *similar* termination in the *Pres. Infinitive* are generally conjugated *alike*. This principle, which I have fully exemplified in four separate Lists, in the APPENDIX to this work, will point out, on mere inspection, the choice of verbs to be learnt by heart.
3. The SYNOPSIS, at the beginning of the Appendix, may be examined with advantage; for a careful comparison of its contents will at once show:—
4. —(*a*) That the Inf. Pres. has 4 different terminations; (*b*) that the Pres. Part.,—the Imperfect Ind.,—the Future,—the Condit.,—and the Pres. Subj. have each only one termination; (*c*) that the Past Part. m. s. ends in 4 different letters.
5. —That the Pret. Ind. and the Pret. Subj. have each 4 different series of terminations, bearing analogy to one another.
6. —That the Singular of the Pres. Ind., and of the Imperative, has 6 different terminations (those of the Imperat. much resembling those of the Pres. Ind.); whilst the Plural, in all cases, ends in *ons, ez, ent*.—As to the different persons of different tenses, it will show:—
7. —That the 1*st person* { *sing.* generally ends in *s*, * never in *t*. *plur.* almost always ends in *ons* *1 } *1 except in the *Preterite Ind.*
8. —That the 2*nd person* { *sing.* almost always ends in *s*, † never in *t*. *plur.* almost always ends in *ez* *2 } *2 except in the *Preterite Ind.*
9. —That the 3*rd person* { *sing.* generally ends in *t*, ‡ never in *s*. *plur.* almost always ends in *ent* *3 } *3 except in the *Future.*
10. — That the 1st & 2nd *persons plur.* always end } in { *ons* / *ez* } in the { *Present Ind.* ‖ / *Future* and *Imperative*; ‖ } and in { *ions* / *iez* } in the { *Imperfect*, *Conditional*, *Pres. Subj.* ‖ & *Pret. Subj.* }
11. The Table for the FORMATION OF TENSES, also found in the Appendix, will likewise greatly assist the Pupil's memory; yet, at present, it may be sufficient to notice (but with special attention) the *five* Primitive Tenses, which are:—The Present Inf.; the Present Part.; the Past Part.; the Sing. of the Present Ind.; and the Preterite Ind.

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* Except in the Future, in the Pres. Subj., and Preterite Subj., &c.—† Except in the Imperative of all the verbs of the 1st Conjugation, &c.—‡ Except in the Fut., Imperat., and Present Subj., &c.—‖ N.B. *Avoir, Etre, Aller, Dire* and *Redire, Faire* and its Compounds, present a few more exceptions to Rules 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

12. As to PRONUNCIATION, it may be observed that the final *e*, *es* and *ent*, more generally met with, in the Present Ind.—the Present and Pret. Subj.—and in the Imperative,

have an *obscure* sound, as in	je mène tu mène*s* il mène .... ils mèn*ent*	or have *no* sound *at all*, as in	que j'essui*e* que tu essui*es* qu'il essui*e* .... qu'ils essui*ent*	when after a *sounded* vowel.

13. The same may be said of the *e* which precedes the terminations *rai*, *ras*, *ra*, &c., and *rais*, *rais*, *rait*, &c. of the Future and Conditional of verbs ending in ER,

as in { j'appell*er*ai / je lèv*er*ai / je jett*er*ai } &c. .... and { j'emploi*er*ais / j'essai*er*ais / je pri*er*ais } &c.

14. Also, that the Pres. Infinitive,—the 1st Pers. Sing. of the Preterite Ind.—and the Past Participle of all the verbs ending in ER, without a single exception, are always

pronounced *alike*, as: { parl*er* *to* speak / je parl*ai* I spoke / parl*é* spoken } though spelt differently.

15. Again, that the three Pers. Sing. of the Preterite Ind., and the Past Participle of most verbs ending in *ir* are also pronounced alike, though spelt differently.
16. That the three Pers. Sing., and the 3rd Pers. Plur. of the Imperfect Ind., of the Conditional, and of the Pres. Subj. are always pronounced alike.
17. That the Penultimate Syllables *e*, *é*, *ou* and *u* of a primitive tense are generally changed into a broader sound, whenever the next syllable in the derivative person ends in *e*, *es* or *ent*, as in:—*Levant*, que je *lève*; *Recevant*, que je *reçoive*; *Prenant*, que tu *prennes*; *Venant*, qu'il *vienne*; *Espérant*, *qu'ils espèrent*; *Voulant*, que je *veuille*; *Pouvant*, que je *puisse*; *Mourant*, qu'ils *meurent*; *Buvant*, qu'ils *boivent*, &c. &c.
18. That a circumflex accent (^) is always (*Haïr* excepted) to be found in the 1st and 2nd Persons Plur. of the Preterite Ind.; and in the 3rd Person Sing. of the Preterite Subj.
19. Lastly, observe:—that in conjugating verbs ending in RER in the Pres. Infinitive, such as *Espé*RER, *Pleu*RER, *Ser*RER, and about two hundred others, the R of the penultimate syllable RE in the terminations—RE*rai* and RE*rais*, &c. of the *Fut.* and *Cond.*, must be *strongly articulated*, in order that the persons of those two tenses may not be mistaken for some other parts of the same verb. Thus, for instance: *j'espérai* and *j'espé*R*erai*; *je pleurais* and *je pleu*RE*rais*; *nous se*R*rions* and *nous se*RRE*rions*, conveying different ideas, must likewise strike the ear differently.
20. In conclusion, and as bearing some analogy to the preceding remark, it may be added that the double *r*, in the terminations R*rai* and R*rais*, &c. of the *Fut.* and *Cond.* of the verbs *Mourir*, *Courir*, *Acquérir* and their 12 derivatives, must both be pronounced forcibly; and this for the sake of distinguishing the *Conditional* from the *Imperfect*, or from the 1st and 2nd Pers. Plur. of the *Pres. Subj.*; and the 1st and 2nd Pers. Plur. of the *Fut.* from the same persons of the *Pres. Ind.* Thus: *je courais* and *je cou*R*rais*, *nous courions* and *nous cou*R*rions*, &c. must be pronounced *differently*.
21. That such is the reason of this peculiarity must appear evident from the fact, that all the other verbs, namely: *Envoyer*, *Renvoyer*, *Choir*, *Déchoir*, *Echoir*, *Rechoir*, *Voir*, *Entrevoir*, *Revoir*, and *Pouvoir*, in which the *rrai* and *rrais*, &c. of the *Fut.* and *Cond.*, are pronounced with a single *r*, are verbs in which the *Imperfect*, &c. are, in other respects, spelt very differently from the *Future* and *Conditional*.

END OF THE INTRODUCTION.

PART FIRST.

THE DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

Signs and Abbreviations used in the following Dictionary.

Q 6
O 2 } &c. Each TABLE-MARK refers to the TABLES or SECOND PART of the work, and indicates the Alphabetical order of the Table, and the Marginal Number at which the corresponding Verb is conjugated therein.
B 5

to. The Reader is recommended to *repeat*, before each *English Infinitive*, the Preposition *to*, which has been suppressed in the DICTIONARY in order to save room. Thus: *Abaisser*..lower, lower one's self, should be read: *to* lower, *to* lower one's self.

(se) *or* (s') Indicates a Verb which is always, or may often be, used *Reflectively* or *Pronominally*, as: *Repentir*..(se); *Abstenir*..(s'); *Accorder*..(& s')..

..*de*.. Is placed after a French Verb, to denote that it generally requires that Preposition before the next Verb which it governs in the *Present* of the *Infinitive*, as: *Abstenir*..(s') *de*..(S'abstenir *de* parler).

..à.. Is placed after those Verbs which more generally require that Preposition before the next *Pres. Infinitive*, as: *Aimer*..*à*..(Aimer *à* parler).

..*.. Is placed after those which govern the next Verb in the Pres. Infinitive, without any Preposition, as *Aimer mieux*..*..(Aimer mieux écrire que parler).

..)).. This sign indicates that the Verb after which it comes is quite obsolete now, or scarcely ever to be met with, as: *Aaiser*..))..*Abécher*..))..

'H Read the note heading the series of verbs beginning with the letter H.

– It may not be superfluous to state that this dash—or *trait d'union*, seen throughout the work, distinguishing the part of a Verb which is invariable, from that which is inflected, should not be used in writing.

V. OBS. APP. Besides the usual grammatical abbreviations, EX. stands for *Example*; V. for *Voir* or See; FR. for *French*; ACAD. for *French Academy*; OBS. for *Observation*; APP. for *Appendix*. The following

abbreviations { (agri.) .... stand for verbs used in .... agricultural .. (chém.) .... chemical .... (feud.) .... feudal ..... (manu.) .... manufacturing (med.) .... medical .... (mil.) .... military .... (mus.) .... music ..... (nav.) .... naval ..... (print.) .... printing .... (surg.) .... surgical .... } phraseology.

A UNIVERSAL AND

CRITICAL DICTIONARY

OF

FRENCH VERBS,

WITH

TABLE-MARKS

TO THE FULL CONJUGATION OF EACH, AND THEIR GENERAL ACCEPTATIONS IN ENGLISH.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Aai–ser ..))	Q 6	to ease, relieve.
Abais–ser (& s') à	O 2	lower, lower one's self.
Abali–éner..)) ..	B 5	transfer an estate.
Abalour–dir	B 10	render heavy or dull.
Abandon–ner ..	G 8	abandon, leave.
Abasour–dir (& s')	B 10	stun, deafen, astound.
Abâtar–dir.....	B 10	corrupt, debase.
A–battre ..(& s')	C 5	pull down, fell, fall.
Ab–ayer..))	I 1	wait in abeyance.
Abc–éder	P 9	to turn to an abcess.
Ex.: Cette tumeur *abcédera* bientôt. (ACAD.)		
Abdi–quer.....	L 10	abdicate, resign.
Abéau–sir..(& s')	K 3	(nav.) become finer.
Ab–écher ..)) ..	O 3	feed little birds.
Abec–quer.....	L 10	feed little birds.
Ab–équer	A 1	feed little birds.
The three above verbs have the same meaning; but the first (*Abécher*) is now almost obsolete, whilst the third (*Abéquer*) having all its parts spelt and pronounced according to the rules of French prosody, is more generally used than the second.		
Abéqu–eter (& s')	K 6	seize each other's beak
Abéqui–ter	E 2	fly on horseback.
Abé–tir..(& s')..	C 2	stupify, get stupid.
Abhor–rer	A 9	abhor, detest.
Abî–mer (& s') ..	B 4	destroy, get spoiled.
Abju–rer	K 11	abjure, forswear.
Ablu–er.....	T 1	wash lightly over.
Abo–lir	P 6	abolish, annul.
Abon–der	F 10	abound, overflow.
Abon–ner..(& s')	G 8	subscribe for.
Abon–nir (& s')..	I 9	better, improve.
Abor–der	F 10	accost, land, board.
Abor–ner ..)) ..	G 8	bound, mark out.
Abou–cher.....	D 9	bring together.
Abou–quer	L 10	add fresh salt to old.
Abou–ter	G 10	place end to end.
Abou–tir ..à....	C 2	border on, end.
Ab–oyer.....	P 4	bark, bay.
Abra–quer.....	L 10	(nav.) haul taut.
Abr–éger	A 2	abridge, shorten.
Abreu–ver (& s')	L 1	to water, to drink.
Abrévi–er ..)) ..	Q 5	use abbreviations.
Abr–eyer ..)) ..	A 3	(nav.) shelter, becalm.
Ex.: Quand le vent est arrière, les voiles d'arrière *abreient* celles de devant.		
Abri–ter.....	E 2	shelter, screen.
Abro–ger	L 6	abrogate, repeal.
Abru–tir (& s')..	C 2	brutalize, get stupid.
Absen–ter (s') ..	D 7	absent one's self.
Absor–ber	G 2	absorb, imbibe.
Ab–soudre.....	A 4	absolve, acquit.
Abs–tenir (s') de	V 1	abstain, refrain.
Abster–ger.....	L 9	wash clean (wounds).
Abs–traire ..!...	V 3	abstract, separate.
Abu–ser (& s') ..	V 7	abuse, mistake.
Abu–ter.....	R 4	touch end to end.
Académi–ser	Q 6	draw from a model.
Acagnar–der (s')	F 10	grow slothful.
Acca–bler	A 5	overwhelm, oppress.
Accapa–rer	N 11	forestall, monopolize.
Acca–rer	N 11	confront (prisoners).
Acc–éder	P 9	accede, agree.
Accél–érer.....	H 11	accelerate, hasten.
Accen–ser	O 6	lease, let out.
Accentu–er	T 1	accentuate.
Accep–ter	S 4	accept, receive.
Accla–mer.....	B 4	greet with acclamations.
Acclam–per)) ..	U 2	clamp.
Acclima–ter	F 8	acclimatize.
Accoin–ter (s') ..	E 8	become intimate.
Accola–der	F 10	embrace, dub.
Acco–ler	X 8	embrace, join.
Accommo–der ..	F 10	accommodate, adjust.
Accompa–gner ..	J 8	accompany.
Accom–plir	H 4	accomplish.
Accor–der (& s')	F 10	grant, agree.
Acco–rer	A 9	prop, stay.
Accos–ter (& s')	S 4	accost, come up to.
Acco–ter	E 8	prop up, lean on.
Accou–cher	D 9	deliver, bring forth.
Accou–der (s') ..	F 10	lean on one's elbow.
Accou–er	K 8	tie (horses) together.
Accou–pler	A 6	couple, pair.
Accour–cir.....	A 10	shorten, abridge.
Accou–rir	F 2	run to, hasten to.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Accou-trer	H 8	accoutre, dress up.
Accoutu-mer ..	J 7	accustom, use.
Accrédi-ter	E 2	accredit, authorize.
Accro-cher	D 9	hook on, hang up.
Accroire (*faire*)		to make one believe.

This verb is only used in the Pres. Infinitive with the Verb *faire*, to make, as *faire accroire*....., to make believe.....; *en faire accroire à*..., to impose upon...; *s'en faire accroire*..., to be conceited. The verb *faire* alone is conjugated in all its forms, and the Inf. *accroire* is simply added to it.

Ac-croître (& s')	F 5	augment, increase.
Accrou-pir (s') ..	F 6	squat, cower.
Accueill-ir	F 7	receive, welcome.
Accu-ler	D 3	drive into a corner.
Accumu-ler	D 3	accumulate.
Accu-ser (& s') de	V 7	accuse, acknowledge.
Ac-érer	H 11	steel, sharpen.
Achalan-der	F 10	get customers.
Achar-ner (& s')	G 8	set on, be enraged.
Achemi-ner (& s')	G 5	forward, advance.
Ach-eter	A 7	purchase, buy.

Ex.: Qui bon l'*achète*, bon le boit. (ACAD.)

Ach-ever ..de..	L 4	finish, end.
Acidi-fier	D 6	render acid.
Acidu-ler	D 3	make sour.
Aci-érer	H 11	change iron into steel.
Acoqui-ner (& s')	G 5	entice, allure.
Ac-quérir	A 8	acquire, get, buy.
Acquê-ter ..)) ..	Q 2	(law) acquire.
Acquies-cer	Q 8	acquiesce, yield.
Acquit-ter (& s')	Q 9	acquit, pay, perform.
Ac-ter	S 4	draw up deeds (as a notary).
Action-ner	G 8	sue at law.
Acti-ver	Q 7	accelerate, urge on.
Adap-ter (& s') ..	S 4	adapt, apply.
Addition-ner	G 8	add, sum up.
Adh-érer	H 11	adhere, stick (to).
Adi-rer	G 3	(law) lose, mislay.
Adj-oindre	K 7	associate, adjoin.
Adju-ger	K 10	adjudge, award.
Adju-rer	K 11	adjure, summon.
Ad-mettre	M 4	admit, allow of.
Adminis-trer ..	H 8	administer.
Admi-rer	G 3	admire, wonder at.
Admon-éter	S 1	warn, admonish.
Adoni-ser (& s')	Q 6	dress out, dress fine.
Adon-ner (s') ..	G 8	give one's self to.
Adop-ter	P 7	adopt, affiliate.
Ado-rer	A 9	adore, worship.
Ados-ser (& s') ..	O 2	put *or* stand back to back.
Adou-ber	G 2	mend, repair.
Adou-cir	A 10	soften, smooth.
Adres-ser (& s')	O 2	address, apply.
Adui-re ..))	E 5	bring customers to.
Adu-ler	D 3	adulate, fawn upon.
Adult-érer	H 11	adulterate.
Ad-venir	X 1	occur, happen, chance.

This impersonal verb is also spelt without the *d* (*Avenir*). Ex.: *Advienne* que pourra.—Il en *adviendra* or *aviendra* ce qu'il pourra. Happen what may.

A-érer	H 11	air, purify a place.
Aéri-ser	Q 6	air by fumigation.
Affa-dir	B 10	cloy, render insipid.
Affai-blir	H 7	weaken, allay.
Affais-ser (& s')	O 2	sink, weigh down.
Affai-ter	D 7	tame a hawk.
Affa-ler	S 11	lower, overhaul.
Affa-mer	I 8	famish, starve.
Afféa-ger	M 10	(law) to enfeoff.
Affec-ter ..de..	S 4	affect, assume.
Affection-ner ..	G 8	love, be fond of.
Aff-éner	B 5	feed with hay.
Aff-érer	H 11	(law) to apportion.
Affer-mer	I 8	farm, rent.
Affer-mir (& s') ..	J 10	strengthen, get firm.
Affi-cher	D 9	post up, publish.
Af-fier	D 6	propagate (trees).
Affi-ler	O 9	sharpen, whet.
Affili-er	Q 5	affiliate, adopt.
Affi-ner	G 5	refine metals, &c.
Affir-mer	I 8	affirm, assert.
Affla-chir ..)) ..	J 5	become or render flabby.
Affleu-rer	A 9	level, smooth.
Affli-ger (& s') de	E 10	afflict, grieve.
Afflu-er	T 1	flow, abound.
Affo-ler (& s') ..	X 8	infatuate, dote on.
Affo-lir	P 6	grow foolish.
Affo-rer ..))	A 9	assize or set the price.
Affour-cher	D 9	moor, or moor across.
Affourra-ger	M 10	give forage to.
Affrai-chir	J 5	freshen (of the wind).
Affran-chir	J 5	enfranchise, free.
Affr-éter	S 1	freight, hire a ship.
Affrian-der	F 10	render dainty, allure.
Affrio-ler	X 8	allure, entice, decoy.
Affron-ter	E 8	face, affront, brave.
Affu-bler	A 5	wrap up, muffle up.
Affû-ter	R 4	sharpen, mount.
Afisto-ler	X 8	to dress up.
Aga-cer	P 1	tease, set on edge.
Agen-cer	Q 8	arrange, set in order.
Agenouill-er (s')	M 7	kneel, kneel down.
Agglom-érer	H 11	agglomerate.
Aggluti-ner	G 5	agglutinate, unite.
Aggra-ver	L 1	aggravate.
Agio-ter	P 7	gamble in the stocks.
A-gir	B 1	act, do, deal.

† Its Past Part. *Agi* is invariable.

Agi-ter	E 2	agitate, move, debate.
Agn-eler	B 9	to yean, to lamb.

Ex.: Une brebis qui *agnelle*. Elle *agnellera* bientôt.

Ago-nir	I 9	to clamour against; agonize; be dying.
Agoni-ser	Q 6	
Agra-fer	D 8	hasp, clasp.
Agran-dir	B 10	enlarge, increase.
Agré-er	B 2	accept, agree, please.
Agr-éger	A 2	receive, admit.
Agr-éner	B 5	pump a ship dry.
Agrif-fer (& s') ..	D 8	cling to, catch at.
Agrip-per	U 2	gripe at, snatch up.
Agrou-per	U 2	group (in painting).
Aguer-rir (& s') ..	D 10	to inure to war.
Aheur-ter (s') ..	P 7	persist in, stick to.
Ahu-rir	D 10	stun, astound.
Ai-der ..à.....	F 10	aid, help, assist.
Aig-ayer	I 1	wash, water (horses).

This verb is also spelt *Aiguayer*; but neither must be taken for *Egayer*.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ai-grir	B 3	make sour, irritate.
Aiguill-eter	K 6	tie with aigulets.
Aiguillon-ner ..	G 8	goad, sting, urge on.
Aigui-ser	Q 6	sharpen, whet.
Aiman-ter	D 7	rub with loadstone.
Ai-mer..à.....	B 4	love, like.
Ai-mer *mieux* *..	B 4	like better, to prefer.
Ai-rer	G 3	build an aërie.
Ajour-ner	G 8	adjourn, postpone.
Ajou-ter	G 10	add, join, put to.
Ajus-ter (& s')..	S 4	adjust, fit.
Alambi-quer(&s')	L 10	puzzle, refine upon.
Alangu-ir	K 9	render languid.
Alar-guer	G 7	bear off, take sea-room.
Alar-mer (& s')..	J 4	alarm, frighten.
Albumin-er	I 10	to albumenize.
Alcali-ser	Q 6	alkalize.
Alcooli-ser	Q 6	to alcoholize.
Alen-tir (& s') ..	C 2	render or get slow.
Al-éser	L 3	bore, widen, polish.
Alevi-ner	G 5	stock with fry.
Algébri-ser	Q 6	speak algebraically.
Ali-éner..(& s')	B 5	alienate, estrange.
Ali-gner (& s')..	T 9	lay out in a line.
Alimen-ter	D 7	nourish, maintain.
Alin-ger)).....	L 9	furnish with linen.
Ali-ter..(s').....	E 2	keep one's bed.
Allai-ter	E 2	suckle, nurse.
All-écher	O 3	allure, entice.
† Its Past Part. is: *All-éché; -échés; -échée; -échées.*		
All-éger.....	A 2	lighten, alleviate.
Allé-gir.....	X 10	make lighter, reduce.
Allégori-ser	Q 6	allegorize.
All-éguer	L 2	allege, adduce, quote.
Aller ....*....	B 6	to go, to be going.
(For *s'en aller*, to go away, see Z 5 and Z 6.)		
Alli-er (& s') ..	Q 5	ally, mix, match.
Allon-ger (& s')..	T 10	lengthen, stretch out.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Allon-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.*		
Allou-er	K 8	allow, grant.
Allu-mer (& s')..	J 7	light, kindle.
Alour-dir	B 10	make heavy *or* dull.
Al-oyer	P 4	give the legal alloy.
Alt-érer (& s') ..	H 11	alter, make thirsty.
Alter-ner	G 8	alternate, change.
Alu-ner	G 8	steep in alum water.
Amadou-er	K 8	coax, wheedle.
Amai-grir	B 3	make lean, grow lean.
Amalga-mer	B 4	amalgamate, mix up.
Amari-ner	G 5	man a prize.
Amar-rer	N 11	moor, make fast.
Amas-ser (& s')	O 2	heap up, gather.
Amatelo-ter	L 8	class a crew.
Ama-tir.....	C 2	deaden (gold or silver)
Ambition-ner ..	G 8	covet, thirst after.
Am-bler ..)) ..	A 5	amble, pace.
Am-brer	X 4	perfume with amber.
Am-écer	Q 10	cut, dress (vines).
Amélio-rer	A 9	ameliorate, better.
Aména-ger	M 10	cut wood to advanta-
Amen-der (& s')	F 10	amend, correct. [ge.
Am-ener	M 3	lead in, bring in.
Amenui-ser	Q 6	lessen, make thinner.
Amesu-rer..))..	K 11	appraise.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ameu-blir.....	H 7	assign as moveables.
Ameulon-ner ..	G 8	to stack (hay, &c.).
Ameu-ter (& s')	R 4	train (hounds), crowd.
Amidon-ner	G 8	stiffen with starch.
Amin-cir	A 10	make thinner.
Amnisti-er	Q 5	pardon (by amnesty).
Amodi-er	Q 5	farm out, lease (an es-
Amoind-rir	D 10	lessen, diminish. [tate.
Amol-lir	P 6	soften, mollify.
Amonc-eler (& s')	B 9	heap up, accumulate.
Ex.: Le vent *amoncelle* les sables. (ACAD.)		
Amor-cer	Q 8	bait, prime, allure.
Amor-tir	C 2	deaden, weaken.
Amoura-cher (s')	D 4	fall in love with.
Ampli-er	Q 5	(law) defer, postpone.
Ampli-fier.....	D 6	amplify, enlarge.
Ampu-ter	R 4	amputate, cut off.
Amu-rer	K 11	haul aboard the tack.
Amu-ser (& s')..	V 7	amuse, divert o.'s self.
Anagrammati-ser	Q 6	make anagrams.
Analy-ser	Q 6	analyze, parse.
Anastomo-ser (s')	P 8	to inosculate.
Anathémati-ser	Q 6	anathematize.
Anatomi-ser	Q 6	anatomize, dissect.
An-crer.....	B 7	anchor, cast anchor.
Anéan-tir	C 2	annihilate.
Anglai-ser.....	Q 6	nick, dock (horses).
Anglomani-ser(s')	Q 6	copy English manners
Animali-ser (s')	Q 6	become animalized.
Ani-mer (& s') à	B 4	animate, get animated
Ani-ser	Q 6	give a taste of anise.
Ann-eler	B 9	curl in ringlets.
Annex-er	Y 10	annex, unite.
Annihi-ler.....	O 9	annihilate.
Annon-cer.....	Q 8	announce, foretell.
Annoncha-lir (s')	P 6	become indolent.
Anno-ter	P 7	annotate, note down.
Annu-ler	D 3	annul, cancel.
Some double the *l* before *e mute*, Y 1 (see APP. obs. *er*, 14).		
Ano-blir	H 7	ennoble, render noble.
Ânon-ner	G 8	to hum and haw.
Anor-dir	B 10	(nav.) to blow north.
Antici-per.....	U 2	anticipate, forestall.
Antida-ter.....	F 8	antedate.
Antido-ter.....	F 8	give an antidote.
Anu-er	T 1	(in shooting) choose.
Anui-ter (s')	E 2	be benighted.
Aoû-ter	G 10	ripen, reap, cut corn.
Apai-ser (& s')..	Q 6	appease, get calm.
Apana-ger.....	M 10	grant an appanage.
Aper-cevoir (& s')	R 5	perceive, discover.
Apetis-ser (& s')	V 2	diminish, lessen.
Apié-trir (& s')	J 1	render or get shabby.
Api-quer	L 10	top a sail-yard.
Apit-oyer (& s')	P 4	move with pity, pity.
Apla-ner	G 8	nap cloth.
Apla-nir	I 9	level, make even.
Apla-tir (& s')..	C 2	flatten, get flat.
Aples-ter ..)) ..	S 4	unfurl the sails.
Apl-éter.....	S 1	(agr.) work quickly.
Apostasi-er	Q 5	apostatize.
Apos-ter	S 4	station, place a spy.
Apostill-er	O 10	add a postscript to.
Apostroph-er ..	I 10	apostrophize.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Apostu–mer))..	J 7	to suppurate.
Apothéo–ser	P 8	deify a man.
Appa–raître	N 10	appear (but for a short time.

Its Past Part. is *Appa-ru ;-rue ;-rus ;-rues ;* and is used with *être* and *avoir*, as: "Cet homme m'*est apparu* au moment où je le croyais bien loin."—(ACAD.) "Des spectres lui *sont apparus*, ou lui *ont apparu*."—(ID.) "Elle m'*est apparue* avec trop d'avantage."—(RACINE.) This observation applies also to *Disparaître*.

Appareill–er	I 4	match, pair, sail.
Apparen–ter (s')	D 7	get allied with.
Appares–ser (& s')	O 2	render and get lazy.
Appari–er (& s')	Q 5	pair, match.
Apparoir		(a law-term) *to* be evident.

This verb is only used in the Pres. Infin., and third pers. sing. of the Pres. Indi. where it makes...*il appert*, as: *il appert* par un tel acte...it appears by such an act, &c.

Appar–tenir	V 1	belong, appertain.
Appât–eler..)) ..	B 9	bait a hook or snare,
Appâ–ter	F 8	feed birds.
Appau–vrir	B 8	impoverish, render poor.
App–eler	B 9	call, appeal, name.
Appen–dre.....	V 10	hang up (in temples).
Appesan–tir	C 2	make heavy or dull.
App–éter	S 1	covet, desire.
Applau–dir(&s')de	B 10	applaud, praise one's self.
Appli–quer(&s')à	L 10	apply, set to.
Appoin–ter	E 8	appoint, point, sharpen.
Appor–ter	P 7	bring, fetch.
Appo–ser	P 8	set, insert, apply.
Appré–cier.....	R 10	value, appreciate.
Appréhen–der ..	F 10	apprehend, fear.
Ap–prendre ..à..	Q 1	learn, teach, hear.
Apprê–ter (& s') à	Q 2	prepare, get ready.
Apprivoi–ser(&s')	X 2	tame, grow tame.
Appro–cher (& s')	D 9	approach, draw near.
Approfon–dir....	D 10	deepen, search into.
Appropri–er	Q 5	appropriate, adapt.
Approu–ver	V 6	approve, approve of.
Approvision–ner	G 8	to provision.
Approxi–mer....	B 4	approximate.
App–uyer (& s')	I 2	to support, to rest.
Apu–rer	K 11	audit, purify.
Aram–ber	G 2	grapple a ship.
Ara–mer	B 4	stretch clothon a roller
Ara–ser	R 1	level (walls).
Arbal–éter.....	S 1	shore up, stay.
Arbi–trer	H 8	arbitrate, award.
Arbo–rer	A 9	hoist, set up.
Arc-bou–ter	G 10	prop, buttress.
Ardoi–ser	P 8	to slate.
Ar–éner	B 5	sink (of walls).
A–rer	N 11	drag (of an anchor).
Argen–ter	D 7	silver over.
Argo–ter	P 7	cut the top of a dead branch.
Argu–er	Y 2	argue, infer, accuse.

(See, in the APPENDIX, obs. *er*, 11 & 13.)

Argumen–ter....	D 7	argue, reason, reprove
Ar–mer (& s') ..	J 4	arm, arm one's self.
Armori–er	Q 5	set coats of arms.
Aromati–ser	Q 6	aromatize.
Arp–éger	A 2	perform *arpeggios*.
Arpen–ter	D 7	survey, measure (land)
Arquebu–ser)) ..	V 7	shoot with an arquebuse.
Ar–quer	L 10	bend, curve.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Arra–cher	D 4	pull off, snatch, wrest.
Arraison–ner	G 8	argue, talk about.
Arran–ger (& s')	L 9	arrange, settle, agree.
Arren–ter ..))..	D 7	rent out, let, lease out.
Arréra–ger.....	L 10	be in arrears.
Arrê–ter (& s') ..	Q 2	arrest, stop, stay.
Arrh–er	U 9	give earnest-money.
Arri–érer	H 11	delay (payments).
Arri–mer	B 4	stow, trim the hold.
Arri–ser	Q 6	lash the lower yards.
Arri–ver.....	Q 7	arrive, come, occur.
Arro–ger ..(s')..	L 6	arrogate, claim.
Arron–dir	B 10	round, make round.
Arro–ser.....	P 8	water, sprinkle over.
Articu–ler	D 3	articulate, pronounce.
Asper–ger	T 10	besprinkle.
Asphyxi–er (& s')	Q 5	to suffocate, to cause asphyxy.
Aspi–rer ....à..	G 3	inhale, aspirate.
Assaill–ir	V 5	assail, attack.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Assaill-i ;-ie ;-ie ;-ies.*

Assai–nir	I 9	render healthy.
Assaison–ner....	G 8	season (dishes, &c.).
Assassi–ner	G 8	assassinate, murder.
Ass–écher	O 3	dry up, drain.
Assem–bler (& s')	A 5	assemble, meet.
Ass–éner	B 5	strike (a blow).
Assen–tir	T 5	assent, consent.
As–seoir (& s')..	C 1	seat, set, sit down.

† Besides the forms exhibited in Table C 1 (the only ones admitted by the Fr. Academy), the following:—*assoyant*; j'*assois* (j'*asseois*); j'*assoyais*; j'*assoirai* (j'*asseoirai*, j'*asseyerai*, j'*asseierai*); j'*assoirais* (j'*asseoirais*, j'*asseyerais*, j'*asseierais*); que j'*assoie* (que j'*asseie* &c.), have also been used or suggested.

Assermen–ter ..	D 7	bind by an oath.
Asser–vir	R 2	enslave, subdue.
Assi–éger	A 2	besiege, beset.
Assi–gner....à..	T 9	assign, summon.
Assimi–ler.....	O 9	assimilate, compare.
Assis–ter	S 4	assist, help, attend.
Asso–cier (& s')..	R 10	associate, join.
Asso–ler.....	X 8	distribute the crops.
Assomb–rir (& s')	D 10	darken (of the weather)
Assom–mer	N 3	knock down.
Assor–tir	C 2	match, suit, sort.
Asso–ter (& s') ..	P 7	besot, be infatuated.
Assou–pir (& s')	F 6	make or be drowsy.
Assou–plir	H 4	render supple, soften.
Assour–dir.....	B 10	deafen, stun.
Assou–vir	R 2	satiate, glut, satisfy.
Assujé–tir (& s') à	C 2	subdue, subject.

This verb is also spelt thus: *Assujettir.*

Assu–rer (& s') ..	K 11	assure, insure, ascertain.
Astico–ter	P 7	vex about trifles.
Astr–eindre	U 10	force, restrain.
Aterm–oyer	P 4	defer payment.
Atta–bler ..(s')..	A 5	sit down at table.
Atta–cher (& s') à	D 4	attach, tie, fasten.
Atta–quer (& s')	L 10	attack, challenge.
Att–eindre	U 10	reach, attain.
Att–eler	B 9	put horses to, yoke.

Ex.: Dites au cocher qu'il *attelle*. (ACAD.)

Atten–dre (& s') à	V 10	wait, expect.
Attend–rir (& s')	D 10	make and get tender.
At–tenir))	V 1	adjoin, belong to.
Atten–ter	D 7	make an attempt on.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Atténu–er ..... :	T 1	attenuate, weaken.
Att–érer .. †	H 11	throw down, destroy.
Atté–rir	D 10	land, come on shore.
† The two above verbs are also spelt with double *r* (*Atterr-er*...Y 10; *Atterr-ir*...K 9).		
Attes–ter	S 4	attest, call to witness.
Attié–dir (& s') ..	B 10	cool, get lukewarm.
Atti–fer (& s') ..	D 8	bedizen, dress gaudily
Atti–rer (& s') ..	G 3	attract, draw, incur.
Atti–ser	Q 6	stir up, stir (the fire).
Atti–trer ..)) ..	H 8	suborn, appoint.
Attou–cher	D 9	touch, feel.
At–traire	V 3	entice, allure.
† Its Pres. Part. *Attrayant* is often used as an adj., and its Past Part. *Attrait*, as a noun.		
Attra–per	U 2	catch, get, reach.
Attrem–per	U 2	temper, dilute.
Attribu–er (& s')	T 1	attribute, ascribe.
Attris–ter (& s')	S 4	grieve, afflict.
Attrou–per (& s')	U 2	get together, flock.
Aubi–ner	G 5	to canter.
Augmen–ter	D 7	augment, increase.
Augu–rer	K 11	augur, conjecture.
Aumô–ner	G 8	bestow alms.
Au–ner	G 8	measure by the ell.
Auscul–ter.....	Q 9	(med.) to auscultate.
Authenti–quer ..	L 10	make authentic.
Autographi–er ..	Q 5	copy autographs.
Autori–ser .. à ..	Q 6	empower, authorize.
Ava–chir (& s') ..	J 5	flag, grow faint.
Ava–ler	S 11	swallow, devour.
Avan–cer (& s') ..	Q 8	advance, set forth.
Avanta–ger	M 10	favour, gratify.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Avanta-gé ;-gés ;-gée ;-gées.*		
Avari–er (& s') ..	Q 5	damage, get damaged.
Av–eindre ..)) ..	U 10	get out, fetch down.
A–venir))	X 1	(see Advenir).
Aventu–rer (& s')	K 11	venture, hazard.
Av–érer	H 11	prove, aver.
Aver–tir .. de ..	C 2	inform, warn.
Aveu–gler	C 3	blind, dazzle.
Avi–lir (& s') .. à	P 6	vilify, degrade.
Avi–ner	G 5	season with wine.
Aviron–ner	G 8	row, impel a boat.
Avi–ser (& s') de	Q 6	consider, bethink.
Avitaill–er.....	V 4	victual, provision.
Avi–ver	Q 7	brisk up, polish.
Avocas–ser	O 2	to be a pettifogger.
Avoir .... à	C 4	have, have to.
Avoisi–ner.....	G 5	border upon.
Avor–ter & *faire*	P 7	miscarry, render abortive.
Avou–er.....	K 8	own, avow, confess.
Av–oyer ..))	P 4	blow, freshen.
Avu–er	T 1	keep in sight *game*.
† This verb is also spelt *Aveu-er*...Y 2.		

B.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Babill–er	O 10	chatter, prattle.
Bâ–cher	U 7	cover with a tilt.
Bâ–cler	C 9	bar, harry over.
Badau–der	F 10	lounge, saunter.
Badigeon–ner ..	G 8	colour, white-wash.
Badi–ner	G 5	play, joke, trifle.
Bafou–er	K 8	baffle, mock, abuse.
Bâ–frer (& se) ..	H 5	stuff (with eating).
Baguenau–der ..	F 10	to trifle.
Ba–guer	G 7	baste with thread.
Baguet–ter)) ..	L 8	dust with a twig.
Bai–gner .. (& se)	T 9	bathe, wash, lave.
Bâill–er	V 4	gape, yawn.
This verb, with its first syllable long, signifies *to open the mouth wide involuntarily, showing a disposition for sleep, or a state of weariness*, and must not be taken for the next, nor for *Bayer*.		
Baill–er ..))	V 4	let out, lease, give.
N.B. Though this verb is now almost obsolete, its spelling and pronunciation must not be mistaken for those of the preceding. This observation is the more worthy of notice as in most of the Dictionaries printed in England, these two verbs are injudiciously spelt alike. See *Bâiller* and *Bayer*.		
Bâillon–ner	G 8	gag, stop the mouth.
Bai–ser	Q 6	kiss, embrace.
Baisot–ter	L 8	be always kissing.
Bais–ser (& se) ..	O 2	lower, stoop.
Bala–frer	H 5	gash, slash, cut.
Balan–cer à (& se)	Q 8	balance, waver, swing.
Bal–ayer .. R 3 or	I 1	sweep, clean out.
Balbuti–er	Q 5	stammer, stutter, lisp.
Bali–ser	Q 6	put up beacons.
Baliver–ner	G 8	trifle, tell tales.
Bal–ler	S 11	dance, float.
Ballon–ner (& se)	G 8	inflate, swell out.
Ballot–ter	L 8	toss, ballot, debate.
Balus–trer	H 8	put balustrades.
Bambo–cher	D 4	to have a spree.
Ban–der	F 10	bind up, bend.
Ban–ner	G 8	cover with a tilt.
Ban–nir	I 9	banish, outlaw.
Banqu–eter	K 6	feast, banquet.
Bapti–ser	Q 6	baptize, christen.
In this verb, as in the word *Baptême*, the *p* is silent.		
Baqu–eter	K 6	scoop out water.
Baragoui–ner....	G 5	talk gibberish.
Bara–quer (& se)	L 10	(mil.) to hut.
Barat–ter	L 8	churn, make butter.
Barb–eyer	K 1	(nav.) to shiver.
Barbi–fier (& se)	D 6	(fam.) to shave.
Barbo–ter	P 7	dabble, muddle.
Barbouill–er	M 7	daub, besmear.
Bar–der	F 10	to barb a horse, lard.
Bargui–gner	T 9	haggle, waver.
Bar–rer	A 9	bar, stop, erase.
Barrica–der (& se)	F 10	barricade,—one's self.
Basa–ner	G 8	to render swarthy.
Ba–ser	R 1	base, ground, found.
Bassi–ner	G 5	warm (a bed); bathe.
Bastin–guer	G 7	barricade a ship.
Bastion–ner	G 8	surround with bastions
Bataill–er	V 4	battle, struggle hard.
Bat–eler	B 9	row a small boat.
Bâ–ter	F 8	put a pack-saddle on.
Batifo–ler	X 8	toy, romp, sport.
Bâ–tir.....	C 2	build, construct.
Bâton–ner	G 8	cudgel, cane, cancel.
Battre .. (& se) ..	C 5	beat, strike, fight.
Bavar–der	F 10	prate, prattle, blab.
Ba–ver	L 1	drivel, slaver, slabber.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Bavo–cher	D 9	(print.) to smear.
B–ayer ..	R 3 or I 1	gaze, stand gazing.

† *Bé-er*...B 2 (of which the adj. *béant* remains) was also used. See *Béiller* and *Bailler*.

Béati–fier	D 6	beatify, bless.
Bê–cher	O 4	dig (with a spade).
Becqu–eter	A 7	peck, pick, bill,
Béqu–eter (& se)	A 7	peck each other.

Ex.: Deux pigeons qui se *becquètent*. (ACAD.)

Bég–ayer ..	I 1 & R 3	stammer, stutter, lisp.

† Some change its *y* into *i* before *e* mute, as in I 1; others retain the *y* throughout, as in R 3, perhaps because *Bégayer* being formed by *Onomatopœia*, *-aye*, *-ayes*, &c. depict a pronunciation more consonant with its true meaning.

Bê–ler	M 2	bleat, cry as a sheep.
Bénéfi–cier	R 10	profit by a trade.
Bé–nir .. †	C 6	bless, praise, consecrate

† *Bénir* has a double Past Participle: *béni*, m., *bénie*, f., *bénis*, m. p., *bénies*, f. p., and *bénit*, m., *bénite*, f., *bénits*, m. p., *bénites*, f. p. The latter (with a *t*) means *consecrated* by a religious ceremony; the former is used for *praised* or *blessed* in any other manner.

Béquill–er	O 10	walk with crutches.
Ber–cer	P 1	rock, cradle, lull.
Ber–ner	G 8	toss in a blanket, ridicule.
Beso–gner	T 9	work, be busy.
Beu–gler	C 3	bellow (of oxen).
Beur–rer	A 9	butter, lay butter on.
Biai–ser	Q 6	slant, slope, shift.
Bichon–ner (& se)	G 8	curl, curl one's hair.
Bif–fer	D 8	erase, obliterate.
Bifur–quer (& se)	L 10	be bifurcated, fork.
Bigar–rer	N 11	variegate, chequer.
Bi–gler	C 3	squint, look obliquely.
Billar–der	F 10	strike a ball twice.
Bill–eter.....	K 6	ticket; (mil.) to billet.
Billon–ner	G 8	pass base coin.
Bi–ner	G 5	dig again, hoe.
Biqu–eter	K 6	weigh gold, kid.
Bi–ser.....	Q 6	die again, get brown.
Bis–quer.....	L 10	be vexed, fret.
Bistour–ner	G 8	(surg.) to twist.
Bit–ter	Q 9	bit, fasten a cable.
Bitumi–ner	G 8	bituminate.
Biva–quer .. † ..	L 10	(mil.) to bivouac.

† It is also spelt *Bivouaquer*.

Bla–guer	G 7	tell tales in jest.
Blâ–mer....de..	B 4	blame, reprimand.
Blan–chir	J 5	whiten, wash.
Blanch–oyer))..	P 4	appear *or* get white.
Bla–ser (& se)..	R 1	to pall, be used up.
Blason–ner	G 8	blazon, criticise.
Blasph–émer	C 7	blaspheme.
Blat–érer	H 11	to cry (as camels).
Blé–mir	J 10	grow pale.
Bles–ser (& se)..	O 2	hurt, hurt one's self.
Bles–sir	K 3	become ripe (*as medlars*.
Bleu–ir	N 5	make blue.
Blin–der.....	F 10	cover with blinds.
Blon–dir	B 10	grow light or fair.
Blo–quer	L 10	block up, blockade.
Blot–tir (se)	C 2	squat, lie squat.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Blou–ser .. (se)..	P 8	miscarry, mistake.
Blu–ter	R 4	bolt, sift.
Bobi–ner	G 5	wind up silk.
Boire	C 8	drink, soak.
Boi–ser	Q 6	wainscot, line with boards.
Boi–ter	E 8	go lame, limp.
Bombar–der	F 10	throw bombs, bombard.
Bom–ber	G 2	make convex, bulge.
Bon–dir	B 10	bound, leap, skip.
Bondon–ner	G 8	bung, stop up.
Boni–fier (& se)	D 6	improve, better.
Bonn–eter))	K 6	cap, cringe.
Bord–ayer	I 1	ply to windward.
Bor–der	F 10	border, edge, hem.
Bord–oyer	P 4	enamel thinly.
Bor–ner (& se) à	G 8	bound, limit, end.
Born–oyer	P 4	look at with one eye.
Boss–eler	B 9	emboss, indent.
Bos–ser	O 2	(nav.) stopper, belay.
Bossu–er (& se)	T 1	bruise, emboss.
Botani–ser	Q 6	seek for plants, study them.
Bott–eler	B 9	put (hay) in bundles.
Bot–ter (& se)..	L 8	make or put on boots.
Bouca–ner	G 8	smoke, dry (meat).
Bou–cher	D 9	stop up, shut.
Bouchon–ner	G 8	rub with a wisp.
Bou–cler	C 9	buckle, curl.
Bou–der .. (& se)	F 10	pout, sulk.
Bou–éter	S 1	make a bait for pilchards.
Bouf–fer.....	D 8	swell, puff.
Bouff–ir	K 9	puff up, bloat.
Bouffon–ner	G 8	play the buffoon.
Bou–ger	T 10	budge, stir, move.
Bougi–er	Q 5	to wax (satin, &c.).
Bougon–ner	G 8	grumble, mutter.
Bouill–ir	C 10	boil, make boil.

† *Bouillir* and its compounds (*Débouillir* excepted) are neuter verbs in French, and only said of things, in the 3rd persons, as: l'eau *bout*, les légumes *bouillent*. The 1st and 2nd persons of *Bouillir* are, however, used in a figurative sense, as:—*je bous* de colère, *vous bouillez* de rage. When the English verb *to boil* is used actively, we use in French *faire bouillir*; that is, we place the Pres. Inf. *bouillir* after any part of the verb *faire*, as: *je fais bouillir*, *tu fais bouillir*, *il fait bouillir*; *j'ai fait bouillir*; *faites bouillir* ce lait, &c.

*** Some French grammarians now assert that the Future and Condit. of *Bouillir* are spelt: je *bouillerai*, &c.; je *bouillerais*, &c., thus corroborating the opinion which, seventeen years ago, I ventured to express in the last few lines of my observation on *Tressaillir*.

Bouillon–ner	G 8	bubble up, ferment.
Boulan–ger	L 9	make and bake bread.
Bou–ler	D 3	swell, stir up water.
Boulever–ser	X 2	overthrow, overturn.
Bouli–ner	G 5	haul to the windward.
Boulon–ner	G 8	pin, bolt, fasten.
Bou–quer	L 10	truckle, submit.
Bouqui–ner	G 5	hunt after old books.
Bour–der	F 10	fib, tell lies.
Bourdon–ner	G 8	buzz, hum, mutter.
Bourgeon–ner ..	G 8	bud, shoot.
Bourr–eler	J 9	torment, rack.

Ex.: La conscience *bourrèle* les méchants. (ACAD.)

Bour–rer	K 11	stuff, cram, ram.
Bour–rir.....	D 10	said of the partridge's flight.
Boursill–er	O 10	club together.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Boursou–fler	U 1	swell, bloat, puff up.
Bouscu–ler.....	D 3	put upside down.
Bousill–er	O 10	build with mud; botch
Bou–ter ..))	G 10	give; (of wine) get [thick.
Bouton–ner (& se)	G 8	button, bud.
Box–er..(& se)..	I 10	box, fight.
Bra–cher	D 4	(nav.) to brace a yard.
Bracon–ner	G 8	poach, steal game.
Braill–er	V 4	brawl. (See Brayer.)
Braire..(imp.)..	D 1	bray (as an ass).
It may be conjugated at full length, like *Traire*, V 3.		
Brâ–mer	B 4	bellow (as stags).
Bran–cher ..)) ..	D 9	hang on a tree.
Brandill–er (& se)	O 10	swing, see-saw.
Bran–dir	B 10	brandish, (carp.) pin.
Brandon–ner	G 8	place brands in.
Bran–ler.....	D 3	jog, shake, waver.
Bra–quer	L 10	point (a gun); direct.
Bra–ser	R 1	braze, solder.
Brasill–er	O 10	broil; sparkle.
Bras–ser.....	O 2	brew, stir up; brace.
Brass–eyer.....	A 3	(nav.) to brace.
Bra–ver	L 1	brave, bully.
Br–ayer ..†....	I 1	(nav.) pay, pitch.
† This verb must not be taken for *Brailler*.		
Bredouill–er	M 7	stammer, jabber.
Brelan–der	F 10	gamble continually.
Brésill–er	O 10	mince; dye with Brazil-wood.
Bretaill–er.....	V 4	tilt, be fond of fighting.
Bretau–der	F 10	crop a horse's ears.
Brett–eler	B 9	scrape with a notched
Bret–ter.....	Q 9	tool.
Breuill–er	M 7	reef, haul up, contract [the sail.
Brev–eter..A 7 &	K 6	to patent.
Brico–ler	X 8	bricole, play fast and [loose.
Bri–der	F 10	bridle, tie fast, restrain
Bri–fer ..))	D 8	eat greedily.
Brigan–der	F 10	rob on the highway.
Bri–guer	G 7	solicit, court, canvass.
Brillan–ter	D 7	cut a diamond into an-
Brill–er	O 10	shine, sparkle. [gles.
Brimba–ler	S 11	swing, ring.
Briqu–eter.....	K 6	brick, make brick-like
Bri–ser..(& se)..	Q 6	break, split, smash.
Brocan–ter.....	D 7	be a kind of broker.
Brocar–der.....	F 10	jeer, taunt, nip.
Bro–cher	D 9	knit, stitch.
Broch–eter	K 6	skewer (meat).
Bro–der	F 10	embroider; romance.
Bron–cher	D 9	stumble, trip.
Bronz–er	U 9	paint in bronze.
Bros–ser.....	O 2	brush, clean.
Brouet–ter.....	Q 9	wheel in a barrow.
Brouill–er (& se)	M 7	embroil, fall out.
Brou–ir	K 9	to blight.
Brou–ter	G 10	browse, nibble.
Br–oyer	P 4	grind, pound, bray.
Brui–ner	G 5	drizzle.
Bru–ir	K 9	soften cloth (by steam- [ing it).
Bruire	D 2	rustle, whistle.

The ACADEMY does not indicate to this verb any other part than those which I have exhibited in Table D. 2. It gives it no Pres. Part.; but the adj. *bruyant*, *bruyante*, *bruyantes*, derived from it, is much used, as: *des jeux bruyants; une cascade bruyante*. Some eminent authors have conjugated this verb like *Bruir*; thus CHATEAUBRIAND says, in 'Atala:' "*Les serpents à sonnettes bruissaient de toutes parts.*" A happy expression indeed, and worthy of imitation, when speaking of the hissing of serpents or insects.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Brû–ler ..de....	D 3	burn, scorch; long.
Bru–nir	I 9	burnish, turn brown.
Brus–quer	L 10	be sharp with one.
Brutali–ser	Q 6	use roughly.
Bruti–fier	D 6	brutify.
Bû–cher.....	D 9	fell wood, strike hea- [vily.
Buff–eter	K 6	suck out of a peg-hole.
Buisson–ner	G 8	to bush.
Buri–ner	G 5	engrave.
Bus–quer	L 10	put a busk in.
Bu–ter ..†.....	R 4	hit the mark; prop.
† This verb must not be taken for *Butter*, with a double *t*.		
Buti–ner	G 5	pillage, plunder.
Bu–tir	C 2	cry (as a bittern).
But–ter	L 8	earth up; stumble.
Buvot–ter	L 8	bib, tipple.

C.

Caba–ler	S 11	to cabal, to intrigue.
Cabar–eter.....	K 6	haunt taverns.
Câ–bler	A 5	make a cable of.
Cabo–ter	R 4	(nav.) to coast.
Ca–brer (se)	X 4	rear, be refractory.
Cabrio–ler	X 8	caper, cut capers.
Cacar–der	F 10	cackle (as geese).
Ca–cher (& se)..	D 4	hide, abscond.
Cach–eter..Y 3 &	K 6	seal, seal up.
Ex.: *Cacheter*. Je *cachette*. Je *cacheterais*. (ACAD.) See Y. 3., and Obs. *er*, No. 5' and 5''.		
Cadas–trer.....	H 8	survey for rental book.
Cad–eler ..)) ..	B 9	make presents.
Cadenas–ser	O 2	fasten with a padlock.
Caden–cer	Q 8	give a cadence.
Cadet–ter	Q 9	pave with *cadettes*.
Ca–drer	H 6	quadrate, square, suit.
Cafar–der	F 10	play the bigot.
Cagnar–der	F 10	live or lead a lazy life.
Caho–ter	P 7	jolt, clod, jump.
Caill–er (& se)..	V 4	curd, coagulate.
Caill–eter	K 6	indulge in silly gossip- [ing.
Caiman–der	F 10	beg, go a begging.
Cajo–ler.....	X 8	cajole, wheedle.
Calan–drer	H 6	calender, mangle.
Calci–ner	G 5	calcine, burn.
Calcu–ler	D 3	calculate, sum up.
Ca–ler	S 11	wedge up; lower.
Calfa–ter	F 8	(nav.) calk, pitch.
Calfeu–trer	H 8	stop the chinks of.
Cali–brer	X 4	give the calibre to.
Câli–ner.....	G 5	wheedle, coax.
Cal–mer (& se)..	J 4	calm, appease.
Calomni–er	Q 5	calumniate, slander.
Calot–ter	P 7	box the ears of.
Cal–quer	L 10	counterdraw.
Cam–brer	X 4	vault, warp.
Cam–per	U 2	encamp, place.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Camph–rer	N 11	impregnate with camphor.
Canar–der	F 10	pelt, shoot.
Cancell–er	Y 10	cancel, efface.
Can–dir (& se)..	B 10	to candy, to crystallize.
Can–eter ..)) ..	K 6	waddle like a duck.
Cann–eler	B 9	flute, groove.
Canoni–ser	Q 6	canonize, make saints of.
Canon–ner	G 8	cannonade.
Canton–ner (& se)	G 8	canton, fortify one's self.
Caparaçon–ner ..	G 8	caparison a horse.
Capé–er	B 2	(nav.) to try.
Cap–eler	B 9	fix the ropes over the mast-head.
Capitali–ser	Q 6	place one's money in the stocks.
Capitu–ler	D 3	capitulate, parley.
Capon–ner	G 8	trick; cat the anchor.
Capti–ver (& se)	Q 7	captivate, enslave.
Captu–rer	K 11	arrest, capture.
Caqu–eter	K 6	cackle; prate, prattle.
Ex.: Caqueteur celui qui *caquette* et babille beaucoup (ACA.)		
Carabi–ner	G 5	to fire and then retreat
Caraco–ler	X 8	caracol, wheel about.
Caracou–ler	D 3	coo (as pigeons).
Caractéri–ser	Q 6	characterize.
Carambo–ler	X 8	to cannon (at billiards).
Carboni–ser	Q 6	to carbonize.
Car–der	F 10	card, comb (wool).
Car–éner	B 5	careen, refit a ship.
Cares–ser	O 2	caress, soothe.
Car–guer	G 7	brail up a sail.
Cari–er (& se)..	Q 5	rot, grow carious.
Carillon–ner	G 8	chime, ring bells.
Carni–fier (se)..	D 6	to carnify.
Carot–ter	L 8	venture little at play.
Carr–éger	A 2	play at windward.
Carr–eler	B 9	pave with square tiles.
Ex.: Carreleur, celui qui *carrelle*. (Noël et Chapsal.)		
Car–rer (& se)..	N 11	square, strut.
Carta–ger ..)) ..	M 10	dress vines a fourth time.
Cart–ayer	I 1	avoid the ruts.
Carton–ner	G 8	put in boards (books).
Ca–ser (& se) ..	R 1	place; get settled.
Caser–ner	G 8	be *or* put in barracks.
Cas–ser (& se)..	O 2	break, bruise.
Catalo–guer	G 7	enlist in a catalogue.
Catéchi–ser	Q 6	catechise, exhort.
Ca–tir	C 2	press or gloss cloth.
Cau–ser	P 8	cause; chat, talk.
Cautéri–ser	Q 6	cauterize, burn.
Caution–ner	G 8	bail, be surety for.
Ca–ver	L 1	hollow, (at play) stake.
C–éder	P 9	cede, give up, yield.
C–eindre	U 10	inclose, put on.
Cél–ébrer	D 5	celebrate, solemnize.
C–éler ..†	S 5	conceal, hide.
Ex.: Je ne vous *céleraï* pas que....(ACADEMY.)		
† Be careful not to take this verb for *Sceller* or *Seller*.		
Cémen–ter	D 7	(chem.) cement metals
Censu–rer	K 11	censure, chide.
Centrali–ser	Q 6	join to a common centre.
Centu–pler	A 6	to centuple.
Cer–cler	C 9	hoop, encircle.
Cer–ner	G 8	surround, tap a tree.
Certi–fier	D 6	certify, assure.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ces–ser ....de..	O 2	cease, leave off.
Cha–bler	A 5	fasten to a cable.
Chagri–ner (& se)	G 5	grieve, vex, fret.
Chaloir ..))	†	to care for (impers.).
† This verb is only found in the old sentence: "Il ne m'en *chaut*." (It does not matter to me.)		
Chamaill–er (& se)	V 4	fight, wrangle.
Chamar–rer	N 11	daub; lace over.
Cham–brer	X 4	lodge together.
Chamoi–ser	Q 6	shamoy-dress.
Chanc–eler	B 9	totter, waver.
Ex.: Il *chancelle* comme un homme ivre. (ACAD.)		
Chan–cir	A 10	grow mouldy.
Chanfr–eindre ..	U 10	(horl.) bore conically.
Chanfrei–ner	G 8	to chamfer.
Changeot–ter ..	L 8	change often.
Chan–ger (& se)	L 9	change, alter.
Chanson–ner	G 8	lampoon, abuse by satire.
Chan–ter	D 7	sing, celebrate, crow.
Chap–eler	B 9	rasp (bread).
Chaperon–ner ..	G 8	hoodwink a hawk.
Chapi–trer	H 8	reprimand, rebuke.
Chapon–ner	G 8	to capon.
Charbon–ner	G 8	daub with charcoal.
Charbouill–er ..	M 7	mildew, blight.
Charcu–ter	R 4	hack, mangle.
Chardon–ner	G 8	to nap cloth.
Char–ger (& se) de	L 9	charge, load, burden.
Charlata–ner	G 8	gull, cajole, cheat.
Char–mer	I 8	charm, bewitch, allay.
Charpen–ter	D 7	prepare timber, hack.
Charri–er	Q 5	cart; drift.
Charr–oyer	P 4	cart; waggon.
Chas–ser	O 2	hunt, drive away.
Châti–er	Q 5	chastise, correct.
Chatouill–er	M 7	tickle, please.
Chat–oyer	P 4	emit rays, sparkle.
Châ–trer	H 8	castrate; lop.
Chat–ter	F 8	to kitten.
Chauf–fer (& se)	D 8	heat, warm, warm one's self.
Chau–ler	D 3	(agric.) to lime.
Chau–mer	N 3	cut stubble.
Chaus–ser (& se)	O 2	put on shoes or stockings.
Chau–vir	R 2	prick up the ears.
Chavi–rer	G 3	capsize, upset.
Chê–mer ..(se)..	B 4	grow lean, pine.
Chemi–ner	G 5	walk on, go on.
Chênevot–ter ..	L 8	shoot weak wood.
Cher–cher ..à..	D 9	seek, search, look for.
Ché–rir	D 10	cherish, love.
Cheva–ler	S 11	prop, bear up.
Chevau–cher	D 9	ride, overlap.
Chevill–er	O 10	peg, pin, bolt a ship.
Che–vir	R 2	master, over-rule.
Chevro–ter	P 7	kid; skip, shake.
Chica–ner	G 5	quarrel, cavil, vex.
Chico–ter	E 8	wrangle, trifle.
Chien–ner	G 8	to pup, to whelp.
Chiffon–ner	G 8	rumple, ruffle.
Chif–frer	H 5	to cypher.
Chi–per	U 2	tan, pilfer.
Chipo–ter	P 7	dally, trifle, haggle.
Chiquenau–der ..	F 10	fillip. (V. Croquignoler.)
Chi–quer	L 10	chew tobacco.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Chiqu–eter	K 6	card, pick (wool).
Choir ..)) ..†..	F 9	fall down, drop.

† This verb is hardly ever used except in the Pres. Infin. and Past Part. *Chu*, &c. Instead of it use *Tom-ber*, G 2.

Choi–sir.....	D 11	choose, elect, select.
Chô–mer ..†....	J 4	rest, keep as a holiday.

† This verb must not be taken for *Chaumer*.

Chopi–ner	G 5	tipple, sip.
Chop–per	U 2	stumble, blunder.
Cho–quer (& se)	L 10	shock, offend, clash.
Ch–oyer (& se)..	P 4	coddle, nurse o.'s self.
Christiani–ser ..	Q 6	christianize.
Chuch–eter	K 6	chirp (as a sparrow).
Chucho–ter	P 7	whisper, speak low.
Cicatri–ser (& se)	Q 6	cicatrize, heal.
Cill–er	O 10	wink, twinkle.
Cimen–ter	D 7	cement, bind.
Cin–gler.....	C 3	sail before the wind.
Cin–trer.....	H 8	make arch-wise.
Circon–cire	E 1	circumcise.
Circons–crire....	H 3	circumscribe, limit.
Circonstan–cier..	R 10	particularize.
Circon–venir....	X 1	circumvent, deceive.
Circu–ler	D 3	circulate, spread [&c.)
Ci–rer.....	G 3	wax, blacken (boots,
Cisaill–er	V 4	clip, shear (metals).
Cis–eler	B 9	chase, carve, cut.
Ci–ter.....	E 2	cite, quote, summon.
Civili–ser (& se)	Q 6	civilize, get civilized.
Clabau–der	F 10	bark, brawl, clamour.
Cla–mer.....	B 4	(a law-term) demand.
Cla–pir	F 6	squeak (as rabbits).
Claquemu–rer ..	K 11	shut up in a prison.
Cla–quer	L 10	clap, slap, chatter.
Claqu–eter.....	K 6	clack, clang.
Clari–fier (& se)	D 6	clarify, get clear.
Clas–ser.....	O 2	class, dispose in order.
Classi–fier	D 6	classify, set in order.
Cla–tir	C 2	(hunt.) bark louder.
Cli–cher.....	D 9	to stereotype.
Cli–gner.....	T 9	wink. [quently.
Cligno–ter.....	P 7	twinkle, wink fre-
Cliqu–eter	K 6	clack, clang.
Clis–ser	V 2	protect with splints.
Clo–cher	D 9	limp, hobble.
Cloî–trer	H 8	shut up in a convent.
Clopi–ner	G 5	halt, hobble along.
Clore ....†....	E 3	close, enclose, shut.

† Though the ACADEMY and the best Grammarians agree only to give to this verb the parts exhibited in Table E 3, yet I find in BESCHERELLE the Plural of the Pres. Ind.: *nous closons, vous closez, ils closent;* the Imperf. je *closais*, &c., and the Pres. Subj., que je *close*, &c., in VERLAC, the Pres. Part., *closant;* and N. LANDAIS proposes a Preterite: je *closis*, &c. But those parts being authorized neither by custom nor by the Fr. Academy, must be considered as obsolete. In justification of the right of custom, which is wiser than we suppose, I would add: that *clore* is chiefly defective in those parts which might be mistaken for the corresponding persons of *Glosser* (to gloss, to comment upon). Thus, *glosant* and *closant; glosons* and *closons; glosez* and *closez; glosent* and *closent;* je *glosais* and je *closais*, &c.; que je *glose* and que je *close*, &c., are nearly articulated in the same manner, and point out, I think, the principal cause for the disuse of most of the inflexions of *Clore*.

Clos–ser.....	O 2	cluck (V. Glousser).
Clôtu–rer	K 11	close, close accounts.
Clou–er	K 8	nail, tack.
Clou–ter.....	G 10	stud with nails.
Coagu–ler (& se)	D 3	coagulate, curdle.
Coali–ser ..(se)..	Q 6	form a coalition.
Coas–ser.....	O 2	croak (as a frog).
Cochenill–er	O 10	dye with cochineal.
Co–cher	D 4	make a notch.
Cochon–ner	G 8	farrow; bungle.
Coexis–ter	S 4	coexist.
Cof–frer	H 5	lock up; put in jail.
Co–gner ..(& se)	J 8	drive in, knock.
Cohabi–ter	E 2	cohabit, live together.
Coho–ber	G 2	(chem.) to cohobate.
Coif–fer ..(& se)	D 8	put on a head-dress.
Coïnci–der.....	F 10	coincide. [supper.
Collation–ner †..	G 8	collate; = make a light

† In the first sense, both *ll*'s are sounded.

Coll–er	U 9	paste, glue, size.
Coll–eter..K 6 &	A 7	collar (see Décolleter).
Collo–quer.....	L 10	place in order.
Collu–der	F 10	(law) to collude.
Coloni–ser	Q 6	colonize, settle.
Colo–rer (& se)..	A 9	colour, dye, disguise.
Colori–er	Q 5	colour (prints, &c.).
Colpor–ter.....	P 7	hawk about.
Com–battre	C 5	fight, combat.
Combi–ner.....	G 5	combine, contrive.
Com–bler	A 5	heap up, fill up.
Combu–ger	K 10	rinse out (casks).
Comman–der (de)	F 10	command, order, bid.
Commen–cer....	Q 8	begin, commence.
Commen–ter	D 7	comment, criticise.
Commer–cer	Q 8	trade, traffic, deal.
Comm–érer	H 11	to gossip.
Com–mettre	M 4	commit, perpetrate.
Commission–ner.	G 8	to commission.
Commu–er.....	T 1	commute, mitigate.
Communi–er	Q 5	receive the sacrament.
Communi–quer..	L 10	communicate, impart.
Compa–raître ..	N 10	appear in a court of
Compa–rer.....	N 11	compare. [justice.
Comparoir ..)) ..	†	appear in a court of

† This old verb, a law-term, is only used in the Pres. Infin., as in the following phrase: Etre assigné à *comparoir*, to be summoned to appear in a court of justice. *Comparaître* is now used for it.

Compas–ser	O 2	measure, proportion.
Compa–tir.....	C 2	commiserate, pity.
Compén–étrer ..	O 5	penetrate into details.
Compen–ser	O 6	compensate.
Comp–éter.....	S 1	to belong (in law).
Compi–ler	O 9	compile, collect.

Complaindre is now obsolete. (V. Plaindre.)

Com–plaire (& se)	P 2	please, delight (in).

† Its Past Part. *Complu* is invariable.

Compl–éter	S 1	complete, make up.
Complimen–ter..	D 7	to compliment.
Compli–quer	L 10	to complicate.
Complo–ter	E 8	plot, conspire.
Compor–ter (& se)	P 7	admit of; behave.
Compo–ser (& se)	P 8	compose, consist (of).
Com–prendre ..	Q 1	understand, include.
Compri–mer	B 4	compress, squeeze.
Compro–mettre..	M 4	compromise, expose.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Comp–ter ..†..	E 8	count, reckon, expect.
† This verb must not be taken for *Conter*, to relate.		
Compul–ser	O 6	examine (books).
Conc–éder	P 9	grant, yield.
Concen–trer (&se)	H 8	concentrate, concentre.
Concer–ner	G 8	concern, relate to.
Concer–ter	P 7	concert, contrive.
Con–cevoir	R 5	conceive, imagine.
Concili–er (& se)	Q 5	conciliate, reconcile.
Con–clure	E 4	conclude, infer.
Concor–der	F 10	agree (of things).
Concou–rir (à)..	F 2	concur, contribute.
Concré–fier	D 6	coagulate, concrete.
Condam–ner	G 8	condemn, blame.
Conden–ser (&se)	O 6	condense, compress.
Condescen–dre ..	V 10	condescend, comply.
Condition–ner ..	G 8	make well (goods).
Condouloir (se)..	†	to condole with.
† This verb is only used in the Pres. of the Infinitive.		
Condui–re (& se)	E 5	conduct, lead, behave.
Confabu–ler	D 3	confabulate, chat.
Confection–ner ..	G 8	make up (clothes, &c.)
Conféd–érer (se)	H 11	league together.
Conf–érer	H 11	confer, compare.
Confes–ser (& se)	O 2	own, confess.
Con–fier (& se)..	D 6	intrust, confide.
Confi–ner	G 5	confine, border on.
Con–fire	E 6	preserve, pickle.
Confir–mer	I 8	confirm, ratify.
Confis–quer	L 10	confiscate, seize upon.
Conflu–er	T 1	flow down together.
Confon–dre (& se)	S 2	confound, be confused
Confor–mer (& se)	J 4	conform, comply with.
Confor–ter	P 7	invigorate, comfort.
Confron–ter	E 8	confront, compare.
Congédi–er	Q 5	dismiss, discharge.
Cong–eler (& se)	J 9	congeal, freeze.
† Its Past Part. is: *Cong-elé;-elés;-elée;-elées.*		
Conglom–érer ..	H 11	conglomerate, unite.
Congluti–ner	G 5	conglutinate.
Congratu–ler	D 3	congratulate.
Congré–er	B 2	(nav.) to worm.
Conjectu–rer	K 11	conjecture, suppose.
Conj–oindre	K 7	conjoin, join together.
Conjou–ir (se) ..	K 9	rejoice with some one.
Conju–guer	G 7	conjugate, inflect verbs
Conju–rer ..de..	K 11	conjure, entreat.
Con–naître	E 7	know, understand.
Conni–ver	Q 7	connive, wink at.
Con–quérir	A 8	conquer, subdue.
Consa–crer (& se)	B 7	consecrate, devote.
Conseill–er de ..	I 4	counsel, advise.
Consen–tir ..à..	T 5	consent, approve.
Conser–ver (& se)	Q 7	keep, preserve.
Consid–érer	H 11	consider, esteem.
Consi–gner	T 9	deposit, consign.
Consis–ter ..à..	S 4	consist, be made up.
Conso–ler (& se)	X 8	console, comfort.
Consoli–der (& se)	F 10	consolidate, strengthen.
Consom–mer	N 3	consummate, accomplish.
Conspi–rer ..à..	G 3	conspire, plot.
Conspu–er	T 1	spit upon, despise.
Consta–ter	F 8	state proofs of facts.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Conster–ner	G 8	terrify, dismay.
Consti–per	U 2	constipate, bind.
Constitu–er	T 1	constitute, establish.
Construi–re	E 5	construct, build.
Consul–ter	L 8	consult, advise.
Consu–mer (&se) à	J 7	consume, be consumed.
Contagi–er	Q 5	communicate contagion.
Contami–ner	G 5	contaminate.
Contem–pler	A 6	contemplate, view.
Con–tenir	V 1	contain, repress.
Conten–ter (&se) de	D 7	content, be satisfied.
Con–ter ..†....	E 8	relate, tell.
† This verb must not be taken for *Compter*.		
Contes–ter	S 4	contest, dispute.
Continu–er	T 1	continue, go on.
Contour–ner	G 8	give proper contour; distort.
Contrac–ter	P 7	contract.
Contr–aindre....	F 3	constrain, compel.
Contrari–er (& se)	Q 5	contradict, oppose.
Contras–ter (& se)	S 4	contrast, compare.
Contre–balan–cer	Q 8	counterbalance.
Contre–cal–quer ..	L 10	reverse a tracing.
Contrecar–rer ..	N 11	thwart, cross.
Contre–ha–cher ..	D 9	(draw.) cross-hatch.
Contre–mi–ner ..	G 5	to countermine.
Contre–mu–rer ..	K 11	to prop up with a wall.
Contre–p–eser ..	O 8	to counterpoise.
Contre–scel–ler ..	S 11	to counterseal.
Contre–si–gner ..	T 9	to countersign.
Contre–ti–rer....	G 3	to counterdraw.
For other Compounds of *Contre*, see their Primitives.		
Contre–dire	E 9	contradict, confute.
Contre–faire	I 6	counterfeit, imitate.
Contreman–der ..	F 10	to countermand.
Contrescar–per ..	U 2	to counterscarp.
Contre–venir	X 1	contravene, infringe.
Contribu–er ..à..	T 1	contribute, bear a part.
Contris–ter	S 4	afflict, grieve.
Contrô–ler	X 8	control, verify.
Controu–ver	V 6	forge, invent.
Controver–ser ..	X 2	controvert, debate.
Contuma–cer »..	P 1	outlaw, nonsuit.
Contusion–ner ..	G 8	to contuse.
Convain–cre	V 8	convince (see Vaincre)
Con–venir ..de..	X 1	agree, grant, suit.
Conver–ger	E 10	converge, meet.
Conver–ser	X 2	converse, talk.
Conver–tir (& se)	C 2	convert, be converted.
Convi–er ..à....	Q 5	invite incite.
Convoi–ter	E 2	covet, desire.
Convo–ler	X 8	marry again.
Convo–quer	L 10	convoke, convene.
Conv–oyer ..†..	P 4	(mil.) convoy, escort.
† *Envoyer* and *Renvoyer* are irreg. in their Fut. and Cond.; but *Convoyer* is not; unless we consider the change of *y* into *i* before *e* mute as an irregularity.		
Coop–érer	H 11	co-operate, contribute
Coop–ter ..»..	P 7	admit, associate.
Coordon–ner	G 8	arrange, dispose.
Coparta–ger	M 10	divide among many.
Copi–er	Q 5	copy, imitate.
Cop–ter	P 7	toll (a bell).
Coqueli–ner	G 5	crow (as a cock).
Coqu–eter	K 6	coquet, jilt.
Ex.: *Elle coquette tout le jour et avec tout le monde.* (ACAD.)		

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Cord–eler	B 9	twist, twine.
Cor–der	F 10	cord, tie.
Cordon–ner	G 8	twist, braid.
Cor–ner	G 8	blow a horn, tingle.
Corpori–fier	D 6	corporify.
Correspon–dre ..	S 2	correspond, answer.
Corri–ger (& se)	E 10	correct, amend.
Corrobo–rer	A 9	corroborate.
Corro–der	F 10	corrode, waste.
Corrom–pre (& se)	S 8	corrupt, spoil, taint.
Corr–oyer	P 4	curry (leather); plane.
Cort–éger	A 2	follow as a *cortége*.
Cos–ser	O 2	butt (as rams).
Costu–mer (& se)	J 7	dress, clothe.
Co–ter	P 7	quote, number.
Co–tir	C 2	bruise (said of fruits).
Coti–ser (& se) ..	Q 6	assess, club.
Coton–ner (& se)	G 8	to cotton, get mealy.
Côt–oyer	P 4	coast along.
Cou–cher (& se)	D 4	lay down, go to bed.
Cou–der	F 10	bend, form an elbow.
Coud–oyer	P 4	elbow, jostle.
Cou–dre	F 1	sew, stitch.
Cou–drer	H 6	soak hides.
Cou–ler (& se) ..	D 3	flow, melt, cast.
Coupell–er	Y 10	test gold *or* silver.
Cou–per (& se) ..	U 2	cut, cut one's self.
Cou–pler	A 6	couple, tie together.
Coupl–eter	K 6	lampoon (V. Chan-
Cour–ber (& se)	G 2	bend, bow. [sonner.
Courbet–ter	Q 9	curvet (said of horses).
Cou–rir .... † ..	F 2	run, ramble.

† In this Verb and in all its Compounds, the double *r* of the Fut. and Cond. must be both articulated. For further observations, see INTRODUCTION, p. xv. No. 20.

Couron–ner	G 8	crown, recompense.
Courre & Recourre))	†	run after, pursue game

† These two verbs (hunting terms) are only used in the Pres. Inf., and that very seldom, as: Il allait *courre* et *recourre* le cerf; laisses *courre* les chiens.

Courrou–cer (& se)	Q 8	provoke, get angry.
Courr–oyer)) ..	P 4	stretch stuffs on pins.
Courtau–der	F 10	crop a horse's tail.
Courti–ser	Q 6	court, flatter.
Cousi–ner	G 5	call one cousin.
Coû–ter	G 10	cost, be painful.
Cou–ver	V 6	brood, sit on.
Cou–vrir (& se) ..	N 8	cover, hide, cover o.'s
Cra–cher	D 4	spit, spit out. [self.
Cracho–ter	D 7	to spit often.
Cr–aindre .. de ..	F 3	fear, dread.
Crampon–ner	G 8	fasten with cramps.
Crapu–ler ..)) ..	D 3	live intemperately.
Cra–quer	L 10	crack, snap, boast.
Craqu–eter	A 7	crackle, gabble.

Ex.: "La cigogne *craquète*."—(ACAD.)

Cras–ser (& se) ..	O 2	dirt, get greasy.
Crava–ter (& se)	F 8	put on a cravat.
Crayon–ner	G 8	sketch in pencil.
Créan–cer	Q 8	ensure a debt.
Crédi–ter	E 2	credit, give credit to.
Cré–er	B 2	create, to form.
Cr–émer	C 7	form into cream.
Crén–eler	B 9	embattle, indent.
Cr–éner	B 5	finish off cast letters.
Crê–per	U 2	crape, crisp.
Cré–pir	F 6	parget, rough-coat.
Crêt–eler	B 9	cackle (as a hen).

Ex.: Cette poule a pondu car elle *crételle*. (ACAD.)

Creu–ser	Q 6	dig, hollow.
Crevas–ser (& se)	O 2	chap, crack, split.
Cr–ever (& se) ..	L 4	burst, break.
Criaill–er	V 4	bawl, scold, clamour.
Cri–bler	A 5	sift, riddle.
Cri–er	Q 5	cry out, shout. [side.
Criminali–ser ..	Q 6	remove to the crown
Cris–per (& se) ..	U 2	shrivel, contract.
Cris–ser	V 2	gnash (of the teeth).
Cristalli–ser ...	Q 6	to crystallize.
Criti–quer	L 10	criticise, censure.
Croas–ser	O 2	croak (as a crow).
Croch–eter (& se)	A 7	pick a lock, fight.

Ex.: Crocheteur se dit de celui qui *crochète*. (ACAD.)

Croire .. ✱	F 4	believe, think.
Croi–ser (& se) ..	Q 6	cross, cross each
Croître	F 5	grow, increase. [other.
Cro–quer	L 10	crunch. [finger.
Croquigno–ler ..	X 8	fillip, rap with the
Cros–ser	O 2	hit with a bat.
Crot–ter (& se) ..	L 8	dirt, get dirty.
Crou–ler	D 3	fall, crumble down.
Crou–pir	F 6	stagnate, lie still.

† Its Past Participle *Croupi* is invariable.

Croustill–er	O 10	eat small crusts.
Crofi–ter (se)	G 10	cake, become crusty.
Cruci–fier	D 6	crucify.
Cu–ber	G 2	to cube.
Cueill–ir	F 7	gather, pick.
Cuiras–ser (& se)	O 2	put a breast-plate on.
Cui–re	E 5	cook, bake, dress.
Cuisi–ner	G 5	cook, dress meat.
Cui–vrer	R 6	to copper.
Culbu–ter	R 4	overthrow, tumble.
Cu–ler	D 3	to go astern (nav.).
Culmi–ner	G 5	to culminate.
Culot–ter (& se)	L 8	breech, colour a pipe.
Culti–ver	Q 7	cultivate, improve.
Cumu–ler	D 3	accumulate, heap up.
Cu–rer	K 11	cleanse, pick.
Cuv–eler	B 9	(of mines) tub a pit.
Cu–ver	V 6	work (said of wine).
Cylin–drer	H 6	smooth with a roller.

D.

Da–guer))	G 7	stab with a dirk.
Daguerréotyp–er	I 10	to daguerreotype.
Dai–gner .. ✱	T 9	deign, vouchsafe.
Dall–er	V 4	flag (with stones).
Damasqui–ner ..	G 8	damaskeen, emboss.
Damas–ser	O 2	work damask-like.
Da–mer	B 4	crown (at draughts).
Dam–ner (& faire)	G 8	damn; torment.
Dandi–ner (& se)	G 5	waddle.
Dan–ser	O 6	to dance, romp.
Dar–der	F 10	dart, shoot, cast.
Dardill–er	O 10	shoot its stimulus.
Da–ter	F 8	date, note the time.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Dau-ber.....	G 2	bang, drub.
Débâ-cher.....	U 7	untilt (of coaches).
Débâ-cler	C 9	clear from ice.
Débagou-ler	D 3	vomit, blab.
Déball-er	U 9	unpack, disburden.
Déban-der (& se)	F 10	unbind, relax. [play.
Déban-quer	L 10	break the bank (at
Débapti-ser	Q 6	change the name of.
Débarbouill-er ..	M 7	wash the face.
Débar-der	F 10	unlade wood.
Débar-quer	L 10	land, disembark.
Débarras-ser	O 2	clear, rid.
Débar-rer	N 11	unbar (a door, &c.).
Débat-eler.....	B 9	unload boats.
Débâ-ter	F 8	take off a pack saddle.
Dé-battre (& se)	C 5	debate, struggle.
Débau-cher	D 9	debauch, lead away.
Débili-ter	E 2	debilitate, enfeeble.
Débillar-der	F 10	rough-hew (wood).
Débill-er	O 10	(nav.)loosen(horses).
Débi-ter (& se)..	E 2	utter, retail, sell.
Débit-ter	Q 9	unbit (a cable).
Déblat-érer	H 11	speak against.
Débl-ayer	I 1	clear (of rubbish).
Déblo-quer	L 10	raise the blockade of.
Déboî-ter	R 4	put out of joint.
Débon-der.....	F 10	to open a dam.
Débondon-ner ..	G 8	take out the bung.
Débor-der (& se)	F 10	unborder, overflow.
Déboss-eler J 9 &	B 9	remove dents, &c.
Débos-ser	O 2	take the stoppers off.
Débot-ter (& se)	L 8	pull off one's boots.
Débou-cher	D 9	open, uncork.
Débou-cler	C 9	unbuckle,uncurl.[ing
Débouill-ir	C 10	try colours (in dye-
Débou-quer	L 10	sail out of a strait.
Débour-ber	G 2	remove the mud.
Débour-rer	G 3	(of fire-arms) worm.
Débour-ser	X 2	disburse, spend.
Débou-ter	G 10	dismiss, reject.
Débouton-ner ..	G 8	to unbutton.
Débraill-er (se)..	V 4	uncover one's breast.
Débredouill-er ..	M 7	save the lurch.
Débri-der	F 10	unbridle, despatch.
Débrouill-er	M 7	clear up, unravel.
Débru-tir	C 2	polish, rough-polish.
Débû-cher.....	D 9	dislodge,start(game)
Débus-quer	L 10	drive out, supplant.
Débu-ter	R 4	begin, play first.
Décach-eter	K 6	unseal, open.

† See *cacheter* and Obs. *er* No. 5' & 5''; also Table Y 3.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Décais-ser	O 2	take out of a case.
Déca-ler.....	S 11	unwedge.
Décal-quer	L 10	counterdraw.
Décam-per	U 2	decamp, move off.
Décani-ser.....	Q 6	officiate as a dean.
Décan-ter	D 7	decant.
Décap-eler.....	B 9	take off the rigging.
Déca-per	U 2	clean (metals).
Décapi-ter.....	E 2	decapitate, behead.
Décarr-eler	B 9	unpave.
Déca-tir.....	C 2	take the gloss off.
Déc-éder	P 9	decease, die.
Déc-eindre	U 10	ungird, loose.
Déc-eler.. †	J 9	disclose, discover.

† Ex.: Son action *décèle* une âme corrompue. (ACAD.) Let not this verb be taken for *Desceller* or *Dessceller*.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Décer-ner	G 8	decree, adjudge.
Dé-cevoir	R 5	deceive, beguile.
Déchagri-ner ..	G 5	drive away grief.
Déchaî-ner (& se)	G 5	unchain, get loose.
Déchan-ter	D 7	change one's note.
Déchaperon-ner .	G 8	unhood birds of prey.
Déchar-ger	L 9	discharge, unload.
Déchar-ner	G 8	pick the flesh off.
Déchas-ser	O 2	drive out (nails, &c.).
Déchau-mer	J 7	till fallow-land.
Déchaus-ser	O 2	pull off shoes *or* stock-
Déchev-eler	B 9	dishevel. [ings.
Déchevê-trer....	H 8	take off the halter.
Déchevill-er	O 10	unpeg, unpin.
Déchif-frer	H 5	decipher, make out.
Déchiqu-eter....	K 6	slash, cut up.
Déchi-rer	G 3	tear, rend, defame.
Dé-choir .. † ..	F 9	decay, fall off.

† Many inflexions of this verb, and of others ending in *choir*, are scarcely ever used. I have given in Table F No. 9, the Imperfect *je déchoyais*, &c., because it is found in RESTAUT, DUPONT, LITAIS DE GAUX, and some others, but WAILLY and BESCHERELLE do not assign any to it.

As for *Déchéant*, which stands in VERLAC as a Pres. Part. to this verb, I do not condemn it, but I must exclude it from the Tables as not being supported by any other authority.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Déchou-er.....	K 8	get a ship afloat.
Déci-der (& se)	F 10	decide, resolve.
Décill-er	O 10	open (see Dessiller).
Déci-mer	B 4	to decimate.
Décin-trer.....	H 8	take off the centres.
Décircon-cire)) .	I 1	renounce circumci-
Déci-rer.....	G 3	rub off the wax.[sion.
Décla-mer.....	B 4	declaim, inveigh.
Décla-rer (& se)	N 11	declare, declare for.
Déclas-ser	O 2	change the class of.
Déclen-cher	D 9	unlatch (a door).
Décli-ner	G 5	decline, decay.
Décli-quer	L 10	loosen the click of
Décliqu-eter	K 6	a crane, ram *or* clock.
Dé-clore.....	E 3	unclose, open.
Déclou-er	K 8	take out the nails.
Déco-cher	D 4	shoot an arrow, &c.
Décoif-fer	D 8	take off a head-dress.
Décoll-er	M 7	unglue, behead.
Décoll-eter	A 7	uncover the breast.

Ex.: Vous avez là un habit qui *décolète* beaucoup. (ACAD.)

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Décolo-rer (& se)	A 9	discolour, get discol[d].
Décom-brer	X 4	remove rubbish from.
Décomman-der..	F 10	countermand.
Décompl-éter ..	S 1	render incomplete.
Décompo-ser....	P 8	decompose, discompo
Décomp-ter	E 8	discount, deduct. [se.
Déconcer-ter(&se)	P 7	disconcert,bediscour-
Décon-clure	E 4	undo a bargain.[aged.
Décon-fire ..))..	E 6	discomfit, rout.
Déconfor-ter	P 7	discourage, afflict.
Déconseill-er....	I 4	dissuade, deter.
Déconsid-érer ..	H 11	discredit.
Déconstrui-re ..	E 5	demolish, pull down.
Décontenan-cer..	Q 8	confound, intimidate.
Décor-der	F 10	untwist, uncord.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Déco–rer	A 9	decorate, adorn.
Décou–cher	D 4	sleep from home.
Décou–dre	F 1	unsew, unstitch.
Décou–ler	D 3	flow from, run down.
Décou–per	U 2	cut out, carve.
Décou–pler	A 6	uncouple.
Découra–ger(&se)	M 10	discourage, lose o.'s courage.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Découra-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Décou–vrir	N 8	uncover, discover.
Décras–ser	O 2	clean, polish.
Décrédi–ter	E 2	to discredit.
Décrépi–ter	E 2	to decrepitate.
Décr–éter	S 1	decree, enact.
Décreu–ser	V 7	ungum (v. Décruser).
Décri–er	Q 5	cry down, discredit.
Dé–crire	H 3	describe, represent.
Décro–cher (& se)	D 9	unhook, disengage.
Dé–croire))	F 4	disbelieve, deny.
Dé–croître	F 5	decrease, diminish.
Décrot–ter	L 8	rub the dirt off.
Décru–er	T 1	prepare raw thread.
Décru–ser	V 7	ungum, scour (silk).
Décui–re	E 5	soften sweetmeats.
Déculas–ser	O 2	(artil.) unbreech.
Décu–pler	A 6	increase ten fold.
Dédai–gner	T 9	disdain, scorn.
Déda–mer	B 4	(at draughts)displace a man.
Dédi–er	Q 5	dedicate.
Dé–dire (& se)..	E 9	disown, retract.
Dédomma–ger ..	M 10	to indemnify.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Dédomma-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Dédo–rer ..(& se)	A 9	ungild, get ungilt.
Dédor–mir..))..	G 9	take off the chill.
Dédou–bler	A 5	take off the lining.
Dédui–re	E 5	deduct, subtract.
Dédur–cir	A 10	mollify, soften.
Défâ–cher (se) ..	U 7	pacify, get pacified.
Dé–faillir..	I 5 & Y 5	fail, decay (v. *Faillir*).
† This verb is chiefly used in the Pres. of the Infin., in the plural of the Pres. of the Indic.: nous *défaillons*, vous *défaillez*, ils *défaillent*; in the Imperf. *je défaillais*, &c.; in the Pret. of the Indic. *je défaillis*, &c.; and in the Comp. tenses, *j'ai défailli*, &c.		
Dé–faire	I 6	undo, defeat.
Défal–quer	L 10	defalcate, deduct.
Défen–dre ..de..	V 10	defend, prohibit.
Déf–équer	A 1	defecate, clarify.
Déf–érer.... † ..	H 11	confer, comply (with)
† Be careful not to take *Déférer* for *Déferrer*.		
Défer–ler	S 11	unfurl, loose the sails.
Défer–rer (& se)	G 3	unshoe, lose o.'s irons.
Défeuill–er.. (se)	I 4	lose one's leaves.
Défic–eler	B 9	undo the strings of.
Dé–fier (& se) de	D 6	defy, distrust.
Défigu–rer	K 11	disfigure, deform.
Défi–ler (& se) ..	O 9	unstring, defile.
Défi–nir	I 9	define, determine.
Déflé–chir	I 11	deflect, bend.
Défleg–mer	J 4	to dephlegm.
Défleu–rir	J 2	shed its blossoms.
Déflo–rer	A 9	deflower, ravish.
Déflu–er	T 1	recede (in astronomy)
Défon–cer	Q 8	stave, break up.
Défor–mer	J 4	deform, distort.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Défouett–er	Y 10	untie (in book bind.).
Défou–ir ..))..	K 9	dig out of the earth.
Défour–ner	G 8	take out of the oven.
Défr–ayer	I 1	defray, divert.
Défri–cher	D 9	grub up, clear.
Défri–ser (& se)	Q 6	to uncurl.
Défron–cer.....	Q 8	unplait, unknit.
Défro–quer (& se)	L 10	unfrock, quit the cloth
Défu–ner	G 5	unrig a ship.
Déga–ger..(& se)	M 10	disengage, redeem.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Déga-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Dégaî–ner	G 5	unsheath, draw.
Dégan–ter (& se)	D 7	take off one's gloves.
Dégar–nir	I 9	unfurnish.
Dégau–chir	J 5	straighten, plane, level.
Dég–eler (& se)..	J 9	thaw, dissolve.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Dég-elé;-elés;-elée;-elées.*		
Dégén–érer	H 11	degenerate, decay.
Dégla–cer	P 1	remove the ice.
Déglu–er (& se)	T 1	unglue, free itself.
Déglu–tir ..))..	C 2	drink, swallow.
Dégobill–er	O 10	spew up, vomit.
Dégoi–ser	Q 6	babble, chat, blab.
Dégom–mer	N 3	ungum, oust.
Dégor–ger (& se)	L 6	clear, empty itself.
Dégour–dir	B 10	quicken, revive.
Dégoû–ter (& se)	G 10	disgust, get tired of.
† Be careful not to take this verb for the next.		
Dégout–ter	L 8	drop, trickle.
Dégra–der (& se)	F 10	degrade, debase.
Dégra–fer	D 8	unclasp, unpin.
Dégrais–ser	V 2	scour, clean.
Dégrappi–ner ..	G 5	(nav.) lift the grapple.
Dégrav–eler	B 9	rid of gravel.
Dégrav–oyer	P 4	bare, wash away.
Dégré–er	B 2	unrig, dismantle.
Dégr–ever	L 4	diminish a tax.
Dégringo–ler	X 8	roll down.
Dégri–ser	Q 6	remove intoxication.
Dégros–ser	O 2	reduce, thin (wire).
Dégros–sir	K 3	rough-hew, diminish.
Déguer–pir	F 6	scamper away.
Dégueu–ler	D 3	cast up, vomit.
Déguignon–ner ..	G 8	change the ill luck.
Dégui–ser (& se)	Q 6	disguise, dissemble.
Dégus–ter	S 4	taste (wines, &c.)
Déhâ–ler	S 11	remove sun-burning.
Déhar–der	F 10	unleash (dogs).
Déharna–cher ..	D 4	unharness.
Déi–fier	D 6	deify, rank among the gods.
Déj–eter ..(se)..	K 6	warp, get distorted.
Déjeû–ner	G 5	to breakfast.
Déj–oindre	K 7	disjoin, loosen.
Déjou–er	K 8	baffle, thwart.
Déju–cher	D 9	leave one's roost, unroost.
Déla–brer	X 4	tear to pieces.
Déla–cer (& se)..	P 1	unlace, come unlaced.
Délais–ser	O 2	forsake, abandon.
Délar–der	F 10	chamfer (in archit.).
Délas–ser (& se)	O 2	refresh, relax, rest.
Délat–ter	L 8	to unlath.
Dél–ayer	R 3	dilute, temper.
Délec–ter (& se)	S 4	delight, please.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Dél-éguer	L 2	delegate, appoint.
Déles-ter	S 4	to unballast.
Délib-érer	H 11	deliberate, determine.
Délica-ter (& se)	F 8	pamper (see Choyer).
Délico-ter (& se)	E 8	unhalter (horses, &c.)
Déli-er (& se) ..	Q 5	untie, absolve.
Délimi-ter	E 2	fix the limits of.
Délin-quer	L 10	offend, trespass.
Délis-ser	V 2	ungloss (hair, rags, &c.
Déli-vrer	R 6	deliver, release.
Délo-ger	L 6	remove, dislodge.
Délon-ger	T 10	unleash (a falcon).
Délus-trer	H 8	take the lustre off.
Démai-grir	B 3	lessen, thin.
Démaillot-ter ..	L 8	unswathe.
Déman-cher (&se)	D 9	take off the handle.
Deman-der	F 10	demand, ask, beg.
Déman-ger	L 9	itch, desire.
Démant-eler	B 9	dismantle, pull down.
Démantibu-ler ..	D 3	put out of order.
Démari-er (& se)	Q 5	unmarry, divorce.
Démar-quer	L 10	take off the mark.
Démar-rer	N 11	unmoor, move, stir.
Démas-quer (& se)	L 10	unmask, disclose.
Démasti-quer ..	L 10	take off the mastic.
Démâ-ter	F 8	dismast, unmast.
Démê-ler	M 2	disentangle, unravel.
Démem-brer	X 4	dismember. [hold).
Déména-ger	E 10	remove (one's house-
Dém-ener ..(se)	M 3	stir about, struggle.
Démen-tir	T 5	contradict, deny.
Déméri-ter	E 2	incur blame.
Dé-mettre (& se)	M 4	disjoint, dislocate; re-
Démeu-bler	A 5	to unfurnish. [sign.
Demeu-rer	K 11	live, dwell, stay.
Démocrati-ser ..	Q 6	democratize.
Démo-lir	P 6	demolish, pull down.
Démon-ter	E 8	unhorse, undo.
Démon-trer (& se)	H 8	demonstrate, show.
Démorali-ser	Q 6	demoralize.
Démor-dre	M 5	let go one's hold.
Dé-mouvoir	M 9	make one desist.
Dému-nir	I 9	deprive of ammuni-
Dému-rer	K 11	unwall, open. [tion.
Démus-eler J 9 &	B 9	unmuzzle.
Dénan-tir	C 2	give up one's securi-
Dénat-ter	L 8	unmat, untwist. [ties.
Dénatu-rer	K 11	pervert, misconstrue.
Déniai-ser (& se)	Q 6	sharpen wit, learn.
Déni-cher	D 9	unnestle, dislodge.
Déni-er	Q 5	deny, refuse.
Dénigr-er	I 10	disparage, asperse.
Dénom-mer	N 3	(law) denominate.
Dénon-cer	Q 8	denounce, accuse.
Déno-ter	P 7	denote, describe.
Dénou-er (& se)	K 8	untie, come untied.
Dent-eler	B 9	indent, tooth.
Dénu-der	F 10	to denudate.
Dénu-er (& se)..	T 1	strip, strip one's self.
Dépaqu-eter	K 6	unpack, open.
Dépara-ger	M 11	ill-sort marriage.
Dépareill-er	I 4	unmatch, spoil a set
Dépa-rer	N 11	strip, disfigure. [of.
Dépari-er	Q 5	spoil a pair of.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Dépar-ler	S 11	cease talking.
Départa-ger	M 10	give a casting vote.
Dépar-tir (& se)	O 1	distribute, part with.
Ex.: Dieu *départ* ses grâces avec équité. (ACAD.)		
Dépas-ser	O 2	go beyond, outreach.
Dépa-ver	L 1	unpave.
Dépay-ser	Q 6	accustom to another
Dép-ecer	G 1	cutup, carve. [country
Dépê-cher (& se)	O 4	despatch, hasten.
Dép-eindre	U 10	depict, describe.
Dépen-dre	V 10	depend on, take down.
Dépen-ser	O 6	spend, waste.
Dépé-rir	D 10	decay, wither. [trary.
Dépersua-der ..	F 10	persuade to the con-
Dépê-trer (& se)	H 8	disentangle, get off.
Dépeu-pler	A 6	depopulate, unstock.
Dépi-écer	Q 10	cut up. (see Dépecer).
Dépi-ler ..(& se)	O 9	depilate, lose o.'s hair.
Dépi-quer	L 10	unquilt, allay resent-
Dépis-ter	S 4	track, find out. [ment.
Dépi-ter.. (& se)	E 2	vex, fret.
Dépla-cer	P 1	displace, remove.
Dé-plaire (& se)	P 2	displease, be displeased
† Its Past Participle *Déplu* is invariable.		
Déplan-ter	D 7	displant, transplant.
Déplâ-trer	H 8	to unplaster.
Dépli-er	Q 5	unfold, open, display.
Déplis-ser	V 2	unplait, undo the
Déplo-rer	A 9	deplore, lament [plaits
Dépl-oyer (& se)	P 4	unfold, unfurl, spread.
Déplu-mer	J 7	unplume, pluck.
Dépo-lir	P 6	take off the polish.
Dépopulari-ser ..	Q 6	render unpopular.
Dépor-ter (& se)	P 7	transport, desist.
Dépo-ser	P 8	put down, depose, set-
Déposs-éder	P 9	dispossess. [tle.
Dépos-ter	S 4	dislodge.
Dépo-ter	P 7	take out of pots.
Dépou-drer	H 6	brush off the powder.
Dépouill-er (& se)	M 7	despoil, strip o.'s self.
Dépour-voir	P 10	leave unprovided.
Dépra-ver (& se)	L 1	deprave, get depraved.
Dépré-cier	R 10	depreciate.
Dépr-éder	P 9	commit depredations.
Dé-prendre	Q 1	free, disentangle.
Dépres-ser	O 2	take out of the press.
Dépré-venir	X 1	rid of prejudices.
Dépri-er	Q 5	retract an invitation.
Dépri-mer	B 4	to depress.
Dépri-ser	Q 6	despise, undervalue.
Dépuc-eler	B 9	to deflower.
Dépu-rer	K 11	depurate, purify.
Dépu-ter	R 4	depute, delegate.
Déraci-ner	G 5	root up, eradicate.
Déra-der	F 10	be driven out to sea.
Dérai-dir	B 10	remove a stiffness.
Déraill-er	V 4	run off the rails.
Déraison-ner	G 8	talk nonsense. [rope.
Déralin-guer	G 7	carry away the bolt-
Déran-ger (& se)	L 9	derange, get out of or-
Déra-per	U 2	(nav.) get a trip. [der.
Déra-ter	F 8	take the milt out.
Dér-égler (& se)	R 7	put *or* get out of order.
Déri-der ..(& se)	F 10	unwrinkle, cheer up.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Déri-ver	Q 7	derive, be derived.
Déro-ber (& se)	G 2	rob, steal, escape.
Déro-cher	D 9	clean metals, &c.
Déro-ger	L 6	derogate, degrade.
Dérom-pre	S 8	break down in falcon-
Dérou-gir	B 1	takeoff theredness[ry.
Dérouill-er	M 7	rub off the rust.
Dérou-ler	D 3	unroll, spread out.
Dérou-ter	G 10	bewilder, puzzle.
Désabu-ser (& se)	V 7	undeceive, disabuse.
Désaccor-der....	F 10	put out of tune.
Désaccou-pler ..	A 6	uncouple, unmatch.
Désaccoutu-mer	J 7	wean from. [tomers.
Désachalan-der..	F 10	make a shop lose cus-
Désaffleu-rer....	G 3	be uneven, jut out.
Désaffour-cher ..	D 9	heave up an anchor.
Désagen-cer	Q 8	disorder, disadjust.
Désagré-er	B 2	displease, dislike.
Désajus-ter	S 4	discompose, disorder.
Désalli-er (& se)	Q 5	marry below one's
Désalt-érer (& se)	H 11	quench the thirst[rnk
Désan-crer.....	B 7	weigh anchor.
Désappareill-er..	I 4	unmatch, separate.
Désappli-quer ..	L 10	divert from.
Désappoin-ter ..	P 7	cashier, disappoint.
Désap-prendre ..	Q 1	unlearn, forget.
Désappropri-er(se)	Q 5	divest of one's pro-
Désapprou-ver ..	V 6	disapprove. [perty.
Désarçon-ner ..	G 8	unhorse, dismount.
Désargen-ter(&se)	D 7	wear off the silver.
Désar-mer	B 4	disarm, appease.
Désarri-mer	B 4	shift the stowage.
Désassem-bler ..	A 5	take to pieces.
Désassi-éger	A 2	leave off a siege.
Désasso-cier	R 10	dissolve a partnership
Désassor-tir	C 2	ill match, mismatch.
Désaveu-gler ..	C 3	undeceive one.
Désavou-er	K 8	disown, disclaim.
Déscell-er	O 10	unseal, unfasten.
Descen-dre	V 10	descend, come down.
Désemball-er ..	O 10	unpack goods.
Désembar-quer..	L 10	disembark, land.
Désembour-ber..	G 2	take out of mud.
Désempa-rer....	N 11	quit a place (nav.)
Désemp-eser....	O 8	to unstarch.
Désem-plir	H 4	empty in part.
Désemprison-ner	G 8	let out of prison.
Désenchaî-ner ..	G 5	to unchain.
Désenchan-ter ..	D 7	to disenchant.
Désenclou-er....	K 8	unspike (a cannon).
Désendor-mir ..	G 9	prevent one sleeping.
Désenfi-ler	O 9	to unthread.
Désen-fler (& se)	U 1	remove a swelling.
Désen-ger	L 9	destroy the seed.
Désengr-ener ..	M 3	throw out of gear.
Déseni-vrer(& se)	R 6	make sober again.
Désenla-cer	P 1	free from a net.
Désenlai-dir(&se)	B 10	improve in looks.
Désenn-uyer(&se)	I 2	dispel melancholy.
Désenr-ayer	I 1	unskid a wheel.
Désenrhu-mer ..	J 7	cure of a cold.
Désenrô-ler	X 8	dismiss, discharge.
Désenrou-er(&se)	K 8	cure of a hoarseness.
Désenseve-lir ..	P 6	unwrap, disinter.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Désensorc-eler ..	B 9	to unbewitch.
Désentê-ter	Q 2	bring to reason.
Désentortill-er ..	O 10	untwist, untwine.
Désentra-ver....	L 1	unfetter, unlock.
Désenveni-mer ..	B 4	remove venom.
Désenver-guer ..	G 7	unbend a sail.
Déséqui-per	U 2	unrig a ship.
Déser-ter	P 7	desert, run away.
Désesp-érer de ..	H 11	despair, despond.
Déshabill-er(&se)	O 10	undress, dishabille.
Déshabitu-er(&se)	T 1	to disaccustom.
Déshéri-ter	E 2	to disinherit.
Déshono-rer(&se)	A 9	dishonour, disgrace.
Déshumani-ser ..	Q 6	unman, deject.
Dési-gner	T 9	designate, describe.
Désincorpo-rer ..	A 9	disincorporate.
Désinfec-ter	S 4	disinfect, purify.
Désintéres-ser ..	O 2	to indemnify.
Désinvi-ter	E 2	recall an invitation.
Dési-rer.....	G 3	desire, wish, covet.
Désis-ter..(se)..	S 4	desist, give over.
Désobé-ir	N 5	to disobey.
Désobli-ger	E 10	disoblige, displease.
Désobstru-er....	T 1	clear, deobstruct.
Déso-ler..(& se)	X 8	desolate, lament.
Désopi-ler.....	O 9	clear, deobstruct.
Désordon-ner ..	G 8	put in disorder.
Désorgani-ser ..	O 6	to disorganize.
Désorien-ter	D 7	put out, disconcert.
Désor-ner	G 8	take off an ornament.
Désos-ser	O 2	take out the bones.
Désour-dir	B 10	unweave, unravel.
Désoxyg-éner ..	B 5	deoxygenate.
Despu-mer	J 7	take off the scum.
Dessai-gner	T 9	free from blood.
Dessai-sir (& se)	D 11	disseize, give up.
Dessaison-ner ..	G 8	manure unseasonably
Dessa-ler	S 11	unsalt, soak.
Dessan-gler	C 3	ungird, ungirth.
Dess-écher	O 3	drain, dry up.
Its Past Part. is: *Dess-éché; -échés; -échée; -échées.*		
Dessell-er	O 10	unsaddle (v. Déscel-
Desser-rer	G 3	loosen, relax. [ler).
Desser-vir	T 7	clear the table, serve.
Dessill-er	O 10	undeceive(v.Déciller)
Dessi-ner	G 5	draw, delineate.
Desso-ler	X 8	unsole a horse. [ered.
Dessou-der (& se)	F 10	unsolder, get unsold-
Desti-ner	G 5	destine, design.
Destitu-er	T 1	dismiss, deprive.
Désu-nir	I 9	disunite, divide.
Déta-cher (& se)	D 4	detach, take off.
Détaill-er	V 4	cut in pieces, retail.
Déta-ler.....	S 11	shut up shop, run off.
Déta-per	U 2	take out the tompion.
Dét-eindre.....	F 3	discolour, tarnish.
Dét-eler.....	B 9	unyoke, unteam.
Ex.: Un cocher qui *dételle* ses chevaux. (Acad.).		
Déten-dre	V 10	unbend, take down.
Dé-tenir.....	V 1	detain, withhold.
Déter-ger	T 10	deterge, purge.
Détério-rer	A 9	waste, spoil.
Détermi-ner(&se)	G 5	determine, resolve.
Déter-rer	G 3	dig out of the ground.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Détes-ter ..de..	S 4	detest, abhor.
Déti-rer	G 3	draw out, extend.
Déti-ser	Q 6	rake out the fire.
Détonn-eler	B 9	empty a cask.
Déton-ner	G 8	jar, be out of tune.
Détor-dre	M 5	untwist, sprain.
Détor-quer	L 10	wrest, distort.
Détortill-er	O 10	untwist, separate.
Détou-per	U 2	unstop, uncork.
Détoupillon-ner	G 8	to lop (orange-trees).
Détour-ner (& se)	G 8	to turn aside.
Détrac-ter	D 7	slander, detract.
Détran-ger	L 9	rid plants from insects.
Détra-quer (& se)	L 10	put out of order.
Détrem-per	U 2	dilute, temper.
Détrom-per(& se)	U 2	undeceive, disabuse.
Détrô-ner	G 8	dethrone, depose.
Détrous-ser	O 2	untuck, rifle.
Détrui-re	E 5	destroy, demolish.
Déva-ler	S 11	let or come down.
Dévali-ser	Q 6	rob, rifle, strip.
Devan-cer	Q 8	go before, outrun.
Dévas-ter	S 4	to lay waste.
Dévelop-per	U 2	develop, unravel.
De-venir	X 1	become, grow.
Déven-ter	D 7	brace a sail.
Déverrouill-er ..	M 7	unbolt, unhasp.
Déver-ser	X 2	bend, lean.
Dé-vêtir ..(se)..	X 3	divest one's self.
Dévi-der	F 10	wind into a skein.
Dévi-er	Q 5	deviate, mislead.
Devi-ner	G 5	divine, guess.
Dévi-rer	G 3	recoil, heave back.
Dévisa-ger	M 10	disfigure a face.
† Its Past Part. is varjable: *Dévisa-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.*		
Devi-ser	Q 6	discourse together.
Dévis-ser	V 2	unscrew.
Dévoi-ler	X 8	unveil, discover.
Devoir ....*....	G 4	owe, be indebted.
Dévo-rer	A 9	devour, consume.
Dévou-er (& se) à	K 8	devote, dedicate.
Dév-oyer	P 4	to lead astray.
Dialo-guer	G 7	speak in dialogues.
Dic-ter	Q 9	dictate, prompt.
Di-ésser	L 3	play sharp (in mus.)
Diffa-mer	J 7	defame, slander.
Différen-cier	R 10	distinguish.
Diff-érer..de ..	H 11	defer, postpone.
Diffor-mer	J 4	deform, spoil.
Dig-érer	H 11	digest, concoct.
Di-guer	G 7	dike; spur a horse.
Dilac-érer	H 11	dilacerate, tear.
Dilapi-der	F 10	dilapidate, waste.
Dila-ter	F 8	dilate, extend.
Diligen-ter (& se)	D 7	make haste, hasten.
Dilu-er	T 1	to dilute.
Dî-mer	B 4	raise tithe.
Diminu-er.....	T 1	diminish, lessen.
Dî-ner	G 5	to dine, to feed.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Dire ..de.....	G 6	tell, say, speak.
Diri-ger ..(& se)	E 10	direct, manage.
Discer-ner.....	G 8	discern, judge.
Discipli-ner(& se)	G 5	discipline, chastise.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Discontinu-er de	T 1	discontinue, cease.
Discon-venir..de	X 1	disagree, deny.
Discor-der.....	F 10	be out of tune.
Discou-rir	F 2	to discourse.
Discrédi-ter	E 2	discredit, despise.
Discul-per(&se)de	U 2	exculpate, vindicate.
Discu-ter	R 4	discuss, distrain.
Disgra-cier	R 10	disgrace, dismiss.
Disgr-éger.....	A 2	separate, dispel.
Disj-oindre	K 7	disjoin, separate.
Dislo-quer	L 10	dislocate, disjoint.
Dispa-raître	N 10	disappear, vanish.
Dispen-ser..de..	O 6	dispense with.
Disper-ser	X 2	disperse, scatter.
Dispo-ser (& se) à	P 8	dispose, get ready.
Disproportion-ner	G 8	to disproportion.
Dispu-ter	R 4	dispute, contend.
Dissémi-ner	G 5	disseminate, scatter.
Diss-équer	A 1	dissect, anatomize.
Disser-ter	P 7	discuss, examine.
Dissimu-ler	D 3	to dissemble.
Dissi-per (& se)	U 2	dissipate, waste.
Dis-soudre	A 4	dissolve, melt.
Dissua-der..de..	F 10	dissuade, divert.
Disten-dre.....	V 10	distend, swell.
Distil-ler	O 9	distil, drop.
Distin-guer(& se)	G 7	discern, distinguish.
Dis-traire	V 3	distract, divert.
Distribu-er	T 1	distribute, divide.
Diva-guer	G 7	ramble, be incoherent
Diver-ger	T 10	to be divergent.
Diversi-fier	D 6	diversify, vary.
Diver-tir	C 2	divert, misapply.
Divini-ser	Q 6	deify, make a God of.
Divi-ser.....	Q 6	divide, part.
Divor-cer	Q 8	divorce, send away.
Divul-guer	G 7	divulge, reveal.
Dodi-ner..(se)..	G 5	pamper one's self.
Dogmati-ser	Q 6	to dogmatize.
Doig-ter	F 8	finger (in music).
Do-ler	X 8	plane, chip.
Domicili-er..(se)	Q 5	settle in a place.
Domi-ner	G 8	rule, predominate.
Domp-ter	E 8	subdue, tame.
Don-ner ..à....	G 8	give, bestow.
Do-rer	A 9	gild, make yellow.
Dorlo-ter	P 7	fondle, coddle.
Dor-mir.....	G 9	sleep, be sleeping.
† Its Past Part., like that of *Redormir*, is invariable.		
Do-ter	P 7	portion, endow.
Dou-bler	A 5	double, line.
Dou-cher	D 9	give a shower-bath.
Dou-cir	A 10	polish looking-glass.
Dou-er	K 8	endow, bestow.
Douloir..(se)	))	to grieve, lament.
This verb is only used in the Pres. of the Infinitive.		
Dou-ter	G 10	doubt, question.
Drageon-ner	G 8	put forth suckers.
Dragon-ner(& se)	G 8	to dragoon, to worry.
Dra-guer	G 7	drag or clean a port.
Dramati-ser	Q 5	dramatize.
Dra-per	U 2	hang with mourning.
Dr-ayer ..	R 3 or I 1	pare a skin.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Dr-éger	A 2	hatchel, heckle flax.
Dres-ser (& se) à	O 2	make straight, erect.
Drill-er	O 10	scour or march away.
Dro-guer (& se)	G 7	physic too much.
Dui-re ..))	E 5	to suit, please.

This verb is chiefly used in its 3rd pers. s. pres. Ind.: Tout *duit* aux gens heureux.—La Fontaine.

Dulci-fier	D 6	dulcify, edulcorate.
Du-per	U 2	dupe, gull, deceive.
Dupli-quer	L 10	put in a rejoinder.
Dur-cir	A 10	harden, make firm.
Du-rer	K 11	last, hold out.
Durillon-ner (se)	G 8	grow hard.

E.

[N.B.—As it is the custom not to place any accent on Capital letters, it might be inferred from the absence of the acute accent (') over the initial E of the following series of Verbs, that none is to used in other circumstances; I therefore here call the attention of the Reader to this important rule of French Pronunciation and Orthography, namely: That *e* initial, forming a syllable of itself, is always (*être* being the only verb excepted) to be pronounced *é*, and must have that accent over it, unless it be a Capital. Thus we write *Ébahir*; but *ébahir*, with a small *e*. When *e* initial does not form a syllable of itself, it never takes any accent, though it is generally pronounced *é* or *è*, as in: *es-pérer*, *er-rer*, *ex-pliquer*, &c.]

Eba-hir (s')	H 9	be amazed, wonder.
Ebar-ber	G 2	strip, scrape, shave.
E-battre (s')	C 5	sport (as water-birds)
Ebau-cher	D 9	sketch, rough draught
Ebau-dir	B 10	cheer, exhilarate.
Eb-éner	B 5	stain like ebony.
Ebê-tir ..))	C 2	render stupid.
Ebis-eler	B 9	to cut slopingly.
Eblou-ir	K 9	dazzle, seduce.
Ebor-gner	J 8	put one eye out.
Ebouf-fer (s') ..	D 8	burst out laughing.
Ebouill-ir	C 10	boil down.

This verb (like *bouillir*) is chiefly used in its Pres. Inf., Participles, and 3rd persn. of other tenses.

Ebou-ler (& s')	D 3	crumble down, fall.
Ebourgeon-ner ..	G 8	prune trees.
Ebour-rer	K 11	shear, scrape.
Ebousi-ner	G 5	rough hew.
Ebran-cher	D 9	lop off the branches.
Ebran-ler (& s')	D 3	shake, disturb.
Ebra-ser (& s') ..	R 1	splay, widen.
Ebr-écher	O 3	notch, detruncate.
Ebr-ener	M 3	clean a child.
Ebrou-dir	B 10	make iron wires.
Ebrou-er	K 8	wash, snort.
Ebrui-ter	E 2	divulge, blab out.
Ebuch-eter	K 6	pick up sticks.
Eca-cher	D 4	crush, squash.
Eca-fer	D 8	split osiers.
Ecaill-er (& s') ..	V 4	scale, unscale.
Eca-ler	S 11	shell, husk.
Ecarbouill-er ..	M 7	crush, squash.
Ecarquill-er	O 10	spread open.
Ecar-rir	D 10	cut at right angles.
Ecart-eler	J 9	quarter (in heraldry).

Ex.: Il *écartèle* de telles ou telles armes. (Acad.)

Ecar-ter (& s') ..	P 7	disperse, remove.
Eca-tir	C 2	compress cloth slightly.
Echafau-der	F 10	erect scaffolds.
Echalas-ser	O 2	prop vines.
Echam-pir	F 6	shade or set off.
Echan-crer	B 7	cut sloping, hollow.
Echan-ger	L 9	exchange, barter.
Echantillon-ner	G 8	examine by the standard.
Echan-vrer	R 6	to hatchel.
Echap-per (& s')	U 2	escape, slip, drop.
Echardon-ner ..	G 8	pluck up thistles.
Echar-ner	G 8	pare off the flesh.
Echar-per	U 2	slash, cut.
Echau-der (& s')	F 10	scald, burn one's self.
Echauf-fer (& s')	D 8	heat, warm.
Ech-eler	B 9	set up a ladder.
Echelon-ner	G 8	arrange gradually.
Echenill-er	O 10	rid of caterpillars.
Echev-eler	J 9	dishevel the hair of.
Echi-ner	G 8	break the back.
Echoir	H 1	fall due, expire.

Of the three compounds of *choir*, *échoir* is the most used, but only in the parts given in table H 1. (For the other parts see F 9.)

Echois-eler	B 9	dress vines in winter.
Echou-er	K 8	miscarry, fail.
Eci-mer	B 4	cut the top of a tree.
Eclabous-ser	O 2	splash, dash.
Eclair-cir	A 10	clear, elucidate.
Eclai-rer	G 3	light, enlighten.
Ecla-ter (& s') ..	F 8	burst, crack.
Eclip-ser (& s') ..	V 2	eclipse, disappear.
Eclis-ser	V 2	secure by splints.
Eclore	H 2	come to light.

† Its Past Part. is: *éclos*, m. s. and p.; *éclose*, f. s.; *écloses*, f. p.

Econdui-re	E 5	refuse, lead out.
Economi-ser	Q 6	use sparingly.
Ecor-cer	Q 8	peel, to take off the rind.
Ecor-cher (& s')	D 9	skin, flay, peel off.
Ecor-ner	G 8	break the horns.
Ecorni-fler	U 1	spunge, intrude.
Ecos-ser	O 2	take out of the shell.
Ecou-er	K 8	dock, cut off the tail.
Ecou-ler (& s') ..	D 3	flow out.
Ecour-ter	P 7	crop or cut shorter.
Ecou-ter	G 10	hear, listen.
Ecouvillon-ner ..	G 8	spunge a gun.
Ecra-ser	R 1	crush, overwhelm.
Ecr-émer	C 7	skim milk.
Ecr-éner	B 5	shorten a type.
Ecrê-ter	Q 2	take off the summit.
Ecri-er (s')	Q 5	cry out, exclaim.
E-crire	H 3	to write.
Ecrou-er	K 8	enter into the goaler's book.
Ecrou-ir	K 9	to cold-beat metal.
Ecrou-ler (& s')	D 3	shake down.
Ecroû-ter	G 10	cut off the crust.
Ecuis-ser	V 2	split (trees).
Ecu-ler	D 3	tread down at the heel.
Ecu-mer	J 7	foam, skim.
Ecu-rer	K 11	scour, cleanse.
Ecusson-ner	G 8	engraft, bud.
Eden-ter	D 7	break a tooth.
Edi-fier	D 6	edify, please.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Edi-ter	E 2	publish, edit.
Edulco-rer	A 9	sweeten, edulcorate.
Edu-quer	L 10	educate, bring up.
Efaufi-ler	O 9	draw threads out.
Effa-cer	P 1	efface, strike out.
Effa-ner.....	G 5	pull off leaves.
Effa-rer (s')	N 11	be scared, look wild.
Effarou-cher....	D 9	terrify, affright.
Effectu-er	T 1	effect, effectuate.
Effémi-ner	G 8	effeminate, enervate.
Effeuill-er.....	M 7	strip off leaves.
Effigi-er	Q 5	execute in effigy.
Effi-ler (& s') ..	O 9	unweave, unravel.
Effilo-cher.....	D 9	draw threads of.
Effilo-quer	L 10	ravel out.
Effio-ler.....	X 8	strip off leaves.
Efflan-quer	L 10	make lean.
Effleu-rer	K 11	glance, touch but lightly.
Effleu-rir	J 2	be efflorescent.
Efflot-ter	F 8	part company at sea.
Effon-drer.....	H 6	dig deep, break in.
Effor-cer ..(s')...	Q 8	strive, endeavour.
Effr-ayer (& s')...	I 1	frighten, terrify.
Effri-ter.....	E 2	exhaust, land.
Ega-ler..(& s')...	S 11	equal, match.
Ega-lir	P 6	(in watch manf.)
Egali-ser	Q 6	equalize, level.
Ega-rer (& s')...	N 11	mislead, mislay.
Eg-ayer (& s')...	I 1	enliven, rejoice.
Egoï-ser	Q 6	egotize.
Egor-ger	L 6	cut the throat.
Egosill-er (s')...	O 10	to get hoarse.
Egout-ter	L 8	drain, drain dry.
Egrap-per	U 2	strip off the grapes.
Egrati-gner	T 9	scratch, claw.
Egravillon-ner ..	G 8	to ungravel.
Egr-ener (& s')...	M 3	shake out the grain.
Egri-ser.....	Q 6	grind diamonds.
Egru-ger	K 10	pound, grate.
Egueu-ler	D 3	break the gullet.
Eher-ber	G 2	weed. (see Sarcler.)
Ehoup-per	U 2	cut the top of a tree.
Elabo-rer	A 9	elaborate (in phys.)
Ela-guer	G 7	to lop, prune.
Elan-cer (& s')...	Q 8	shoot, rush upon.
Elar-gir	B 1	widen, release.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Elar-gi; -gis; -gie; -gies.*

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Electri-ser.....	Q 6	to electrify.
Elé-gir	B 1	slide a moulding.
El-ever (& s')...	L 4	raise, exalt, prefer.
Eli-der	F 10	make an elision.
Eli-mer ..(s')...	B 4	wear out, rub out.
Elimi-ner	G 5	expel (in algebra).
Elin-guer	G 7	sling a cask.
E-lire.....	L 5	elect, choose.
Elo-cher	D 9	shake, loosen.
Eloi-gner(& s')...	T 9	remove, alienate.
Elon-ger	T 10	lay along side of.
Eluci-der	F 10	elucidate, explain.
Elu-der	F 10	elude, frustrate.
Emaill-er	V 4	enamel, checker.
Emanci-per(& s')	U 2	emancipate.
Ema-ner	G 8	emanate, issue from.
Emar-ger	M 10	note on the margin.
Emascu-ler	D 3	to emasculate.
Embaboui-ner ..	G 5	inveigle, allure.
Emball-er	V 4	pack up.
Emban-quer (s')	L 10	come on a fishing bank.
Embar-der	F 10	yaw, lee lurch.
Embarrill-er....	O 10	to barrel up.
Embar-quer(& s')	L 10	embark, engage.
Embarras-ser(& s')	O 2	embarrass, perplex.
Embâ-ter	F 8	put on a pack saddle.
Em-battre.....	C 5	rim a wheel.
Embau-cher	D 9	hire, decoy.
Embau-mer	B 4	embalm, perfume.
Embégui-ner ..	G 5	muffle up.
Embel-lir	P 6	embellish, adorn.
Emb-équer	A 1	feed (birds &c.).
Emberluco-quer(s')	L 10	be taken up with.
Embla-ver.....	L 1	sow with corn.
Em-boire (imp.)	C 8	soak in, imbibe.
Emboi-ser	Q 6	coax, inveigle.
Emboî-ter.....	E 2	joint, put in a box.
Embordu-rer ..	K 11	put in a frame.
Embos-ser.....	O 2	to anchor a ship.
Embou-cher(& s')	D 9	put into the mouth.
Embou-er	K 8	dirty with mud.
Embouffl-eter ..	K 6	join boards in grooves
Embour-ber(& s')	G 2	put into the mire.
Embour-rer	K 11	stuff, pad, wad.
Embour-ser	X 2	purse or pocket up.
Embou-tir.....	C 2	to render convex.
Embrac-eler	B 9	put on a bracelet.
Embra-quer	L 10	sling a cask.
Embra-ser (& s')	R 1	set on fire, inflame.
Embras-ser (& s')	O 2	embrace, comprise.
Embr-ener	M 3	foul, soil, stain.
Embr-ever	L 4	join (wood &c.).
Embro-cher	D 9	spit, put on a spit.
Embrouill-er(& s')	M 7	perplex, embroil.
Embru-nir.....	I 9	darken, make darker.
Embus-quer (s')	L 10	lie in ambush.
Emen-der	F 10	amend, reform.
Emer-ger	L 9	emerge.
Emerveill-er....	I 4	astonish, surprise.
E-mettre	M 4	produce, publish.
Emeu-tir	C 2	dung (of birds).
Emiet-ter	Q 9	to crumble (bread).
Emigr-er	I 10	to emigrate.
Emin-cer	Q 8	cut thinner, mince.
Emmagasi-ner ..	G 5	lay in a magazine.
Emmai-grir..(s')	B 3	to grow thin.
Emmaillot-ter ..	L 8	swathe, swaddle.
Emman-cher ..	D 9	set in a handle.
Emmant-eler ..	B 9	surround with a wall.
Emmari-ner	G 5	man a ship.
Emmarqui-ser(s')	Q 6	act the marquis.
Emm-écher	O 3	fix a match.
Emmê-ler	M 2	to entangle.
Emména-ger (s')	M 10	set one's goods in order.
Emm-ener.....	M 3	carry away.
Emmenot-ter ..	L 8	handcuff, manacle.
Emm-étrer	O 5	measure by metre.
Emmiell-er	O 10	sweeten with honey.
Emmitou-fler ..	U 1	muffle up.
Emmi-trer.....	H 8	adorn with a mitre.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Emmortai-ser ..	Q 6	set into a mortise.
Emmus-eler	B 9	to muzzle.
Emolumen-ter ..	D 7	gain, profit.
Emon-der	F 10	prune, lop. [celer.)
Emorc-eler)) ..	B 9	parcel out. (v. mor-
Emot-ter	L 8	break clods of earth.
Emou-cher	D 9	drive flies away.
Emou-dre	M 6	grind (knives &c.).
Emous-ser (& s')	O 2	blunt, repress.
Emoustill-er	O 10	raise the spirits of.
E-mouvoir	M 9	move, affect, excite.
Empaill-er	V 4	stuff with straw.
Empa-ler	S 11	to empale, enclose.
Empana-cher ..	D 4	adorn with feathers.
Empan-ner	G 8	to lie-to.
Empaqu-eter....	K 6	make into a bundle.
Empa-rer..(s')...	N 11	seize upon.
Empast-eler	B 9	blue, dye blue.
Empâ-ter	F 8	to make clammy.
Empau-mer	B 4	grasp, wheedle.
Empê-cher(&s')de	O 4	hinder, forbear.
Empenn-eler....	B 9	back (an anchor).
Empen-ner	G 8	feather (an arrow).
Emp-eser	O 8	starch, stiffen.
Empes-ter	S 4	infect, poison.
Empê-trer (& s')	H 8	entangle, encumber.
Empi-éger ..)) ..	A 2	take in a snare.
Empierr-er	U 9	fill with stones.
Empi-éter	S 1	encroach, usurp.
Empif-frer.....	H 5	guttle, cram.
Empi-ler	O 9	pile up, heap up.
Empi-rer	G 3	make worse.
Empla-cer	P 1	put in place.
Em-plir	H 4	fill, fill up.
Empl-oyer(&s')à	P 4	use, employ.
Emplu-mer	J 7	feather, quill.
Empo-cher	D 9	to pocket up.
Empoi-gner	T 9	gripe, grasp.
Empoison-ner(&s')	G 8	poison, infect.
Empois-ser	O 2	do over with pitch.
Empoisson-ner ..	G 8	stock with fish.
Empor-ter (& s')	P 7	carry away.
Empo-ter	F 8	pot, enclose in pots.
Empr-eindre....	U 10	imprint, stamp.
Empres-ser (s')...	O 2	to be eager.
Emprison-ner ..	G 8	imprison.
Emprun-ter	D 7	borrow, derive.
Empuan-tir	C 2	stink, infect.
En-aller (s') * ..	Z 5	to go away.

In *S'en aller*, *en* is not an integral part of the verb, but the pronoun *en* meaning *of* or *from it*, that is, *of* or *from the place where one is*. Therefore say or write, in the Imperative: *Va-t'en*, go away (with an apostrophe); *allons-nous-en*, let us go away; *allez-vous-en*, go away; and not: *Enva-toi*, nor *va-t-en*, *en allons-nous*, *en allez-vous*, as some illiterate persons do.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Enarrh-er	U 9	give earnest-money.
Enca-drer	H 6	put in a frame.
Enca-ger	M 10	cage, imprison.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Enca-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.*		
Encais-ser.....	O 2	pack up in boxes.
Encanaill-er (s') .	V 4	keep low company.
Enca-per	U 2	to embay. [a hood.
Encapuchon-ner .	G 8	cover one's head with
Enca-quer	L 10	barrel up.
Encast-elér (s')...	B 9	get hoof-bound.
Encastill-er	O 10	enchase, enshrine.
Encas-trer	H 8	fit, set in a groove.
Enca-ver	L 1	put into a cellar.
Enc-eindre	U 10	enclose, encircle.
Encen-ser	O 6	perfume, praise.
En-céper	Y 6	bind vine-branches.
Enchaî-ner	G 5	chain, connect.
Enchant-eler....	B 9	range timber in.
Enchan-ter	D 7	enchant, delight.
Enchaperon-ner .	G 8	hood a hawk.
Enchâs-ser	O 2	enchase, enshrine.
Enchaus-ser	O 2	cover with straw.
Enché-rir	D 10	outbid, excel, surpass.
Enchevê-trer ..	H 8	put on a halter.
Enchifr-ener....	M 3	to give a cold.
Enci-rer.....	G 3	to wax over.
Encla-ver	L 1	enclose, mortise.
Encliqu-eter	B 9	stop by a click.
Encloî-trer	H 8	to cloister up.
En-clore	E 3	enclose a field.
Enclô-tir)) (& s')	C 2	enter in a burrow.
Enclou-er (& s') .	K 8	to spike, to prick.
Enco-cher.....	D 9	put into a notch.
Encof-frer.....	H 5	lay up in a trunk.
Encom-brer	X 4	encumber, clog.
Enco-quer.....	L 10	fasten a block-strop.
Encorn-eter	K 6	put in a paper case.
Encoura-ger à..	M 10	encourage, incite.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Encoura-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.*		
Encou-rir	F 2	to incur.
Encourti-ner....	G 5	close with curtains.
Encras-ser (& s') .	O 2	daub, soil, grease.
En-crer	B 7	to ink (in printing).
Encuiras-ser (s') .	O 2	to grow rusty.
Encu-ver	Q 7	put into a tub.
Enden-ter	D 7	indent, dovetail.
Endet-ter (& s') .	Q 9	make one run into
Endê-ver	S 6	to be mad. [debt.
Endiman-cher (s')	D 9	put on Sunday clothes
Endoctri-ner....	G 5	instruct well.
Endolo-rir.....	D 10	to render sad.
Endomma-ger ..	M 10	damage, hurt.
† Its Past Part. is: *Endomma-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.*		
Endor-mir (& s') .	G 9	lull asleep, fall asleep.
† Its Past Part. is: *Endor-mi; -mis; -mie; -mies.*		
Endos-ser	O 2	indorse, put on.
Endui-re	E 5	do over, lay on with.
Endur-cir	A 10	harden, inure.
Endu-rer	K 11	endure, suffer.
Ener-ver	S 6	enervate, weaken.
En-eyer	A 3	take out knots of wood
Enfaî-ter	Q 2	cover a house.
Enfan-ter	D 7	give birth to.
Enfari-ner.....	G 5	sprinkle with flour.
† Its Past Part. is: *Enfari-né; -nés; -née; -nées.*		
Enfer-mer (& s') .	I 8	shut in, lock up.
Enfer-rer (& s')...	N 11	run through.
Enfic-eler	B 9	tie close with a string.
Enfi-ler	O 9	thread, string.
Enflam-mer (& s')	N 3	inflame, incense.
En-fler..(& s')...	U 1	swell, puff up.
Enfon-cer (& s')...	Q 8	break open, thrust.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Enfor–cir (& s') ..	A 10	strengthen, get strong
Enfor–mer	J 4	stretch upon a form.
Enfou–ir	K 9	hide in the ground.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Enfou-i;-ie;-ie;-ies.*		
Enfour–cher	D 9	bestride, stride.
Enfour–ner	G 8	put in the oven.
Enfr–eindre	U 10	infringe, trespass.
Enfro–quer (s') ..	L 10	turn monk.
En–fuir ..(s') ..	J 6	run away.
Enfu–mer	J 7	besmoke, smoke.
Enfutaill–er	V 4	put into a cask.
Enga–ger (& s') .	M 10	induce, prevail upon.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Enga-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Engaî–ner	G 5	put into a sheath.
Engal–ler	S 11	dye with gall-nuts.
Engen–drer (& s')	H 6	engender, beget.
En–ger .. »	L 9	encumber, embarrass.
Enger–ber	G 2	bind up in sheaves.
Englo–ber	G 2	unite, mix, join.
Englou–tir	C 2	swallow up, squander
Englu–er (& s') ..	T 1	daub with bird-lime.
Engon–cer	Q 8	cramp, confine.
Engor–ger (& s') .	L 6	choke up, obstruct.
Engou–er	K 8	obstruct the swallow.
Engouf–frer (s') .	H 5	be engulfed.
Engou–ler	D 3	gobble, gobble up.
Engour–dir	B 10	benumb, dull.
Engrais–ser (& s')	O 2	fatten, manure.
Engran–ger	L 9	house corn.
Engra–ver (& s') .	L 1	run aground.
Engr–éger .. » ..	A 2	irritate, vex.
Engrê–ler	M 2	engrail, purl.
Engr–ener (& s') .	M 3	get into gear.
Engrum–eler (s')	B 9	clot, coagulate.
Enhar–dir (& s') à	B 10	embolden, encourage.
Enharna–cher ..	D 4	to harness.
Eni–vrer (& s') ..	R 6	to intoxicate.
Enja–bler	A 5	bottom a cask.
Enja–ler	S 11	fix a stock to an an-
Enjam–ber	G 2	stride, project. [chor.
Enjav–eler	B 9	bind into sheaves.
Ex.: *J'enjavellerai, enjaveler* des blés. (Acad.)		
Enj–oindre	K 7	enjoin, prescribe.
Enjô–ler	X 8	wheedle, cajole.
Enjoli–ver	Q 7	embellish, set off.
Enjou–er	K 8	make merry.
Enla–cer	P 1	entangle, twist.
Enlai–dir (& s') ..	B 10	make or grow ugly.
Enl–ever	L 4	lift up, take away.
Enli–er	Q 5	connect, bind up.
Enlumi–ner	G 5	colour, illuminate.
Enno–blir	H 7	ennoble, elevate.
Enn–uyer (& s') .	I 2	tire, to be weary.
Enois–eler	B 9	teach a bird.
Enon–cer (& s') .	Q 8	express, declare.
Enorgueill–ir(&s')	X 5	make or be proud.
Enou–er	K 8	unknot, pick cloth.
En–quérir ..(s') .	A 8	inquire, ask.
Enquê–ter (& s') .	Q 2	inquire, care for.
Enraci–ner (s') ..	G 5	to take root.
Enra–ger ..(s') ..	M 10	to enrage, be mad.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Enraci-né;-nés;-née;-nées.*		
Enr–ayer	I 1	trim, stop (a wheel).

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Enrégimen–ter ..	D 7	enrol, embody.
Enregis–trer	H 8	register, record.
Enrhu–mer (& s')	J 7	cause or catch cold.
Enri–chir (& s') .	J 11	enrich, grow rich.
Enrô–ler (& s') ..	X 8	enlist, enrol.
Enrou–er (& s') ..	K 8	make and get hoarse.
Enrouill–er (& s')	M 7	make rusty.
Enrou–ler	D 3	roll a thing in another.
Ensa–bler (& s') .	A 5	run aground.
Ensa–cher	D 4	put in a sack.
Ensaisi–ner	G 5	vest, invest with.
Ensanglan–ter ..	D 7	make bloody.
Ensei–gner ..à..	T 9	teach, direct.
Ensemen–cer	Q 8	to sow seed.
Enser–rer	G 3	contain, enclose.
Enseve–lir	P 6	to bury, to inter.
Ensi–mer	B 4	to oil cloth.
Ensorc–eler	B 9	bewitch, charm.
Ex.: Elle *l'ensorcellera* s'il n'y prend garde. (Acad.)		
Ensou–frer	H 5	dip in brimstone.
En–suivre ..(s') ..	U 5	follow, issue.
‡ This verb is always reflective, and only used in the third pers. sing. and plur. of every tense. Ex.: *Il* s'ensuit *de là que*.....*Voyez les erreurs qui* s'ensuivraient *de cette proposition.* Il s'en est suivi *que*..... &c. (French Acad.)		
Enta–cher	D 4	taint, infect.
Entaill–er	V 4	notch, jag, nick.
Enta–mer	B 4	make the first cut.
Entas–ser	O 2	heap up, crowd.
Enten–dre * (& s')	V 10	hear, understand.
En–ter	D 7	graft, ingraft.
This verb must not be taken for *Hanter.*		
Entéri–ner	G 5	grant, pass, confirm.
Entê–ter	Q 2	cause the head-ache.
Enthousias–mer .	I 8	put in rapture.
Enti–cher	D 9	taint, mar, corrupt.
Entoi–ler	O 9	paste upon canvas.
Enton–ner	G 8	barrel up, intone.
Entortill–er (& s')	O 10	wrap about, twist.
Entou–rer	K 11	surround, encompass.
Entr'accu–ser (s')	V 7	accuse one another.
Entr'ai–der ..(s')	F 10	help one another.
Entr'ai–mer ..(s')	B 4	love one another.
Entrai–ner	G 5	drag, hurry away.
Entr'app–eler (s')	B 9	call one another.
Entra–ver	L 1	shackle, perplex.
Entraver–ser (s')	X 2	set athwart.
Entr'aver–tir (s')	C 2	give mutual notice.
Entre–bai–ser (s')	Q 6	kiss one another.
Entre–battre (s')	C 5	beat one another.
Entre–bles–ser(s')	O 2	wound each other.
Entre–cher–cher .	D 9	seek one another.
*** &c. (Look for the *simple verbs*).		
Entrela–cer	P 1	interlace, intermix.
Entrelar–der	F 10	interlard, insert.
Entre–lire	L 5	read cursorily.
Entre–luire	L 7	shine a little.
† Its Past Part. is indeclinable.		
Entremê–ler(& s')	M 2	to intermingle.
Entre–mettre (s')	M 4	to intermeddle.
Entrepo–ser ..(s')	P 8	store, lay up.
Entre–prendre de	Q 1	to undertake.
En–trer	H 8	enter, go in.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Entre-suivre (s')	U 5	follow one another.
Entre-tenir (& s')	V 1	keep, converse.
Entre-voir	X 7	have a glimpse of.
Entr'ou-vrir	N 8	open halfway.
Enum-érer	H 11	enumerate, number.
Enva-hir	H 9	invade, usurp.
Envélio-ter	P 7	make hay-cocks.
Envelop-per	U 2	wrap up.
Enveni-mer	B 4	envenom, provoke.
Enver-ger	L 9	(used by weavers).
Enver-guer	G 7	bend the sails.
Enver-ser	X 2	to trim a stuff.
Envi-er	Q 5	envy, wish for.
Environ-ner	G 8	environ, surround.
Envisa-ger	M 10	eye, consider.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Envisa-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.*		
Envoi-ler..(s')..	O 9	bend, warp.
Envo-ler..(s')..	X 8	to fly away.
En-voyer	H 10	to send, to emit.
Epais-sir	K 3	thicken, grow thick.
Epamp-rer	N 11	to lop a vine.
Epan-cher (& s')	D 9	pour out, disclose.
Epan-dre	V 10	pour out, scatter.
† This verb has neither Pres. nor Past Parti., and its other tenses are seldom used but in poetry, as: L'huile *épand* ses flots d'or. (MILLEVOIE.)		
Epanou-ir (& s')	K 9	cheer up, make merry.
Epa-rer (s')	N 11	fling the hind legs.
Epar-gner (& s')	J 8	spare, save.
Eparpill-er	O 10	scatter.
Epa-ter	F 8	break the foot of a glass.
Epau-ler	X 8	slip one's shoulder.
Ep-eler	B 9	to spell.
Eperon-ner	G 8	spur, excite.
Epi-cer	P 1	spice, season.
This verb must not be taken for *Epiner*.		
Epi-er	Q 5	ear, watch, spy.
Epier-rer	G 3	clear of stones.
Epilo-guer	G 7	carp at, censure.
Epis-ser	V 2	to splice (a cable).
This verb must not be taken for *Epicer*.		
Eplai-gner	T 9	raise the nap of cloth.
Eplu-cher	D 9	pick, lop off.
Epoinc-eter	K 6	clear a hawk's bill.
Epoin-ter	E 8	to blunt.
Epon-ger	T 10	wash with a sponge.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Epon-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.*		
Epontill-er	O 10	prop.
Epou-drer	H 6	beat off dust.
Epouf-fer (s')	D 8	steal away.
Epouill-er	M 7	to louse.
Epoumo-ner (s')	G 8	tire one's lungs.
Epou-ser	V 7	marry, espouse.
Epouss-eter	K 6 & Y 7	dust, brush.
Epouvan-ter	D 7	frighten, terrify.
Epr-eindre	U 10	squeeze out, strain.
E-prendre (s')	Q 1	to be smitten.
This verb is only used in its Past Part., *épris, éprise*, &c.		
Eprou-ver	V 6	try to prove.
Epu-cer	P 1	clean from fleas.
Epui-ser	Q 6	drain, exhaust.
Epu-rer	K 11	refine, purge.
Equar-rir	D 10	to make square.
Equi-per	U 2	equip, fit out.
Equi-valoir	V 9	to be equivalent.
Equivo-quer	L 10	to equivocate.
Era-fler	U 1	scratch, graze.
Eraill-er	V 4	fray, unweave.
Era-ter	F 8	cut out the spleen.
Erein-ter	D 7	break one's back.
Ergo-ter	P 7	cavil, wrangle.
Eri-ger (& s')	E 10	erect, establish.
Er-rer	N 11	err, wander.
This verb must not be taken for *Airer*.		
Escab-écher	O 3	souse sardines.
Escadron-ner	G 8	form into squadrons.
Escala-der	F 10	scale, climb.
Escamo-ter	P 7	juggle, pilfer.
Escam-per	U 2	scamper away.
Escarmou-cher	D 9	skirmish, contest.
Escar-per	U 2	cut steep down.
Escarpi-ner	G 5	run swiftly.
Esco-cher	D 9	to beat paste.
Escof-fier	D 6	pilfer. (see Escamoter.)
Escomp-ter	E 8	discount, deduct.
Escor-ter	P 7	escort, convey.
Escri-mer	B 4	to fence, to tilt.
Escro-quer	L 10	swindle, cheat.
Espa-cer	P 1	separate, distance.
Espa-der	F 10	to tow hemp.
Espadon-ner	G 8	fight with the back-sword.
Esp-érer	H 11	hope, expect.
Espion-ner	G 8	spy, watch close.
Esquis-ser	V 2	sketch, chalk.
Esqui-ver (& s')	Q 7	avoid, evade.
Essai-mer	B 4	swarm (as bees).
Essan-ger	L 9	wet foul linen.
Essar-ter	P 7	to grub up.
Ess-ayer (& s')	I 1	try, attempt.
Essi-mer	B 4	make lean.
Esso-rer (& s')	A 9	air, dry; soar up.
Essorill-er	O 10	cut one's ears off.
Essouf-fler	U 1	put out of breath.
Essuc-quer	L 10	draw the mustiness.
Ess-uyer (& s')	I 2	wipe, dry up.
Estafila-der	F 10	clash, cut.
Estam-per	U 2	stamp, emboss.
Estampill-er	O 10	stamp deeds, &c.
Esti-mer (& s')	B 4	estimate, appraise.
Estoca-der	F 10	tilt, importune.
Estoma-quer (s')	L 10	resent, be angry.
Estom-per	U 2	paint with powder.
Estramaçon-ner	G 8	play at back-sword.
Estrapa-der	F 10	give the strappado.
Estrapas-ser	O 2	to over-ride.
Estra-per	U 2	mow the stubble.
Estro-per	U 2	strop a block.
Estropi-er	Q 5	cripple, bungle.
Eta-bler	A 5	put in a stable.
Eta-blir	H 7	establish, appoint.
Eta-ger	M 10	cut slanting.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Eta-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.*		
Eta-ler	S 11	to display.
Etalin-guer	G 7	clinch a cable.
Etalon-ner	G 8	to verify measures.
Eta-mer	B 4	tin, tin over.
Etam-per	U 2	stamp, emboss.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Etan–cher	D 9	stanch, quench.
Etançon–ner	G 8	prop, support.
Et–ayer	I 1	support, prop.
Et–eindre	U 10	extinguish, abolish.
Eten–dre	V 10	spread, enlarge.
Eterni–ser	Q 6	eternize, perpetuate.
Eternu–er	T 1	to sneeze.
Etê–ter	Q 2	lop off the top.
Etinc–eler	B 9	sparkle, glitter.
Ex.: Cet ouvrage *étincelle* d'esprit. (ACAD.)		
Etiqu–eter	A 7	put a label on.
Ex.: Les apothicaires *étiquètent* leurs fioles. (ACAD.)		
Eti–rer	G 3	stretch, lengthen.
Etof–fer	D 8	stuff, cloth.
Eton–ner (& s') ..	G 8	astonish, wonder.
Etouf–fer	D 8	stifle, smother.
Etou–per	U 2	stop with tow.
Etour–dir	B 10	stun, allay.
Etran–ger	L 9	drive away, forsake.
Etran–gler (& s')	C 3	strangle, stifle.
Etre	I 3	to be, to exist.
Etré–cir	A 10	straiten, contract.
Etr–eindre	U 10	bind, press close.
Etren–ner	G 8	give new year's gift.
Etrésillon–ner ..	G 8	prop, support.
Etrill–er	O 10	curry, thrash.
Etrip–per	U 2	embowel, unrip.
Etronçon–ner ..	G 8	cut branches.
Etudi–er (& s') ..	Q 5	study, read.
Etu–ver	V 6	foment, stew.
Evacu–er	T 1	evacuate, void.
Eva–der	F 10	make one's escape.
Evalton–ner (& s')	G 8	make too great efforts.
Evalu–er	T 1	estimate, rate.
Evangéli–ser	Q 6	preach the Gospel.
Evanou–ir (s') ..	K 9	swoon, vanish.
Evapo–rer (& s') .	A 9	evaporate, vent.
Eva–ser	R 1	widen, open.
Eveill–er (& s') ..	I 4	awaken, rouse.
Even–ter (& s') ..	D 7	fan, air, divulge.
Eventill–er (& s')	O 10	shake the wings.
Even–trer	H 8	embowel, draw.
Everdu–mer	J 7	render almonds green.
Ever–rer	G 3	to worm a dog.
Evertu–er (& s') .	T 1	labour, strive.
Evi–der	F 10	unstarch, cut hollow.
Evin–cer	Q 8	evict, dispossess.
Evisc–érer	H 11	eviscerate.
Evi–ter..de	E 2	avoid, shun, escape.
Evolu–er	T 1	to manœuvre.
Evo–quer	L 10	to conjure up.
Exag–érer	H 11	exaggerate, amplify.
Exal–ter (& s') ..	F 8	exalt, extol.
Exami–ner (& s')	G 5	examine, discuss.
Exasp–érer (& s')	H 11	exasperate, get exci-
Exau–cer	Q 8	hear favourably. [ted.
This verb must not be taken for *Exhausser*.		
Exca–ver	L 1	excavate, hollow.
Exc–éder (& s') ..	P 9	exceed, abuse.
Excel–ler..à....	S 11	excel, be eminent.
Excep–ter	D 7	except, exclude.
Exci–per	U 2	allege an exception.
Exci–ter ..à....	E 2	excite, stir up.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ex–clure	E 4	exclude, debar.
† Its Past Participle *Exclus* (with an *s* in the m.s.) is no longer used.		
Excommuni–er ..	Q 5	excommunicate.
Excori–er	Q 5	to excoriate.
Excr–éter	S 1	to throw out.
Excru–cier	R 10	to excruciate.
Excu–ser (& s') de	V 7	excuse, extenuate.
Ex–écrer	Y 4	execrate, abhor.
Exécu–ter	R 4	execute, effect.
Exemp–ter	D 7	exempt, dispense.
Exer–cer ..(& s')	Q 8	exercise, practice.
Exfoli–er..(s') ..	Q 5	exfoliate, scale off.
Exha–ler (& s') ..	S 11	exhale, evaporate.
Exhaus–ser	O 2	raise, raise up.
This verb must not be taken for *Exaucer*.		
Exhér–éder	P 9	to disinherit.
Exhi–ber	G 2	exhibit, produce.
Exhor–ter à	P 7	exhort, encourage.
Exhu–mer	J 7	unbury, dig up.
Exi–ger	E 10	require, exact.
Exi–ler..(& s') ..	O 9	banish, exile.
Exis–ter	S 4	to exist, to be.
Exorci–ser	Q 6	exorcise, adjure.
Expatri–er (& se')	Q 5	expatriate, banish.
Expecto–rer	A 9	expectorate.
Expédi–er	Q 5	dispatch, send.
Expérimen–ter ..	D 7	experience, try.
Expi–er	Q 5	expiate, atone.
Expi–rer	G 3	expire, die, end.
Expli–quer (& s')	L 10	explain, expound.
Exploi–ter	E 2	cultivate, work.
Explo–rer	A 9	explore, observe.
Expor–ter	P 7	to export.
Expo–ser (& s') à	P 8	expose, set forth.
Expri–mer (& s')	B 4	express, squeeze out.
Expropri–er	Q 5	to expropriate.
Expul–ser	X 2	expel, turn out.
Expur–ger	K 10	to expurgate.
Exsu–der	F 10	exude, sweat out.
Extasi–er..(s') ..	Q 5	be in raptures.
Exténu–er	T 1	to extenuate.
Extermi–ner	G 5	to exterminate.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Extermi-né;-nés;-née;-nées.*		
Extir–per	U 2	extirpate, root out.
Extor–quer	L 10	extort, wrest.
Ex–traire	V 3	extract, abridge.
Extrava–guer ..	G 7	to extravagate.
Extrava–ser..(s')	R 1	to extravasate.
Exulc–érer	H 11	exulcerate, corrode.
Exul–ter	L 8	exult, leap for joy.

F.

Fabri–quer	L 10	fabricate, make.
Facet–ter	Q 9	cut into facets.
Fâ–cher (& se) ..	U 7	vex, tease, be angry.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Fâ-ché;-chés;-chée;-chées.*		
Facili–ter	E 2	facilitate, expedite.
Façon–ner	G 8	form, polish.
Fago–ter	P 7	make into fagots.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Fai–blir	H 7	get weak, flag.
Faillir	I 5 & Y 5	fail, miss; break.

The ACADEMY gives also to this verb another Future:—je *faudrai*, tu *faudras*, il *faudra*, nous *faudrons*, vous *faudrez*, ils *faudront*; and has for an example:—"Cet ami ne lui *faudra* pas au besoin." (That friend will not fail him in time of need.) But, be it remembered, this form is scarcely ever used, whilst the form:—je *faillirai*, tu *failliras*, &c., given in Table Y 5, is generally employed, and by all grammarians acknowledged to be the best; for example, VICTOR HUGO lately said: "Vous ne *faillirez* point à la sainteté de votre mission." LITAIS DE GAUX gives it a Present Sub.:—que je *faille*, que tu *failles*, &c., which form custom has justly abolished. VERLAC assigns it likewise a Conditional:—je *faillirais*, &c., and even an Imperative: *faille*, qu'il *faille*, *faillons*, *faillez*, qu'ils *faillent*; but I do not recommend their use, since the ACADEMY and Grammarians in general have banished them from our Language. Indeed this verb is seldom seen, except in its Infin. pres., its Preterites Ind. and Sub., and in its Past Part., which is invariable. The other parts either produce an objectionable sound, or might be mistaken for those of the verb *Falloir*. In its sense of *to fail*, *to be a bankrupt*, the locution *faire faillite* is more generally resorted to, as: Il *fit faillite*, il a *fait faillite*, il aurait *fait faillite*, &c., adding the noun *faillite* to any part of the verb *faire*.

The 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Present Ind. is seldom seen; yet the *French Academy* has this example: "Le cœur me *faut* (my heart fails me). LA FONTAINE has likewise used:—*je faux*, for *I mistake*. The Pres. Participle is chiefly used in these sentences:—à jour *faillant* (at the close of the day); jouer à coup *faillant* (to venture all, at play).

Fainéan–ter	D 7	loiter, be idle.
Faire ..*.....	I 6	make, do, act.

(See, in the APPENDIX, Obs. *re*, *No.* 14.)

Faisan–der	F 10	give a flavour of venison.
Falai–ser	Q 6	break upon the coast.
Falloir ..*.....	I 7	to be necessary.

† Its Past Part. *Fallu* is invariable.

Falsi–fier	D 6	falsify, adulterate.
Falu–ner	G 8	manure with shell-marl.
Familiari–ser (se)	Q 6	grow familiar.
Fa–ner (& se)	G 5	make hay, wither.
Faon–ner	G 8	bring forth (a fawn).
Far–cer	Q 8	jest, play the buffoon.
Far–cir	A 10	(in cook.) stuff, cram.
Far–der	F 10	paint, trim, embellish.
Farfouill–er	M 7	rummage, rumple.
Fari–ner	G 8	sprinkle with flour.
Fasci–ner	G 5	fascinate, dazzle.
Fasi–er	Q 5	shiver (a sea term).
Fati–guer (& se) à	G 7	tire, fatigue, tease.
Fatras–ser	O 2	trifle, trash.
Fauber–ter	P 7	(nav.) swab, mop.
Fau–cher	D 9	mow, cut down.
Fau–der	F 10	fold, mark a stuff.
Faufi–ler	O 9	baste, tack.
Faus–ser	O 2	bend, strain, spoil.
Favori–ser	Q 6	favour, befriend.
F–écer	Q 10	leave a sediment.
Fécon–der	F 10	fecundate, fertilize.
Fédérali–ser	Q 6	confederate, unite.
F–eindre ..de..	U 10	feign, sham, limp.
Fê–ler	M 2	crack, craze.
Félici–ter (& se) de	E 2	congratulate, = one's self.
Fémini–ser	Q 6	make feminine.
Fendill–er (se)	O 10	slit, chink.
Fen–dre	V 10	cleave, split, crack.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Férir ..))	*.*	to strike a blow.

. This verb is scarcely ever used but in the Infinitive Pres., as in this sentence: *Sans coup férir* (without striking a blow). The 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Present Ind. *il fert*, is also met with in old books. Likewise its Past Part. *féru* (smitten, or vexed by anger) is found used in a jocular style, as: "Il est *féru* de cette femme," he is smitten with that woman.

Fer–ler	D 3	furl the sails.
Fermen–ter	D 7	ferment, work.
Fer–mer	I 8	to shut, to close.
Ferraill–er	V 4	(in fencing) to tilt.
Fer–rer	N 11	bind with iron; shoe horses, &c.
Fertili–ser	Q 6	fertilize.
Fes–ser	O 2	whip, flog.
Festi–ner	G 5	entertain, feast.
Feston–ner	G 8	festoon, scallop.
Fê–ter	Q 2	keep holiday, welcome.
Fét–oyer	P 4	feast, entertain.

This verb has been spelt *Festoyer* and *Fêtoyer*.

Feuill–er	I 4	leaf; draw foliage.
Feuill–eter	K 6	turn over (a book).
Feu–trer	H 8	to stuff with felt.
Fian–cer	Q 8	betroth, affiance.
Fic–eler	B 9	tie with a string.
Fi–cher	D 9	drive in, stick in.
Fief–fer	D 8	enfeoff, give in fief.
Fi–er (& se)	Q 5	trust, rely upon.
Fi–ger (& se)	E 10	congeal, coagulate.
Figno–ler	X 8	affect refinement, mince.
Figu–rer (& se)	K 11	figure, fancy.
Fi–ler	O 9	spin, wire-draw.
Filou–ter	G 10	pilfer, cheat.
Fil–trer	H 8	filter, filtrate, strain.
Finan–cer	Q 8	raise *or* pay money.
Finas–ser	O 2	play cunningly.
Fi–nir	I 9	finish, complete.
Fix–er (& se)	I 10	fix, settle, stick.
Flagel–ler	S 11	scourge, whip.
Flagor–ner	G 8	flatter meanly.
Flai–rer	G 3	scent, smell.
Flam–ber	G 2	flame, blaze; singe.
Flamb–oyer	P 4	flame, blaze; glitter.
Flâ–ner	G 5	lounge, stroll.
Flan–quer	L 10	flank; hit (a blow).
Fla–quer	L 10	dash, sluice.
Fla–tir	C 2	flatten, make flat.
Flâ–trer	H 8	burn in the forehead.
Flat–ter (& se) de	L 8	flatter, please.
Flé–chir	I 11	bend, submit.
Flé–trir (& se)	J 1	tarnish, fade.
Fleurdeli–ser	Q 6	mark with flowers-de-luce.
Fleu–rer	A 9	smell, exhale.
Fleu–rir ..†....	J 2	to blossom, to bloom.
Fl–eurir	J 3	to flourish, to prosper.

† *Fleurir* and its compounds are regul., but when used to express a state of *prosperity* or *reputation*, *fleurir* often makes in the Imperf. Ind. Je *florissais*, &c., as: "Les sciences et les arts *fleurissaient* or *florissaient* sous le règne de ce prince. Athènes *florissait* sous Périclès. Virgile et Horace *florissaient* sous Auguste." It always makes *florissant* in the Pres. Part. or verbal Adjec., thus:—"Bientôt l'empire devint *florissant*. (ACAD.)

N.B.—A more correct view of the Conjugation of this verb would be taken by considering those forms which begin in *flo*, as remains of the old verb *florir*, still to be found in some Dictionaries.

Flot–ter	L 8	float (wood); waver.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Flou–er	K 8	cheat, bilk, gull.
Flu–er	T 1	flow, run, rise.
Flû–ter	R 4	play the flute; tipple.
Foison–ner	G 8	abound, increase.
Folâ–trer	H 8	play, toy, frolic.
Fomen–ter	D 7	foment, nourish.
Fon–cer	Q 8	bottom, deepen, dart
Fonction–ner	G 8	work, operate. [upon.
Fon–der	F 10	found, ground.
Fon–dre (& se)	S 2	melt, dissolve.
Fon–ger	T 10	to blot, to sink.
For–cer	Q 8	force, break open.
For–clore	E 3	debar, preclude.

Forclore, a law-term, is only used in the Pres. Infin. and Past Part., as: Il s'est laissé *forclore*. Il a été *forclos*. Elle a été *forclose*.

For–faire	I 6	trespass, forfeit.

This verb, like the preceding, is only used in its Present Infinitive and Past Part.:—*Forfait*.

For–ger	L 6	to forge, to invent.
Forhu–ir	K 9	recall the dogs.
Forj–eter	K 6	jut out, project.
Forlan–cer	Q 8	start, dislodge.
Forli–gner	T 9	degenerate.
Forlon–ger (se)	T 10	run a length, spin out.
Formali–ser (se)	Q 6	take offence.
Formari–er (se)	Q 5	marry above o.'s rank.
Form–ener ..)) ..	M 3	torment, drive away.
For–mer (& se)	J 4	form, frame, be formed
Formu–er	T 1	forward moulting.
Formu–ler	D 3	write *or* speak in form.
Forni–quer	L 10	fornicate.
For–paître ..†..	N 9	feed far from home.
Forpay–ser ..†..	O 2	go *or* drive abroad.

† These last two verbs are used in speaking of wild beasts which wander *or* feed far out of the usual covert.

Forti–fier	D 6	strengthen, fortify.
For–traire ..)) ..	V 3	convey away, rob.
Foss–oyer	P 4	inclose with ditches.
Fouaill–er	V 4	to flog, to lash.
Foudr–oyer	P 4	to thunder-strike.
Fouet–ter	Q 9	whip, lash.
Fou–ger	K 10	(of boars) root, grub.
Fouill–er	M 7	excavate, dig, search.
Fou–ir	K 9	dig the ground.
Fou–ler	D 3	press, tread upon.
Fou–pir	F 6	rumple, crumple.
Four–ber	G 2	cheat, trick.
Four–bir	U 3	furbish, scour.
Four–cher (& se)	D 9	fork, branch off.
Fourgon–ner	G 8	poke, poke the fire.
Fourmill–er	O 10	swarm, be full (of).
Four–nir	I 9	furnish, supply.
Fourra–ger	E 10	forage, ravage.
Four–rer	K 11	thrust in, hide in.
Fourv–oyer	P 4	mislead, lead astray.
Fracas–ser	O 2	break to pieces.
Fraction–ner	G 8	divide into fractions.
Fractu–rer	K 11	(surg.) to fracture.
Frai–chir	J 5	to freshen.
Frai–ser	Q 6	plait, ruffle. [berry.
Framboi–ser	Q 6	give a taste of rasp-
Fran–chir	J 5	leap over, cross.
Franci–ser	Q 6	to frenchify.
Fran–ger	L 9	fringe, trim.
Frap–per	U 2	strike, knock.
Fra–ser ..†..	R 1	thicken with flour.

† Be careful not to take this verb for *Phraser*.

Fraterni–ser	Q 6	to fraternize.
Frau–der	F 10	defraud, cheat.
Fr–ayer .. R 3 &	I 1	trace, open, show.
Fredon–ner	G 8	hum, trill, quaver.
Frela–ter	F 8	to adulterate.
Fré–mir ..de..	J 10	shudder, tremble.
Fréquen–ter	D 7	frequent, haunt.
Fr–éter	S 1	freight, hire a ship.
Frétill–er	O 10	frisk, wriggle. [der.
Fricas–ser	O 2	fricassee, fry; squan-
Friction–ner (& se)	G 8	rub, rub one's self.
Frin–guer	G 7	to frisk.
Fri–per	U 2	rumple, spoil.
Fripon–ner	G 8	cheat, pilfer.
Frire	***	to fry.

*** This verb is Defective, being only used in the Pres. Inf.; in the Sing. of the Present Ind.: *je fris, tu fris, il frit*; in all its Future: je frirai, tu friras, il frira, nous frirons, vous frirez, ils friront; in all its Conditional: je frirais, tu frirais, il frirait, nous fririons, vous fririez, ils friraient; in the 2nd Pers. Sing. of its Imperative: *fris*; in its Past Partici.: frit, m. s., frits, m. p.; frite, f. s., frites, f. p.; and in all its Compound tenses, as: j'ai frit, &c., j'avais frit, &c., j'aurai frit, &c., &c. The other forms wanting are expressed by adding the Pres. Infinitive *Frire* to the conjugation of the verb *faire* (I 6), thus *faisant frire* will answer to the Pres. Partici.; nous faisons frire, vous faites frire, ils font frire, to the Plural of the Present Ind., and so on. In the same manner Conjugate its Compound *Refrire*, to fry again.

Fri–ser	Q 6	to curl, to crisp.
Frisot–ter	L 8	frizzle, crisp, curl.
Frisson–ner	G 8	shiver, shudder.
Froi–dir ..(se)..	B 10	to get cold.
Frois–ser	O 2	bruise, rumple.
Frô–ler	X 8	graze, touch lightly.
Fron–cer	Q 8	frown, knit, gather.
Fron–der	F 10	sling, fling, blame.
Frot–ter	L 8	rub, scrub; bang.
Frou–er	K 8	pipe, call (birds).
Fructi–fier	D 6	fructify, bear fruit.
Frus–trer	H 8	frustrate, disappoint.
Fuir (& s'en)	J 6	flee, fly, run away.
Fulmi–ner	G 5	to fulminate.
Fu–mer	J 7	smoke, reek, manure.
Fumi–ger	E 10	to fumigate.
Fur–eter	K 6	ferret, ferret out.
Fus–eler	B 9	shape as a spindle.
Fu–ser	V 7	spread, dissolve.
Fusill–er	O 10	shoot (a soldier).
Fusti–ger	E 10	whip, scourge, lash.

G.

Gabaré–er	B 2	to model timber.
Gabari–er	Q 5	mould timber.
Gab–eler ..)) ..	B 9	dry salt in fiscal stores.

RABELAIS has used this verb reflectively, in the sense of *to Laugh at*, thus he wrote: "*Ce Gaultier ici se gabelle de nous*" (laughs at us). In this latter sense, the following verb *gaber* was more often used.

Ga–ber (& se)))	G 2	mock, laugh at.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Gabion–ner	G 8	cover with gabions.
Gâ–cher ..†....	U 7	mix plaster; mess.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Gâ-ché;-chés;-chée;-chées.*

Gaf–fer	D 8	to hook (with a gaff).
Ga–ger..†.....	M 10	hire, bet, wager.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Ga-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*

Ga–gner.....	J 8	gain, get, win.
Galanti–ser	Q 6	court, admire.
Ga–ler..(se)....	S 11	scratch one's self.
Galon–ner.....	G 8	trim with gold lace.
Galo–per	U 2	gallop, pursue.
Galvani–ser	Q 6	to galvanize.
Galvau–der	F 10	abuse, spoil.
Gamba–der	F 10	gambol, skip, frisk.
Gambill–er	O 10	wag one's legs.
Gangr–éner (se)..	B 5	gangrene, mortify.
Gan–ter	D 7	put on gloves.
Garan–cer	Q 8	dye with madder.
Garan–tir	C 2	guarantee, warrant.
Gar–der.....	F 10	keep, preserve.
Ga–rer	N 11	moor (boats); shelter.
Gargari–ser (se)..	Q 6	gargle one's throat.
Gargo–ter	F 8	haunt ale-houses.
Gargouill–er	M 7	dabble, paddle.
Gar–nir	I 9	furnish, garnish.
Garrot–ter.....	L 8	bind with cords, ga-
Gascon–ner	G 8	brag, boast. [rotte.
Gaspill–er	O 10	waste, spoil.
Gâ–ter (& se) ..	F 8	spoil, soil, corrupt.
Gau–chir (& se)..	J 5	shrink back, warp.
Gau–der.....	F 10	dye with woad.
Gau–frer	H 5	to figure stuffs.
Gau–ler	X 8	beat down with a pole.
Gaus–ser ..(se)..	O 2	mock, jeer, banter.
Gazéi–fier (& se)	D 6	(chem.) to gasify.
Gaz–er	U 9	cover with gauze; veil.
Gazon–ner.....	G 8	to line with turf.
Gazouill–er	M 7	warble, chirp.
G–eindre	U 10	whine, moan, groan.
G–eler	J 9	to freeze, to chill.

Geler, meaning *to be starved with cold*, is conjugated in full; but it is more often used impersonally.

Gé–mir ..de....	J 10	groan, sigh, coo.

† Its Past Part. *Gémi* is invariable.

Gendar–mer (& se)	J 4	dragoon, struggle.
Gê–ner	G 5	inconvenience, pinch.
Générali–ser	Q 6	to generalize.
Géno–per	U 2	seize, lash (ropes).
Ger–ber	G 2	make up in sheaves.
Ger–cer	Q 8	chap, crack.
G–érer	H 11	manage, conduct.
Ger–mer.....	I 8	shoot, bud.
Gé–sir	†	to lie, to be lying.

† This verb is chiefly said of persons ill or dead. It is no longer used, except in the following parts: Pres. Part. *gisant*; Ind. Pres. *il gît, nous gisons, vous gisez, ils gisent*; Imperf. *je gisais, tu gisais, il gisait, nous gisions, vous gisiez, ils gisaient.*

N.B. The *s* in the Pres. Part., and in the parts formed from it, articulates as *s* hard, and not as *z*; and the ACADEMY itself acknowledges the spelling of those parts with double *s*, as: *gissant*; *nous gissons, vous gissez, ils gissent*; *je gissais, tu gissais, &c.*

*** If I were to decide on the merit of these two different ways of spelling this verb, I should do it in favour of the latter, for the former is a most flagrant violation of a rule of French pronunciation: namely, that *s* between two vowels always articulates as *z*.

I think I am right in inferring that the cause through which this verb has fallen into such disuse, is the difficulty with which it was pronounced. When conjugated regularly, it was no doubt: *gésissant* in the Pres. Part., *je gésis, tu gésis, il gésit, nous gésissons, vous gésissez, ils gésissent* in the Pres. Ind. &c.; and the puzzling pronunciation of the consecutive syllables *gé-si-sse*, has caused these words, first to be pronounced without the *és* and then to be written accordingly: *gisant*, &c. This supposition is borne out by the circumflex accent used in *gît*, and in turn explains it. It is also supported by the actual pronunciation of the *s* in *gisant*, &c., and it shows that spelling these inflections with a single *s* is not only contrary to their true pronunciation, but also to their real etymology.

Gesticu–ler	D 3	to gesticulate.
Gib–oyer	P 4	hunt, go a shooting.
Gigot–ter	L 8	to kick about.
Gi–guer	G 7	jig, frisk about.
Gin–guer	G 7	jig, romp, kick.
Giron–ner	G 8	round, emboss.
Gî–ter	E 2	lie, lodge, sleep.
Gla–cer	P 1	freeze, chill. [ing.)
Glai–rer.....	G 3	glair (in book-bind-
Glai–ser.....	Q 6	cover with clay.
Gla–ner	G 8	glean, lease, pick.
Gla–pir	F 6	yelp, squeak.
Gl–éner	B 5	coil (ropes, cables, &c.)
Glis–ser (& se) ..	V 2	slip, slide, creep in.
Glori–fier (& se) de	D 6	glorify, glory in.
Glo–ser	P 8	gloss, carp at.
Glouglou–ter....	G 10	cry as a turkey-cock.
Glous–ser	O 2	cluck, cry (as a hen).
Glu–er	T 1	lime, make sticky.
Gobelot–ter	L 8	guzzle, tipple.
Go–ber	G 2	gulp, swallow down.
Gober–ger (se) ..	T 10	take one's ease.
Gob–eter	K 6	plaster joints of a wall.
Godaill–er	V 4	guzzle, tipple.
Godill–er	O 10	(nav.) to scull.
Godron–ner	G 8	to plait linen, &c.
Goguenar–der ..	F 10	jeer, joke, banter.
Goin–frer	H 5	guttle and guzzle.
Gom–mer	N 3	gum, mix with gum.
Gon–fler (& se)..	U 1	swell, puff up.
Gor–eter	K 6	(nav.) hog a vessel.
Gor–ger.....	T 10	gorge, glut, cram.
Goudron–ner....	G 8	tar, smear with tar.
Goupill–er.....	O 10	forelock, pin.
Goupillon–ner ..	G 8	cleanse with a bottle-
Gourdi–ner	G 5	to cudgel. [brush.
Gourman–der ..	F 10	scold, curb.
Gour–mer	J 4	curb (horses); beat.
Goû–ter.....	G 10	taste, appreciate.
Gouver–ner	G 8	govern, rule, steer.
Gracieu–ser	Q 6	show kindness to.
Gra–der	F 10	confer a dignity.
Gradu–er	T 1	graduate.
Graill–er	V 4	cry with hoarseness.
Grais–ser	O 2	to grease.
Gran–dir	B 10	grow, grow tall.
Granu–ler	D 3	to granulate.
Grappill–er	O 10	glean (grapes), pilfer
Grappi–ner	G 5	grapple (at a ship).
Grass–eyer	K 1	speak thick.

See *Rayer*, in the Dict.; and *Obs. er 4'*, in the Appen

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Graticu-ler	D 3	to square (drawings).
Grati-fier	D 6	give a gratuity.
Grat-ter.....	L 8	scratch, scrape.
Gra-ver	L 1	engrave, grave, etch.
Gra-vir	R 2	climb, clamber up.
Gravi-ter	E 2	to gravitate.
Gréci-ser	Q 6	to grecise.
Grec-quer	L 10	sink the bands into the
Gré-er	B 2	rig. [back of a book.
Gref-fer.....	D 8	(agric.) to graft.
Grêler	K 2	hail, spoil by hail.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Gré-lé;-lée;-lées;-lées.*		
Grelot-ter	L 8	shiver with cold.
Grelou-er	K 8	to purify wax.
Grenaill-er	V 4	granulate (metals).
Gren-eler))	B 9	to grain (leather).
Gr-ener.....	M 3	bring forth seed.
Grenouill-er	M 7	tipple, guzzle.
Gré-quer	A 1	(see Grecquer).
Grésill-er	O 10	sleet, shrivel.
Grésillon-ner....	G 8	chirp as a cricket.
Gr-ever	L 4	oppress, aggrieve.
Gribouill-er	M 7	scrawl, daub.
Grif-fer	D 8	to claw, to scratch.
Griffon-ner	G 8	scrawl, scribble.
Grigno-ter.....	F 8	nibble, eat slowly.
Grill-er	O 10	broil, toast; rail in.
Grima-cer	P 1	make grimaces, grin.
Grimeli-ner	G 5	play for a trifle.
Grim-per	U 2	climb, clamber up.
Grin-cer	Q 8	gnash, grate, grind.
Gringot-ter	Q 9	warble, hum a tune.
Grip-per (& se)..	U 2	gripe, clutch, seize.
Grisaill-er	V 4	to paint grey.
Gri-ser (& se) ..	Q 6	make *or* get tipsy.
Grisol-ler	X 8	(of larks) warble.
Grison-ner.....	G 8	to become grey.
Griv-eler	B 9	extort, cheat.
Gro-gner	J 8	grunt, grumble.
Gromm-eler	B 9	grumble, mutter.
Gron-der	F 10	scold, growl, roar.
Gros-sir	K 3	make *or* get bigger.
Gross-oyer	P 4	engross (the copy of a
Grouill-er	M 7	stir, rattle. [deed.)
Grou-per (& se)..	U 2	group, cluster.
Grü-ger	K 10	craunch, pilfer.
Grum-eler (& se)	B 9	grunt (as stags), clot.
Gu-éder..))	P 9	woad, cram.
Gué-er	B 2	ford, soak, wash.
Guerdon-ner)) ..	G 8	reward, recompense.
Gué-rir	D 10	cure, heal, recover.
Guerr-oyer	P 4	make *or* wage war.
Guê-trer (& se)..	H 8	put on gaiters.
Guet-ter	Q 9	watch, wait for.
Gueu-ler	S 11	bawl, squall.
Gueusaill-er	V 4	beg, go a begging.
Gueu-ser	R 1	
Gui-der	F 10	guide, conduct.
Gui-gner	T 9	leer, peep at.
Guill-er	O 10	work, ferment, cheat.
Guillo-cher	D 9	to engine-turn.
Guilloti-ner	G 5	guillotine, behead.
Guim-per (se)))	U 2	to turn a nun.
Guin-der (& se)..	F 10	hoist, be strained.

H.

N.B. When, in the following list of verbs, the H is aspirated, and therefore suffers no elision of the vowel that precedes, it will appear printed thus, 'H.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Habili-ter	E 2	(law) qualify, enable.
Habill-er	O 10	dress, clothe.
Habi-ter	E 2	inhabit, live in.
Habitu-er (& s') à	T 1	accustom, habituate.
'Hâ-bler	A 5	brag, romance.
'Ha-cher	D 4	crop, hash, mince.
'Haïr	K 4	hate, abhor, detest.
'Halbra-ner	G 8	hunt *or* shoot young
'Halbr-ener	M 3	wild ducks.
'Hal-éner))	B 5	get scent of.
'Hâ-ler..†.....	S 11	burn, dry, tan.
† This verb must not be taken for the next.		
'Ha-ler	S 11	(nav.) haul, tow.
'Hal-eter	A 7	pant, be out of breath.
'Hal-ter))	D 7	halt, stop.
'Han-ter ..†....	D 7	frequent, haunt.
† This verb must not be taken for *Enter.*		

"On a tort," says the Abbé Roubaud, in his Dictionary of French Synonymes, "de laisser vieillir ce mot, dont se sont servis les écrivains les plus délicats. *Hanter* ajoute à *Fréquenter* l'idée d'une habitude ou d'une fréquentation familière qui influe sur les mœurs, sur la conduite, sur la réputation, &c."

'Hap-per	U 2	snap, catch.
'Haran-guer	G 7	harangue, address.
'Haras-ser	O 2	harass, fatigue.
'Harc-eler	J 9	harass, tease, vex.
Ex.: "Il le *harcèle* toujours." (Acad.)		
'Har-der	F 10	(hunt.) leash dogs.
'Harna-cher	D 4	to harness.
'Harpaill-er (se)	V 4	scuffle, wrangle.
'Har-per	U 2	grapple, halt, harp.
'Harpi-gner (se)	T 9	quarrel, fight.
'Harpon-ner	G 8	harpoon, spear.
'Hasar-der (& se)	F 10	hasard, risk, venture.
'Hâ-ter (& se) de	F 8	hasten, forward.
'Haus-ser	O 2	raise, hold up, rise.
'Ha-vir	R 2	scorch (said of meat).
Héber-ger	E 10	lodge, harbour.
Héb-éter	S 1	stupify, besot.
'H-éler	S 5	hail (a ship).
'H*en*-nir ..†....	I 9	(of horses) to neigh.
† In this verb *en* are pronounced *àn.*		
Herbeill-er	I 4	(hunt.) to graze.
Her-ber.....	G 2	spread on the grass.
Herbori-ser	Q 6	to herborize.
'Héris-ser (& se)	V 2	bristle up, *or* stand on
Héri-ter.....	E 2	to inherit. [end.
'Héron-ner	G 8	hunt the heron.
'Her-ser.....	X 2	harrow, break clods.
Hési-ter.....	E 2	hesitate, waver.
'Heur-ter	P 7	hit, knock, offend.
'His-ser	V 2	hoist, heave up, raise.
Histori-er	Q 5	embellish, adorn.
Hiver-ner	G 8	spend the winter.
'Ho-cher	D 9	jog, shake, wag.
'Ho-gner	J 8	murmur, whine.
'Hollan-der	F 10	dress, cleanse (quills).
Homici-der)) ..	F 10	commit a homicide.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Homolo-guer ..	G 7	(law) to confirm.
'Hongr-er	U 9	(of horses) to geld.
'Hon-nir	I 9	dishonour, curse.

Honni, in the motto of the Order of the Garter, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (evil be to him who evil thinks (*of it*), is spelt with only one *n*.

Hono-rer	A 9	honour, esteem.
Horosco-per	U 2	cast any o.'s nativity.
'Houblon-ner ..	G 8	hop, put hops in.
'Hou-er	K 8	to hoe, to dig.
'Houp-per	U 2	tuft, puff, comb.
'Hour-der	F 10	(mason) rough-wall.
'Houspill-er	O 10	tug, mob, lash.
'Hous-ser	O 2	sweep, dust.
'Houssi-ner	G 5	switch, thrash.
'Hu-cher))	D 9	(hunt.) whistle, halloo.
'Hu-er	T 1	hoot at, shout after.
Hui-ler	O 9	oil, anoint with oil.
Humani-ser	Q 6	humanize, civilize.
Humec-ter.....	E 8	moisten, wet, refresh.
'Hu-mer	J 7	inhale, suck up.
Humili-er	Q 5	humble, humiliate.
'Hur-ler.....	D 3	howl (of wolves and dogs.
'Hut-ter (se) ..	L 8	lodge in a hut.
Hypoth-équer ..	A 1	to mortgage.

I.

Identi-fier	D 6	to identify.
Idolâ-trer	H 8	idolize, worship idols.
Igno-rer.....	A 9	be ignorant of.
Illumi-ner	G 8	to illuminate.
Illus-trer	H 8	illustrate, adorn.
Imagi-ner (& s')	G 8	imagine, fancy.
Imbi-ber..(& s')	G 2	imbibe, soak.
Im-boire..(& s')	C 8	imbibe, imbue.
Imi-ter	E 2	imitate, follow.
Immatricu-ler ..	D 3	matriculate, enrol.
Immis-cer (s') ..	Q 8	intermeddle, mix up.
Immo-ler	X 8	immolate, sacrifice.
Immortali-ser ..	Q 6	to immortalize.
Impatien-ter(&s')	D 7	provoke, be impatient
Impatroni-ser (s')	Q 6	become master (in a house).
Imp-étrer))	O 5	request.
Implan-ter.....	D 7	implant, sow.
Impli-quer	L 10	implicate, imply.
Implo-rer	A 9	implore, beseech.
Impor-ter	P 7	import, matter.
Importu-ner	G 8	importune, trouble.
Impo-ser	P 8	impose, lay on.
Impr-égner	R 8	impregnate.
Impression-ner(&s')	G 8	impress on *or* be impressed.
Impri-mer.....	B 4	impress, print, stamp.
Improp-érer)) ..	H 11	to reproach.
Improu-ver	V 6	disapprove, blame.
Improvi-ser	Q 6	to extemporize.
Impu-gner.....	T 9	impugn, oppose.
Impu-ter ..de..	R 4	impute, ascribe.
Inaugu-rer.....	K 11	inaugurate, initiate.
Incam-érer	H 11	to incamerate.
Incarc-érer	H 11	to incarcerate.
Incendi-er	Q 5	burn, set fire to.
Inciden-ter	D 7	raise new difficulties.
Inci-ser	Q 6	make an incision.
Inci-ter	E 2	incite, entice.
Incli-ner (& s') ..	G 8	incline, bend, bow.
Incommo-der ..	F 10	incommode, trouble.
Incorpo-rer	A 9	incorporate, embody.
Incrimi-ner	G 8	to incriminate.
Incrus-ter	L 8	incrust, inlay.
Incul-per	U 2	accuse, criminate.
Incul-quer.....	L 10	inculcate, impress.
Indemni-ser	Q 6	to indemnify.
Indi-gner (& s') de	T 9	make *or* be indignant.
Indi-quer	L 10	indicate, inform of.
Indispo-ser	P 8	indispose, disincline.
Individuali-ser ..	Q 6	to individuate.
Indui-re.....	E 5	induce, lead, infer.
Infatu-er	T 1	to infatuate.
Infec-ter	P 7	infect, taint.
Inféo-der	F 10	(law) to enfeoff.
Inf-érer	H 11	infer, conclude.
Infes-ter	S 4	infest, overrun.
Infil-trer (s')	H 8	infiltrate, filtrate.
Infir-mer	J 4	invalidate, annul.
Infli-ger.....	E 10	inflict, impose.
Influ-er	T 1	influence, sway.
Infor-mer (& s')	J 4	inform, tell, inquire.
Infu-ser	V 7	infuse, steep.
Ingéni-er (s') ..	Q 5	look for means.
Ing-érer (s') de..	H 11	intermeddle with.
Inhu-mer	J 7	inhume, inter, bury.
Initi-er	Q 5	initiate, admit.
Injec-ter	Q 9	inject, cast in.
Injuri-er	Q 5	abuse, revile, taunt.
Innocen-ter	D 7	to declare innocent.
Inno-ver	L 1	to innovate.
Inocu-ler	D 3	to inoculate.
Inon-der	F 10	inundate, overflow.
Inqui-éter	S 1	disquiet, trouble, vex.
Ins-crire.....	H 3	inscribe, register.
Ins-érer	H 11	insert, put in.
Insinu-er (& s') ..	T 1	insinuate, get into.
Insis-ter.....	Q 9	insist, urge.
Inspec-ter	L 8	inspect, examine.
Inspi-rer ..de..	G 3	inspire, suggest.
Instal-ler (& s') ..	S 11	install, =one's self.
Insti-guer))	G 7	instigate, incite.
Instil-ler	O 9	instil, infuse.
Institu-er	T 1	institute, establish.
Instrui-re..à....	E 5	instruct, inform.
Instrumen-ter ..	D 7	(law) draw up deeds.
Insul-ter	L 8	insult.
Insur-ger (& s') ..	K 10	urge to insurrection, revolt.
Int-égrer	R 9	find the integral.
Inten-ter	D 7	bring on (an action).
Interca-ler.....	S 11	insert, add in.
Interc-éder	P 9	intercede, mediate.
Intercep-ter	Q 9	intercept, obstruct.
Inter-dire	E 9	forbid, interdict, stun.
Intéres-ser.....	O 2	interest, concern.
Interfoli-er	Q 5	to interleave.
Interj-eter	K 6	(law) lodge an appeal.
Interli-gner	T 9	interline, (print.) lead.
Interlo-quer	L 10	to nonplus.
Inter-ner	G 8	confine into the country.
Interpel-ler	S 11	summon, question.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Interpo–ler	X 8	interpolate, insert.
Interpo–ser	P 8	to interpose.
Interpr–éter	S 1	interpret, explain.
Interro–ger	L 6	to interrogate.
Interrom–pre	S 8	to interrupt.
Inter–venir	X 1	intervene, interfere.
Interver–tir	C 2	invert, derange.
Inti–mer	B 4	notify, summon.
Intimi–der	F 10	intimidate.
Intitu–ler	D 3	entitle (books, &c.).
Intri–guer	G 7	intrigue, puzzle.
Indrodui–re (& s')	E 5	introduce, get in.
Introni–ser	Q 6	enthrone, install.
Intrure)) (& s')	†	to intrude.

† This verb is only used in its Past Part. *Intrus*, m. s. and p.; *intruse*, f. s.; *intruses*, f. p.

Invali–der	F 10	invalidate, annul.
Invecti–ver	Q 7	inveigh, revile.
Inven–ter	D 7	invent, contrive.
Inventori–er	Q 5	draw up an inventory.
Inves–tir	C 2	invest, surround.
Invét–érer (s') ..	H 11	become inveterate.
Invi–ter ..à....	E 2	invite, engage.
Invo–quer	L 10	invoke, call upon.
Irri–ter	E 2	irritate, provoke.
Iso–ler	X 8	isolate, detach.
Issir ....))....	†	to issue from.

† This verb is now only used in its Past Part. *Issu*, m. s.; *Issus*, m. p.; *Issue*, f. s.; *Issues*, f. p. (born of, sprung from).

Ex.: Les rois dont elle est *issue*. *Issant* is used as a term of heraldry, and signifies: *rising out*.

Ivro–gner	T 9	get drunk, tipple.

J.

Ja–bler	A 5	(by coopers) groove.
Jabo–ter	L 8	prattle, jabber.
Jacas–ser	O 2	chatter (as magpies).
Jach–érer	H 11	plough fallow lands.
Jaill–ir	K 5	gush out, spring.

† Its Past Participle *Jailli* is invariable.

Jalon–ner	G 8	stake out.
Jalou–ser	P 8	be jealous of.
Jantill–er	O 10	put water-boards.
Japon–ner	G 8	bake china twice.
Jap–per	U 2	yelp (of young dogs).
Jardi–ner	G 5	to garden.
Jargon–ner	G 8	talk jargon or gibberish.
Jarr–eter	A 7	cause a sinuosity.
Ja–ser	R 1	chatter, blab.
Jas–per	U 2	marble, imitate jasper.
Jau–ger	L 6	gauge, measure.
Jau–nir	I 9	make *or* get yellow.
Jav–eler	B 9	bind up in sheaves.
J–eter	K 6	throw, cast.
Jeû–ner	G 5	fast, abstain from food.
J–oindre	K 7	join, unite.
Joint–oyer	P 4	joint, cement joints.
Jon–cher	D 9	strew, scatter.
Jon–gler	C 3	to juggle.
Jouaill–er	V 4	play for a trifle.
Jou–er	K 8	play, sport, gamble.
Jou–ir.... †	K 9	enjoy, possess.

† Its Past Participle *Joui* is invariable.

Jou–ter	G 10	joust, tilt, fight.
Jubi–ler	O 9	pension an old servant
Ju–cher (& se) ..	D 9	roost, perch.
Judaï–ser	Q 6	conform to Judaism.
Ju–ger	K 10	judge, try.
Jum–eler	B 9	strengthen with cheeks.
Ju–rer ....de..	K 11	swear, blaspheme, jar.
Justi–cier	R 10	execute, punish.
Justi–fier	D 6	justify, vindicate.

K.

No French verb begins with K. Look under C or Qu.

L.

Labou–rer	A 9	till, plough, drag.
La–cer (& se) †..	P 1	lace, lace one's self.

This verb must not be taken for *Lasser*.

Lac–érer	H 11	lacerate, tear.
Lâ–cher	U 7	loosen, let go.
Lai–ner	G 5	tease (woollen cloth).
Lais–ser	O 2	leave, let, allow.
Lambi–ner	G 5	dawdle, be slow.
Lambris–ser	V 2	ceil, wainscot, panel.
Lamen–ter (& se)	D 7	lament, bewail.
Lami–ner	G 5	roll, flatten (metals).
Lam–per	U 2	toss off a bumper.
Lan–cer	Q 8	dart, throw.
Langu–eyer)) ..	K 1	examine a hog's tongue.
Langu–ir	N 5	languish, pine away.
Lansquen–éter ..	A 7	play at *lansquenet*.
Lan–ter	D 7	emboss (tin *or* copper)
Lanter–ner	G 8	dally, bamboozle.
Lantipon–ner ..	G 8	talk nonsense.
Lapi–der	F 10	stone to death, pelt.
Lapidi–fier	D 6	turn into stone.
La–quer	L 10	to lacker.
Lar–der	F 10	to lard, to pierce.
Lar–guer	G 7	(nav.) let go, loosen.
Larm–oyer	P 4	weep, shed tears.
Las–ser (& se) †	O 2	tire, get tired.

† *Lasser* must not be taken for *Lacer*.

Latini–ser	Q 6	latinize, speak Latin.
Lat–ter	F 8	lath, fit up with laths.
La–ver	L 1	wash, cleanse.
L–ayer	I 1	lay out a pass in a forest.
L–écher ..†....	O 3	lick, lick up.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *L-éché; -échés; -échés; -échées.*

Légali–ser	Q 6	legalize, authenticate.
Légiti–mer	B 4	legitimate, recognise.
L–éguer	L 2	bequeath, leave by will.
Léni–fier	D 6	lenify, soften.
L–éser	L 3	offend, wrong.
Lési–ner	G 5	be stingy *or* sordid.
Les–ter	S 4	ballast (a ship).
Leur–rer	A 9	lure, decoy, entice.
L–ever (& se) ..	L 4	raise, lift up, rise.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Lévi–ger	E 10	(chem.) levigate.
Levret–ter	Q 9	to hunt hares.
Lézar–der (& se)	F 10	crevice, crack. [&c.
Liaison–ner	G 8	bind (stones, bricks,
Liar–der	F 10	club small sums.
Libel–ler	S 11	(law) draw up (a re-
Lib–érer	H 11	liberate, free. [quest.
Liberti–ner	G 5	to be a libertine.
Licen–cier	R 10	(mil.) disband.
Lici–ter	E 2	(law) sell by auction.
Li–éger	A 2	to cork (a net).
Li–er (& se)	Q 5	bind, tie, unite.
Li–gner	T 9	trace lines on.
Li–guer (& se) ..	G 7	unite in a league.
Li–mer	B 4	file, file off.
Limi–ter	E 2	limit, bound, confine.
Liqué–fier (& se)	D 6	liquefy, melt.
Liqui–der (& se)	F 10	liquidate, = o.'s debts
Lire	L 5	read, peruse.
Lis–érer	H 11	embroider borders.
Lis–ser	V 2	smooth, gloss, polish.
Li–ter	E 2	lay salt fish in layers.
Lithographi–er ..	Q 5	to lithograph.
Li–vrer	R 6	deliver up, give.
Lo–cher	D 9	to be loose. [lee.
Lo–fer	D 8	luff, put the helm a-
Lo–ger (& se) ..	L 6	lodge, reside, dwell.
Lon–ger	T 10	go or coast along.
Lor–gner	J 8	leer, ogle, quiz.
Lo–tir	C 2	divide into lots.
Louan–ger	L 9	laud, praise.
Lou–cher	D 9	squint, look awry.
Lou–er	K 8	hire, let, rent; praise.
Lou–ver	V 6	heave a stone up.
Louv–eter	K 6	whelp (said of wolves)
Louv–oyer	P 4	ply to windward.
Lo–ver (& se) ..	L 1	coil (a cable), coil.
Lubrifi–er	Q 5	lubricate, grease.
Lucu–brer	X 4	to work all night.
Luire	L 7	shine, glitter, gleam.
† Its Past Part. *Lui* is invariable.		
Lus–trer	H 8	give a gloss to.
Lu–ter	R 4	(chem.) to lute.
This verb must not be taken for *Lutter*.		
Luti–ner	G 5	plague, tease, torment
Lut–ter ..†....	L 8	wrestle. (see *Luter*).
† Its Past Part. *Lutté* is invariable.		
Lux–er (& se) ..	U 9	put *or* get out of joint.

M.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Macadami–ser ..	Q 6	to macadamize.
Mac–érer	H 11	to macerate.
Mâ–cher	U 7	chew, masticate.
Machi–ner	G 5	machinate, plot.
Mâchon–ner	G 8	chew slovenly, mum-
Mâchu–rer	K 11	daub, blacken. [ble.
Maçon–ner	G 8	to do masons' work.
Mac–quer	L 10	to break hemp.
Macu–ler	D 3	spot, stain (in print.)
Magasi–ner	G 5	(see Emmagasiner).
Magnéti–ser	Q 6	to magnetize.
Magni–fier	D 6	magnify, glorify.
Mai–grir	B 3	grow lean. [net.
Maill–er	V 4	make the meshes of a
Maill–eter	K 6	sheath with nails.
Main–tenir (& se)	V 1	maintain, keep up.
Maîtri–ser	Q 6	master, domineer.
Malfaire	†	do evil, do wrong.

† I think it is from a want of proper attention paid by our first Lexicographers to the construction of our Language, that *Malfaire* appears in some Dictionaries as *one word*. If *Malfaire* be *a separate verb*, and not the adverb *mal* and the verb *faire*, why has it no inflexion?.....The answer is this:—*Malfaire* is no other than *faire* accompanied by the adverb *mal*, which precedes that verb when in the Present of the Infinitive, and in the Past Participle; for the genius of the French Language requires that such words as *bien, mal, tout, pas, point, jamais, rien*, &c. should *generally* come before the verb when in the Pres. Inf., or in the Past Participle, as:—Il désire de *bien faire*; Il veut *tout faire*: il ne veut *point faire*...; if ne veut *rien faire*; il veut *mal faire*; ne *jamais faire*; il a *bien fait*; il a *tout fait*; il n'a *rien fait*; il a *mal fait*; &c. &c.; but in any other part of the verb, the words *mal, bien, tout, rien*, &c. must follow the verb, thus:—Il *fait mal*; vous *faites bien*; vous *ferez tout*; ils ne *feraient rien*, &c., and not: il *mal fait*; il *bien fait*: il *tout fait*. I repeat that, in my opinion, *mal faire* ought no more to be considered one word than *bien faire, tout faire, rien faire, point faire, jamais faire*, &c. would be.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Maltrai–ter	E 2	ill-use, ill-treat.
Malver–ser	X 2	to embezzle.
Man–der	F 10	write word, send for.
Man–ger	L 9	eat, feed; consume.
Mani–er	Q 5	handle, touch.
Manifes–ter	S 4	manifest, set forth.
Manigan–cer	Q 8	plot, intrigue.
Manipu–ler	D 3	to manipulate.
Manœu–vrer	R 6	manœuvre, drill.
Man–quer ..de..	L 10	fail, miss, lose.
Manufactu–rer ..	K 11	to manufacture.
Maquignon–ner ..	G 8	trim (horses) for sale.
Marau–der	F 10	go a marauding.
Mar–brer	X 4	marble, vein.
Marchandaill–er	V 4	to haggle.
Marchan–der	F 10	cheapen, bargain.
Mar–cher	D 9	walk, march, tread.
Marcot–ter	L 8	layer *or* set shoots.
Mar–ger	M 10	(print.) set the mar-
Margot–ter	L 8	cry as a quail. [gins.
Mari–er (& se) ..	Q 5	marry, match, unite.
Mari–ner	G 5	pickle, souse.
Marmon–ner	G 8	mumble, grumble.
Marmot–ter	L 8	mutter, mumble.
Mar–ner	G 8	manure with marl.
Maroqui–ner	G 5	imitate morocco.
Marou–fier	U 1	(paint.) to line.
Mar–quer	L 10	mark, note down.
Marqu–eter	A 7	speckle, inlay, checker
Marron–ner	G 8	mutter, be vexed.
Mart–eler	J 9	hammer, torture.
Martyri–ser	Q 6	torture, torment.
Mas–quer	L 10	mask, cloak, hide.
Massa–crer	B 7	massacre, slay, bungle
Mas–ser	O 2	shampoo; stake.
Masti–quer	L 10	join with mastic.
Matelas–ser	O 2	quilt, wad, trim, line.
Matériali–ser	Q 6	to materialize.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Mâ-ter	F 8	put a mast to.
Ma-ter	F 8	check-mate(at chess)
Mâti-ner	G 5	abuse, use roughly.
Ma-tir	C 2	deaden(gold *or* silver)
Mau-dire	M 1	curse, imprecate.
Maugré-er	B 2	swear, curse, scold.
M-écher.....	O 3	smoke (a cask) with brimstone.
Mécomp-ter (se)	E 8	miscount.
Mécon-naître....	E 7	not to recognize.
Méconten-ter ..	D 7	discontent, displease.
Mé-croire ..)) ..	F 4	disbelieve, suspect.
Médeci-ner (& se)	G 5	to physic, to take *or* give medicaments.
Médicamen-ter ..	D 7	
Mé-dire	E 9	speak ill, slander.
Médi-ter ..de..	E 2	meditate, project.
Méfaire	†	do wrong, do evil.

† This verb is only used in the Pres. of the Inf. and only in familiar conversation.

Ex.: Il ne faut ni *méfaire* ni médire. (ACAD.)

Mé-fier (se)	D 6	mistrust, distrust.
Mé-gir	B 1	to taw (skins).
Mélan-ger	L 9	mix, intermix, mingle.

Its Past Part. is variable: *Mélan-gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.*

Mê-ler (& se) de	M 2	mix, mingle, meddle.
Mena-cer ..de..	P 1	menace, threaten.
Ména-ger	M 10	save, spare, husband.
Mendi-er	Q 5	beg, implore.
M-ener	M 3	lead, drive, conduct.
Mention-ner	G 8	mention, quote.
Men-tir	T 5	lie, tell an untruth.
Menui-ser	Q 6	to do joiner's work.
Méphiti-ser	Q 6	taint with mephitism.
Mé-prendre (se)	Q 1	mistake, be mistaken.
Mépri-ser	Q 6	despise, slight.
Méri-ter..de....	E 2	deserve, merit, need.
Merli-ner	G 5	(nav.) marl a sail.
Mésalli-er (& se)	Q 5	disparage, = o.'s self.
Méssarri-ver	Q 7	(Impers.) mishappen.
Mésa-venir	X 1	turn out ill.
Mésesti-mer	B 4	undervalue, depreciate
Mésinterpr-éter..	S 1	to misinterpret.
Mésof-frir	N 6	offer too little.
Mes-seoir	T 6	to be unbecoming.
Messer-vir	T 7	do an ill service.
Mesu-rer	K 11	measure, compare.
Mésu-ser	V 7	misuse, abuse.
Métamorpho-ser .	P 8	metamorphose.
Métaphysi-quer..	L 10	reason metaphysically.
M-étrer	O 5	measure by the *mètre.*
Mettre ..(& se) à	M 4	put, set, lay, place.
Meu-bler	A 5	furnish, stock, store.
Meu-gler	C 3	bellow (see Beugler).
Meur-trir	J 1	bruise, make black and blue.
Méven-dre)) ..	V 10	undersell.
Miau-ler	X 8	mew, cry as a cat.
Mignar-der	F 10	nurse up, fondle.
Migno-ter	F 8	dandle, indulge, pet.
Mijo-ter	F 8	(cook.) let simmer.
Mili-ter	E 2	militate, oppose.
Minau-der	F 10	assume pleasing manners.
Mi-ner	G 5	mine, undermine.
Minérali-ser	Q 6	to mineralize.
Minu-ter	R 4	make a rough draught.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Mi-rer	G 3	aim at, look at.
Miti-ger.....	E 10	mitigate, alleviate.
Miton-ner	G 8	stew, skimmer; fondle
Mitraill-er.....	V 4	fire with grape-shot.
Mixtion-ner	G 8	mix, adulterate.
Mobili-ser	Q 6	liberate; mobilize.
Mod-eler	J 9	model, fashion, shape.
Mod-érer	H 11	moderate, restrain.
Moder-ner	G 8	(archit.) modernize.
Modi-fier	D 6	modify, change.
Modu-ler	D 3	modulate (in music).
Moi-rer	G 3	to water (stuffs).
Moi-sir (& se) ..	D 11	mould, get mouldy.
Moisson-ner	G 8	reap, gather, mow.
Moles-ter	S 4	molest, vex, annoy.
Molli-fier	D 6	mollify, render soft.
Mol-lir	P 6	soften, get soft.
Mon-der	F 10	peel, hull (barley, &c.)
Mondi-fier.....	D 6	(med.) cleanse.
Monn-ayer	I 1	coin, mint, stamp.
Monopo-ler	X 8	to monopolize.
Mon-ter.....	E 8	ascend, go up, mount.
Mon-trer à (& se)	H 8	show, teach, appear.
Mo-quer (se)....	L 10	laugh at, mock, jest.
Morali-ser	Q 6	to moralize.
Morc-eler	B 9	cantle, parcel out.
Mordill-er	O 10	to nibble.
Mor-dre	M 5	bite, gnaw, nip.
Morfon-dre (& se)	S 2	chill, get chilled.
Mor-guer	G 7	bully, dare, defy.
Morig-éner	B 5	reprimand, tutor.
Morti-fier	D 6	mortify, offend.
Mor-ver	V 6	rot, have the glanders.
Moti-ver	Q 7	state the motives of.
Mot-ter (se)	L 8	lurk behind a clod.
Mou-cher (& se)	D 9	snuff, blow o.'s nose.
Mouch-eter	K 6	speckle (silk, satin, &c
Mou-dre.....	M 6	grind, bruise, mill.
Mou-éter	S 1	growl (of he-goats).
Mouill-er	M 7	wet, water; anchor.
Mou-ler	D 3	mould, cast.
Mouli-ner	G 5	prepare, mill, dry.
Mourir	M 8	die, expire, perish.
Mous-ser	O 2	froth, foam, lather.
Mouton-ner	G 8	(of waves) foam, curl.
Mou-ver.....	V 6	loosen (the ground).
Mouvoir ..†....	M 9	move, stir, agitate.

† See, in the APPENDIX, Obs. *oir* No. 20.

Mu-er	T 1	moult, mew.
Mu-gir	B 1	low, bellow, roar.
Mugu-eter))....	K 6	court, aim at, covet.
Mulc-ter	L 8	fine, mulct.
Mulo-ter	L 8	seek after field-mice.
Multipli-er	Q 5	multiply, increase.
Mu-nir	I 9	supply, provide.
Mu-rer	K 11	wall up, block up.
Mû-rir	D 10	ripen, mature.
Murmu-rer	K 11	murmur, grumble.
Mus-eler ..	J 9 & B 9	to muzzle.
Mu-ser	V 7	loiter, trifle.
Mus-quer	L 10	perfume with musk.
Muti-ler.....	O 9	mutilate, maim.
Muti-ner (se) ..	G 5	mutiny, rebel.
Mysti-fier	D 6	mystify, hoax.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.

N.

Na–ger	M 10	swim, sail, row.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Naître	N 1	be born, have birth.
Nan–tir	C 2	ensure, give a pledge.
Naqu–eter))....	K 6	dance attendance.
Nar–guer	G 7	hector, bully.

As Napoléon Landais has misrepresented the pronunciation of this verb and that of *Targuer*, I think it right here to state that these two verbs are not pronounced *narguier*, *targuier* as Landais presumes, but *narguer*, *targuer*, just as they are spelt.

Masson, who is acknowledged by every one to be the purest and the most accurate expositor of the French pronunciation, indicates their respective sounds, thus: *nargué*, *targué*.

Bescherelle agrees also with me in condemning Landais' inaccuracy in this instance.

Nar–rer	N 11	relate, tell.
Nasar–der	F 10	jeer, banter.
Nasill–er	O 10	speak through the nose.
Nasillon–ner	G 8	speak through the nose.
Nat–ter	F 8	twist, plait.
Naturali–ser	Q 6	naturalize.
Navi–guer	G 7	navigate, sail.
Na–vrer	R 6	break the heart.
Nécessi–ter ..à..	E 2	necessitate, force.
Négli–ger ..de..	E 10	neglect, slight.
Négo–cier	R 10	trade, negociate.
Nei–ger	N 2	to snow (impersonal.)
Ner–ver	Q 7	cover with sinews.
Nett–oyer	P 4	clean, clear, sweep.
Neutrali–ser	Q 6	to neutralize.
Niai–ser	Q 6	stand trifling.
Ni–cher	D 9	place, put, nestle.
Niel–ler	O 9	blast, mildew.
Ni–er ....de....	Q 5	deny, contradict.
Nigau–der	F 10	play the fool.
Nip–per	U 2	fit out, clothe.
Niv–eler	B 9	level, take the level.

Ex.: *Niveler* une avenue.—On *nivelle* la rivière depuis tel endroit jusqu'à tel autre, pour savoir combien elle a de pente. (Acad.)

Noir–cir	A 10	blacken, defame.
Noli–ser	Q 6	freight, hire.
Nom–brer	X 4	number, tell.
Nom–mer	N 3	name, nominate.
Notari–er	Q 5	to legalize.
No–ter	P 7	observe, note.
Noti–fier	D 6	notify, make known.
Nou–er	K 8	tie, knot, join.
Nour–rir	D 10	nourish, maintain.
N–oyer (& se)..	P 4	drown, be drowned.
Nuan–cer	Q 8	shade, variegate.
Nu–er	T 1	shade, blend colours.
Nuire	N 4	hurt, prejudice.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Numéro–ter	P 7	mark with a number.

O.

Obé–ir	N 5	obey, yield, lend.
Ob–érer	H 11	run greatly in debt.
Objec–ter	S 4	object, reproach.
Objur–guer	G 7	objurgate, reprove.
Obli–ger	E 10	oblige, bind, compel.
Oblit–érer	H 11	obliterate, efface.
Obnubi–ler))..	O 9	to overshadow.
Obom–brer	X 4	obumbrate, shade.
Obscur–cir (& s')	A 10	darken, grow dark.
Obs–éder	P 9	beset, be troublesome.
Obser–ver	V 6	observe, watch.
Obsti–ner (& s') à	G 5	make obstinate, rebel.
Obstru–er	T 1	to obstruct.
Obtemp–érer	H 11	obey, submit.
Ob–tenir	V 1	obtain, get, reach.
Obvi–er	Q 5	obviate, prevent.
Ocai–gner	T 9	perfume, scent.
Occasion–ner	G 8	occasion, cause.
Oc–cire	E 1	to slay, to kill.
This verb is only used in its Pres. Infinitive and in its Past Part.: *Occis* m. s. and p., *Occise* f. s., *Occises* f. p.		
Occu–per	U 2	take up, employ.
Octr–oyer	P 4	grant, bestow.
Octu–pler	A 6	repeat eight times.
Odo–rer	A 9	perceive by smelling.
Œilla–der	F 10	ogle, leer, glance.
Œilleton–ner	G 8	plant suckers.
Offen–ser	O 6	offend, injure.
Offi–cier	R 10	officiate.
Of–frir (& s') à..	N 6	offer, bid, tender.
Offus–quer	L 10	darken, dazzle.
Oindre))....	K 7	anoint, rub with oil.
Ois–eler	B 9	go a fowling.
Olin–der))....	F 10	draw one's sword.
Ombra–ger	M 10	shade, obumbrate.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Ombra-gé; -gée; -gés; -gé s.*		
Om–brer	X 4	shadow, shade.
O–mettre	M 4	omit, leave out.
Ond–oyer	P 4	undulate, wave.
Ondu–ler	D 3	wave, undulate.
Op–érer	H 11	operate, work.
Opi–ler	O 9	oppilate, obstruct.
Opi–ner	G 5	give one's opinion.
Opiniâ–trer	H 8	maintain obstinately
Oppo–ser	P 8	oppose, resist.
Oppres–ser	O 2	oppress.
Oppri–mer	B 4	oppress, overpower.
Op–ter	P 7	choose, make choice.
Ordon–ner ..de..	G 8	order, dispose.
Organi–ser	Q 6	organize, regulate.
Organsi–ner	G 8	twist silk.
Orien–ter	D 7	set towards the East.
Or–ner	G 8	adorn, embellish.
Orthographi–er ..	Q 5	spell, write true.
Orti–er	Q 5	sting with nettles[um.
Oscil–ler	O 9	oscillate as a pendul-
O–ser ....*....	P 8	dare, be so bold as.
Ossi–fier	D 6	ossify, turn into bone.
Ô–ter	F 8	take away, pull off.
Oua–ter	F 8	fill with wadding.
Oubli–er	Q 5	forget, neglect.
Ouïr	N 7	to hear.

This verb which is now scarcely ever used, except in its Past Part. ouï, as j'ai ouï dire, &c., was conjugated, as the Acad. informs us, thus:—Pres. Ind. j'ois, tu ois, il oit, nous oyons, vous oyez, ils oient.—Imperf.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.

J'oyais, tu oyais, il oyait, nous oyions, vous oyiez, ils oyaient.—Pret. Ind. J'ouïs, tu ouïs, il ouït, nous ouïmes, vous ouïtes, ils ouïrent.—Fut. j'ouïrai, &c.—Cond. J'ouïrais, &c.—The pres. sub. que j'oie, que tu oies, qu'il oie, que nous oyions, que vous oyiez, qu'ils oient.—Pret. Sub. que j'ouïsse, que tu ouïsses, qu'il ouït, que nous ouïssions, que vous ouïssiez, qu'ils ouïssent.—Imperat. oïs, qu'il oie, oyons, oyez (from which the English *oyez* [hear ye], used by public criers, is derived).—Pres Part. oyant.—Past Part. ouï, m. s. (from which our affirmative particle oui, *yes*, is derived); ouïs m. p., ouïe, f. s. and ouïes, f. p. But it is no longer used in the Pres. Ind., in the Imperf., in the Imperat., and in the two Prets. The Fut. and Cond. and the Pres. Part. may sometimes be found, used as law-terms, but rarely It is, however, more often used in the Pres. Inf. ouïr, and frequently, as stated before, in its Past Part. ouï, followed by dire, and preceded by the auxiliary avoir, as: j'ai ouï dire, &c., j'avais ouï dire, &c. &c. As the diæresis over the *i* is not indispensable for the pronunciation of that verb, it is the general custom to suppress it in those persons where a circumflex accent is usually placed. On the contrary, haïr rejects the circumflex accent and keeps its diæresis in those cases, for pronunciation requires it.

Our–dir	B	10	warp, brew, plot.
Our–ler	D	3	hem, close with a hem.
Outill–er	O	10	furnish with tools.
Outra–ger	M	10	outrage, abuse grossly.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Outra-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.*

Outrepas–ser	O	2	exceed, trespass.
Ou–trer	H	8	overwork, override.
Ou–vrer	R	6	work, labour.
Ou–vrir	N	8	open, begin.
Oxi–der (s')	F	10	oxydate.
Oxycra–ter	F	8	dissolve in vinegar.
Oxyg–éner	B	5	oxygenate.

P.

Paca–ger	M	10	graze, pasture.
Paci–fier	D	6	pacify, appease.
Pacti–ser	Q	6	covenant.
Pag–ayer	I	1	paddle.
Paillar–der	F	10	commit adultery.
Paisson–ner	G	8	stretch a skin.
Paître	N	9	to graze, to feed.

Obs.—As it appears in the Table, the two preterites of this verb:—je pus, &c., que je pusse, &c., are not used. Its Past Participle pu, which is invariable, is seldom used but as a hawking term, as: *un faucon qui a* pu (a hawk that has eaten).—Two reasons, in my opinion, may have concurred in rendering these forms obsolete. The first, because it was spelt and pronounced as the verb *pouvoir* is, in the same tenses, and in order to avoid ambiguity, we may have preserved the forms of the verb most required, and rejected those of the verb *paître* less often used; and what seems to strengthen my opinion is, that its compound *repaître*, Y 7, retains those two tenses. The second reason may be out of delicacy to avoid bringing to the mind the unpleasant idea of the verb *Puer* (to stink), which in its Pres. Ind. and Pres. Subj. strikes the ear with just the same sound as this latter would. But why, it may be asked, have not the homophonic parts of the verb *Pouvoir* become likewise obsolete?—My answer is, that when the Pret., either ind. or subj. of the verb *pouvoir* is used, it is followed by the *idea* of another verb expressed or understood; and to this idea the whole attention of the person spoken to is immediately confined, as in: je ne *pus* sortir (I could not go out). Croyiez-vous qu'elle *pût* y aller? (did you think she could go?) Elle le chercha autant qu'elle *put*—(le chercher); je fis tout ce que je *pus*—(faire); and therefore the verb *pouvoir* is very properly and very freely used in both its preterites, and in all its compound tenses.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.

Palan–quer	L	10	hoist with tackle.
Pal–eter	K	6	play at quoits.
Pâ–lir	P	6	grow or turn pale.
Palissa–der	F	10	fence with palisades.
Palis–ser	V	2	pale up, nail up.
Palli–er	Q	5	palliate, extenuate.
Pal–mer	I	8	flatten.
Pal–per	U	2	feel, touch.
Palpi–ter	E	2	palpitate, pant.
Pana–cher (se)	D	4	to become streaked.
Pana–der (se)	F	10	go strutting along.
Pa–ner	G	5	cover meat with bread-crumbs
Pan–ser	O	6	dress a wound.

This verb must not be taken for *Penser*.

Pant–eler	B	9	pant, palpitate.
Pantou–fler	U	1	talk idly.
Paperas–ser	O	2	be ever scribbling.
Papillon–ner	G	8	flutter about.
Papillo–ter	P	7	put hair into paper.
Paqu–eter	K	6	bind up in parcels.
Parach–ever	L	4	finish entirely.
Para–fer	D	8	sign with a flourish.
Pa–raître	N	10	appear, look.
Paraly–ser	Q	6	paralyze.
Parangon–ner	G	8	compare.
Paranymph–er	V	4	praise.
Paraphra–ser	R	1	paraphrase.
Parbouill–ir	C	10	parboil.
Parcou–rir	F	2	travel over, run over
Pardon–ner de	G	8	pardon, forgive.
Pa–rer	N	11	deck, set off, adorn.
Pares–ser	O	2	be indolent or lazy.
Par–faire	I	6	perfect, complete.

Parfaire is seldom used except in the Pres. Inf., and in the Pres. Ind. and Past Part. as in the following examples: Pour *parfaire* un ouvrage il ne faut jamais le considérer comme *parfait*. (BOISTE.) Tel événement, après lequel nous soupirons, *parfait* notre misère (id.). L'homme perfectionne, mais ne *parfait* jamais. (DE LÉVIS.)

Parfon–dre	S	2	melt equally.
Parfour–nir	I	9	complete.
Parfu–mer	J	7	perfume, scent.
Pari–er	Q	5	bet, lay a wager.
Parlemen–ter	D	7	parley.
Par–ler de	S	11	speak, talk.
Parodi–er	Q	5	parody.
Par–quer	L	10	park, fold.
Parqu–eter	K	6	to floor, to board.
Pars–emer	T	4	strew, besprinkle.

(See, in the APPENDIX, Observation—*er*, 5°).

Parta–ger	M	10	part, share.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Parta-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.*

Partiali–ser (se)	Q	6	be partial.
Partici–per	U	2	participate.
Particulari–ser	Q	6	particularize.
Par–tir	O	1	set out, depart.
Par–venir à	X	1	arrive, reach.
Pasquini–ser	Q	6	slander, lampoon.
Passemen–ter	D	7	lace, trim.
Pas–ser	O	2	pass, exceed, &c.
Passion–ner	G	8	humour a tune.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Patau-ger	L 9	walk in muddy water.
Pateli-ner	G 5	wheedle, coax.
Pâ-ter	F 8	paste the heel of a shoe.
Patien-ter	D 7	have patience.
Pati-ner.....	G 5	skate, fumble.
Pâ-tir.....	C 2	suffer, be distressed.
Pâtis-ser	V 2	make pastry.
Patroci-ner	G 5	argue at length.
Patron-ner	G 8	pattern, patronize.
Patrouill-er	M 7	paddle, patrol.
Pâtu-rer	K 11	feed upon grass.
Paulet-ter	L 8	pay the paulet tax.
Pau-mer	N 3	give a slap or blow.
This verb must not be taken for *Pommer*.		
Paum-oyer	P 4	handle roughly.
Pau-ser	P 8	pause, stop.
This verb must not be taken for *Poser*.		
Pava-ner..(se)..	G 8	strut, flaunt.
Pa-ver	L 1	pave.
Pavoi-ser	Q 6	dress a ship.
P-ayer	I 1	pay, contribute.
P-écher	O 3	sin, trespass.
This verb must not be taken for *Pêcher*, to fish. † Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Pê-cher	O 4	fish, fish out.
Not to be taken for *pécher*, to sin.		
Pédan-ter	D 7	be a pedant.
Pédanti-ser	Q 6	be pedantic.
Pei-gner	T 9	comb, card.
P-eindre	U 10	paint, portray.
Pei-ner	G 5	pain, trouble.
Peinturlu-rer ..	K 11	daub.
P-eler..(& se)..	J 9	peel, peel off.
Ex.: Ce velours se *pèle* promptement.—Les lapins durant les neiges *pèlent* les jeunes arbres. (ACAD.)		
Pelo-ter	F 8	bang, cuff, toss.
Peloton-ner	G 8	run into heaps.
Pelu-cher	D 9	become shaggy.
Pen-cher..à....	D 9	bend, bow down.
Pendill-er	O 10	dangle, swing.
Pen-dre	V 10	hang, hang up.
Pén-étrer	O 5	penetrate, pierce.
Pen-ser *	O 6	think, imagine.
This verb must not be taken for *Panser*.		
Pension-ner	G 8	give a pension.
Per-cer	Q 8	pierce, bore.
Per-cevoir	R 5	gather, perceive.
Per-cher	D 9	perch, roost.
Per-dre	O 7	lose, ruin.
Perfection-ner ..	G 8	perfect, finish.
Perfo-rer	A 9	bore, pierce.
Péricli-ter	E 2	be in danger.
Péri-mer	B 4	be nonsuited.
Périphra-ser	R 1	periphrase.
Pé-rir.....	D 10	perish, die.
Per-mettre de ..	M 4	permit, suffer.
Permu-ter	R 4	exchange.
Péro-rer.....	A 9	harangue.
Perp-étrer	O 5	perpetrate, commit.
Perpétu-er.....	T 1	perpetuate.
Persécu-ter	R 4	persecute, tease.
Persév-érer..à..	H 11	persevere, persist.
Persi-fler	U 1	deride jeer.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Persis-ter..à....	Q 9	persist, continue firm.
Personnali-ser ..	Q 6	abuse, personify.
Personni-fier....	D 6	personify.
Persua-der de..	F 10	persuade, induce.
Perver-tir	C 2	pervert, seduce.
P-eser	O 8	weigh, poise.
Pes-ter	S 4	rail at, inveigh.
Pétar-der	F 10	blow up with a petard.
P-éter	S 1	crackle, crack.
Pétill-er	O 10	crackle, sparkle.
Pétri-fier	D 6	petrify.
Pé-trir	J 1	knead.
Pétu-ner)).....	G 8	smoke tobacco.
Peu-pler	A 6	people.
Philosoph-er....	V 4	philosophize.
Phlébotomi-ser..	Q 6	let out blood.
Phra-ser	R 1	speak in full sentences.
This verb must not be taken for *Fraser*.		
Piaf-fer	D 8	strut, make a show.
Piaill-er.....	V 4	scold, bawl.
Piau-ler.....	X 8	whine, pule.
Pico-rer.....	A 9	go a plundering.
Pico-ter.....	F 8	prick, peck.
Pi-éter	S 1	stand fair at play.
Piéti-ner	G 5	dangle one's legs.
Pif-frer ..(se)..	H 5	glut one's self.
Pigno-cher	D 9	eat squeamishly.
Pi-ler	O 9	pound, bruise.
Pill-er	O 10	plunder, steal.
Pilori-er	Q 5	set in the pillory.
Pilo-ter	F 8	drive in piles.
Pin-cer	P 1	pinch, nip.
Pindari-ser	Q 6	speak affectedly.
Pin-ter	D 7	tipple, guzzle.
Pio-cher	D 9	dig with a mattock.
Pio-ler .... (See Piauler.)		[bird-call.
Pi-per	U 2	catch birds with a
Pi-quer (& se) de	L 10	prick, sting.
Pira-ter	F 8	to pirate.
Pirouet-ter	L 8	whirl about.
Pis-ser	V 2	make water.
Pisto-ler	X 8	shoot with a pistol.
Pivo-ter.....	E 8	hang on a pivot.
Placar-der.....	F 10	post up, libel.
Pla-cer	P 1	place, put, set.
Plafon-ner.....	G 8	ceil, make a ceiling.
Plai-der.....	F 10	plead, defend.
Pl-aindre(&se)de	F 3	pity, lament, com- [plain.
Plaire .. (& se)	P 2	please, be agreeable.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Plaisan-ter	D 7	joke, jest.
Pla-mer.....	B 4	take the hair off.
Planch-eyer	A 3 *or* K 1	lay the floor.
This verb is sometimes found spelt thus:—*Planchéi-er*...I 4.		
Pla-ner	G 8	hover, flit.
Plan-ter.....	D 7	plant, set, fix.
Pla-quer	L 10	plate, inlay.
Plastro-ner..(se)	G 8	put on a plastron.
Plâ-trer	H 8	plaster, patch up.
Plei-ger.....	M 10	bail, become bail.
Pleu-rer.....	N 11	to weep, to cry.
Pleurni-cher....	D 9	feign weeping.
Pleuvoir	P 3	to rain, to pour.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Pli-er..(& se)..à	Q 5	fold, bend.
Plin-ger.....	T 10	dip candles.
Plis-ser	V 2	plait, fold, wrinkle.
Plom-ber	G 2	to fit or dye with lead.
Plon-ger	T 10	plunge, dip.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Plon-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Plo-quer	L 10	coat with hair and tar.
Pl-oyer	P 4	bend, bow.
Plu-mer.....	J 7	pick, plume.
Po-cher	D 9	to bruise.
Poéti-ser	Q 6	make verses.
Poignar-der	F 10	poignard, stab.
Poindre	P 5	dawn, begin to appear.
Poin-ter.....	E 8	stick, dot, point.
Pointill-er.....	O 10	dot, cavil.
Pois-ser	O 2	pitch, glue.
Poi-vrer.....	R 6	season with pepper.
Poli-cer	Q 8	govern, polish.
Po-lir.....	P 6	polish, smooth.
Polisson-ner	G 8	play the wag.
Politi-quer	L 10	talk politics.
Pollu-er.....	T 1	pollute, defile.
Pomma-der (se)	F 10	use pomatum.
Pomm-eler (& se)	B 9	grow dapple.
Pom-mer	N 3	to cabbage.
This verb must not be taken for *Pau-mer.*		
Pom-per	U 2	pump, suck up.
Pon-cer	Q 8	pounce a print.
Ponctu-er	T 1	point, make stops.
Pon-dre	S 2	to lay eggs.
Pon-ter	E 8	to deck.
Populari-ser (se)	Q 6	obtain popularity.
Porphyri-ser	Q 6	grind on porphyry.
Por-ter	P 7	carry, bear.
Po-ser	P 8	set, place, put.
This verb must not be taken for *Pau-ser.*		
Poss-éder	P 9	possess, enjoy.
Postda-ter	F 8	postdate, date after.
Pos-ter	P 7	post, place.
Postpo-ser.....	P 8	put after, esteem less.
Postu-ler	D 3	sue, be a candidate.
Pou-drer	H 6	powder, pounce.
Poudr-oyer	P 4	to raise the dust.
Pouf-fer (de rire)	D 8	burst with laughter.
Pouill-er..(se)..	M 7	louse one's self.
Pouli-ner	G 5	to foal.
Pourchas-ser....	O 2	pursue eagerly.
Pourfen-dre	V 10	split, cut in two.
Pourfi-ler	O 9	to mix with.
Pour-rir.....	D 10	rot, putrefy.
Pour-suivre	U 5	pursue, prosecute.
Pour-voir	P 10	provide, look to.
Pous-ser	O 2	push, thrust.
Pouvoir ..*....	P 11	be able, may, can.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Prati-quer	L 10	practise, exercise.
Précaution-ner ..	G 8	caution, guard.
Préc-éder	P 9	precede, go first.
Prê-cher	O 4	preach, cry up.
Précipi-ter.. ...	E 2	precipitate, hurry.
Préci-ser	Q 6	determine precisely.
Précomp-ter	E 8	deduct, discount.
Préconi-ser	Q 6	to preconize.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Prédéc-éder	P 9	die before, or first.
Prédesti-ner	G 5	to predestinate.
Prédétermi-ner ..	G 5	to predetermine.
Pré-dire.....	E 9	foretell, prophesy.
Prédomi-ner .. .	G 5	to predominate.
Prééta-blir	H 7	to pre-establish.
Préexis-ter	S 4	to pre-exist.
Préf-érer	H 11	prefer, choose.
Préfi-nir	I 9	set down, appoint.
Préjudi-cier	R 10	prejudice, injure.
Préju-ger	K 10	prejudge, guess at.
Prélas-ser (se)..	O 2	to strut.
Prél-éguer.....	L 2	leave a prelegacy.
Prê-ler	M 2	rub with shave-grass.
Prél-ever	L 4	levy previously.
Pré-lire	L 5	read a copy for the press.
Prélu-der	F 10	prelude.
Prémédi-ter	E 2	to pre-meditate.
Prému-nir.....	I 9	fortify, strengthen.
Prendre	Q 1	take, catch.
Préoccu-per	U 2	to pre-possess.
Préopi-ner.....	G 5	to speak before.
Prépa-rer (& se)	N 11	prepare, fit.
Prépo-ser	P 8	set, appoint over.
Présa-ger	M 10	presage, augur.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Présa-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Pres-crire ..de..	H 3	prescribe, direct.
Présen-ter.....	D 7	present, offer.
Préser-ver.....	S 6	preserve, keep.
Prési-der	F 10	preside, direct.
Pressen-tir	T 5	foresee, foreknow.
Pres-ser (& se) de	O 2	press, squeeze, urge.
Pressu-rer	K 11	press, squeeze.
Présu-mer.....	J 7	presume, imagine.
Préten-dre ..*..	V 10	pretend, claim.
Prê-ter	Q 2	lend, stretch.
Prétex-ter.....	Q 9	pretend, allege.
Prétintaill-er ..	V 4	furbelow, trim.
Pré-valoir (& se)	Q 3	prevail, boast of.
Pré-venir	X 1	warn, inform.
Pré-voir..	Q 4	foresee, foreknow.
Pri-er.....	Q 5	pray, implore.
Pri-mer.....	B 4	surpass, excel.
Pri-ser	Q 6	rate, value.
Pri-ver	Q 7	deprive, bereave.
Privilégi-er	Q 5	privilege, favour.
Proc-éder	P 9	proceed, act.
Procla-mer	B 4	proclaim, publish.
Procré-er	B 2	procreate, beget.
Procu-rer	K 11	procure, get.
Prodi-guer	G 7	lavish, waste.
Produi-re	E 5	produce, yield.
Profa-ner	G 8	profane, abuse.
Prof-érer	H 11	utter, speak.
Profes-ser	O 2	profess, teach.
Profi-ler	O 9	draw the profile.
Profi-ter	E 2	profit, improve.
Prohi-ber	G 2	prohibit, forbid.
Proj-eter	K 6	project, design.
Ex.: Cet homme *projette* sans cesse, et ne fait rien. (ACAD.)		
Prolon-ger	T 10	prolong, put off.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Prolon-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Prom-ener.....	M 3	walk, & take a walk.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Pro–mettre ..de	M 4	to promise; to hope.
Promi–ner	G 5	to be prominent.
Pro–mouvoir	M 9	promote, prefer.
Promul–guer	G 7	to promulgate.
Prô–ner	G 8	praise, make known.
Pronon–cer	Q 8	to pronounce.
Pronosti–quer ..	L 10	to prognosticate.
Propa–ger	M 10	propagate, extend.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Propa-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*

Prophéti–ser	Q 6	prophesy, foretell.
Proportion–ner ..	G 8	to proportion.
Propo–ser(&se)de	P 8	propose, suggest.
Proro–ger	L 6	prorogue, put off.
Pros–crire	H 3	proscribe, outlaw.
Prosp–érer	H 11	prosper, thrive.
Proster–ner ..(se)	G 8	prostrate one's self.
Prostitu–er	T 1	to prostitute.
Prot–éger	A 2	protect, defend.
Protes–ter	S 4	protest, declare.
Prou–ver	V 6	prove, show.
Pro–venir	X 1	proceed, arise.
Provi–gner	T 9	to plant vines.
Provo–quer ..à..	L 10	provoke, promote.
Publi–er.....	Q 5	publish, proclaim.
Pu–er.....	T 1	stink, smell strong.
Pui–ser	Q 6	to draw up.
Pullu–ler	D 3	multiply, increase.
Pulvéri–ser	Q 6	pulverize, comminute
Pu–nir ..de....	I 9	punish, chastise.
Pur–ger	K 10	purge, cleanse.
Puri–fier	D 6	purify, cleanse.
Putré–fier	D 6	putrefy, rot.

Q.

Qua–drer	H 6	quadrate, square.

This verb is better spelt thus: *Cadrer.*

Quadru–pler	A 6	quadruplicate.
Quali–fier	D 6	qualify, call.
Querel–ler	S 11	quarrel, scold.
Quérir		to go and fetch.

This verb is no longer used, except in the Pres. Infinitive, and then it is preceded by one of the verbs: *Aller, venir,* or *envoyer.*—*Chercher* is more generally used in its place.

Question–ner....	G 8	ask questions.
Quê–ter	Q 2	be in quest of.
Quill–er.....	O 10	throw who shall play first.
Quin–ter	Q 9	stamp gold, &c.
Quintessen–cier..	R 10	to be too critical.
Quintu–pler	A 6	increase fivefold.
Quios–ser	O 2	rub with a hone.
Quittan–cer	Q 8	write a receipt.
Quit–ter.....	Q 9	quit, leave.
Quodill–er.....	V 4	shake the tail (is said of a horse.

R.

Rabâ–cher.....	U 7	make tiresome repetitions in speaking.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Rabâ-ché;-chés;-chée;-chées.*

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Rabais–ser.....	O 2	lower, lessen, debase.
Raba–ner	G 8	fit a sail with ropebands.
Ra–battre	C 5	abate, bate.
Rabé–tir	C 2	stupefy, grow dull.
Rabill–er	O 10	patch, piece.
Rabon–nir	I 9	meliorate, improve.
Rabo–ter	P 7	plane, polish.
Rabou–grir	B 3	grow stunted.
Rabou–tir	C 2	piece, patch.
Rabrou–er.....	K 8	snub, chide.
Raccommo–der..	F 10	mend, repair.
Raccor–der	F 10	reconcile, tune again.
Raccou–pler	A 6	to couple again.
Raccour–cir	A 10	shorten, abbreviate.
Raccou–trer))..	H 8	to mend.
Raccro–cher	D 9	hook again, recover.
Ra–cer	P 1	nest (among fowlers).
Rachalan–der ..	F 10	retrieve customers.
Rach–eter	A 7	buy again, redeem.

Ex.: Cette fatigue se *rachète* par beaucoup d'avantages. Si vous me faites ce plaisir-là, vous me *rachèterez* la vie.

Raci–ner	G 5	take root, spring up.
Râ–cler	C 9	scrape, shave.
Raco–ler	X 8	to enlist men, entice.
Racon–ter	E 8	relate, tell.
Racor–nir	I 9	make hard as horn.
Racquit–ter	Q 9	retrieve, indemnify.
Ra–der	F 10	arrive in a roadstead.
Rado–ter	P 7	dote, rave.
Radou–ber.....	G 2	refit, careen a ship.
Radou–cir	A 10	sweeten, soften.
Raffer–mir.....	J 10	strengthen.
Raffi–ler.....	O 9	round (in glove mnf.).
Raffi–ner	G 5	refine, be critical.
Raffo–ler	X 8	be passionately fond.
Raffo–lir	P 6	to grow mad.
Râ–fler	U 1	carry away forcibly.
Rafraî–chir	I 11	refresh, cool.
Ragaillar–dir ..	B 10	cheer up, enliven.
Rago–ter	P 7	grumble, mutter.
Ragoû–ter.....	G 10	revive one's stomach.
Ragra–fer.....	D 8	clasp again.
Ragran–dir	B 10	enlarge again.
Ragré–er	B 2	new front, finish.
Ra–guer.....	G 7	chafe, rub.
Rai–dir	B 10	stiffen, stretch out.
Raill–er	V 4	joke, banter, jest.
Raire	***	to cry (said of stags)

*** *Raire,* which also means *to bellow* (while hunting), *to shave close, to trim,* is conjugated in the same manner as *Braire,* D 1, or as *Traire,* V 3, leaving out the initial *B* or *T.*—(See Raller and Réer.)

Raison–ner	G 8	reason, argue.

This verb must not be taken for Résonner.

Rajeu–nir	I 9	make young again
Rajus–ter	L 8	set in order again.
Ralen–tir	C 2	slacken, diminish.
Râ–ler	S 11	rattle in the throat.
Ralin–guer	G 7	fly loose to the wind.
Ral–ler	S 11	cry (as a stag).
Ralli–er.....	Q 5	rally, put into order.
Rallon–ger.....	T 10	lengthen still more.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Rallongé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*

Rallu–mer	J 7	to light again.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ramadou-er	K 8	soften by caresses.
Rama-ger	M 10	warble, chirp.
Ramai-grir	B 3	make lean again.
Ramaill-er	V 4	dress goats' skins cha-
Ramas-ser	O 2	gather. [mois-like.
Ramen-der	F 10	fall in price.
Ram-ener	M 3	bring back, reclaim.
This verb must not be taken for *Remmener*.		
Ramente-voir))..	X 7	to recall, to remember
Ra-mer	B 4	row, set up sticks for
Rami-fier (se) ..	D 6	ramify. [peas.
Ramoind-rir	D 10	lessen, diminish.
Ramol-lir	P 6	soften, enervate.
Ramo-ner	G 8	sweep a chimney.
Ram-per	U 2	crawl, creep.
Ran-cir	A 10	grow rancid.
Rançon-ner	G 8	ransom.
Ran-ger.....	L 9	to set in order.
Rani-mer	B 4	reanimate, revive.
Rapai-ser	Q 6	appease again.
Rapatri-er.....	Q 5	to reconcile.
Râ-per	U 2	grate, rasp.
Rapetas-ser	O 2	patch up, piece.
Rapetis-ser	V 2	lessen, make less.
Rapi-écer	Q 10	piece, patch.
Rapiéc-eter	A 7 & K 6	piece, vamp.
Ex.: On rapiécète le linge. (ROUBAUD.)		
Rapi-ner	G 5	pillage, rob, pilfer.
Rapi-quer	L 10	peck again.
Rappareill-er ..	I 4	match again.
Rapp-eler (& se).	B 9	call back, remember.
Ex.: Mes affaires me *rappellent* à la ville. (ACAD.)		
Rappli-quer	L 10	apply again.
Rappor-ter	P 7	bring back, report.
Rap-prendre	Q 1	learn again.
Rapprivoi-ser ..	Q 6	to tame again.
Rappro-cher	D 9	draw near again.
Raré-fier	D 6	rarefy, make thin.
Ra-ser	R 1	shave, raze. [cloyed.
Rassasi-er (& se)	Q 5	fill, satiate; and to be
Rassem-bler	A 5	gather, collect.
Ras-seoir (& se)..	C 1	reseat, sit down again
Rassér-éner	B 5	to make serene.
Rassi-éger.....	A 2	besiege again.
Rasso-ter	P 7	besot, infatuate.
Rassu-rer	K 11	secure, encourage.
Ratati-ner (se)..	G 5	shrink, contract.
Rât-eler.....	B 9	rake, heap together.
Ra-ter	F 8	flash in the pan.
Rati-fier	D 6	ratify, confirm.
Ratioci-ner	G 5	to argue, to reason.
Râtis-ser	O 2	scrape, rake off.
Ratta-cher	D 4	to tie again.
Ratt-eindre	U 10	to overtake.
Rattend-rir	D 10	to soften again.
Ratti-ser	Q 6	stir the fire again.
Rattra-per.....	U 2	overtake, retake.
Ratu-rer	K 11	erase, scratch.
Rava-ger	M 10	ravage, lay waste.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Rava-gé; -gée; -gés; -gées.*		
Rava-ler	S 11	swallow down again.
Ravau-der.....	F 10	botch, patch, mend.
Ravigo-ter	P 7	to revive.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ravi-lir.....	P 6	debase, disparage.
Ra-vir	R 2	ravish, charm.
Ravi-ser (se)....	Q 6	change one's mind.
Ravitaill-er	V 4	re-victual.
Ravi-ver	Q 7	brisk up, revive.
Ravoir		to get again.
Ravoir is a familiar expression which must only be used in the Pres. Infinitive, as: Je veux *ravoir* mes biens. We find, however, the Fut. je *raurai*, the Cond. je *raurais*, and the Past Part. *rû*.		
R-ayer..	R 3 or I 1	streak, erase, rule.

N.B.—Authors and Grammarians are not unanimous in the manner of conjugating this verb (and a few others whose Pres. Part. ends in *yant*); for whilst some, after the example of the ACADEMY, keep the *y* in all its conjugation, others submit it to the general practice now prevailing of changing the *y* into *i* before *e* mute. As I do not presume to establish myself as a judge between such worthy adversaries, I have shown the conjugation of this verb in both ways: with the *y* throughout (R 3), and with the *y* changed into *i* before *e* mute (I 1).

However, as I should rather give my preference to the former method (R 3), I will state my reasons for so doing. First (a circumstance which has hitherto escaped the notice of grammarians), that by suppressing the *y* we make this verb to be pronounced just the same as the verb *Raire* (to cry, speaking of a stag, or of a hunter, &c.). Thus (speaking of stags), we must write and say: *il rait, ils raient; il raira, ils rairont; il rairait, ils rairaient; qu'il raie, qu'ils raient*; or of a hunter: *je rais, tu rais; je rairai, tu rairas, &c., &c.* And if we allow the *y* to be suppressed in the spelling and pronunciation of *Rayer*, then we have: *je raie, tu raies, il raie, il raiera, il raierait, qu'il raie, &c.*, whereby we introduce confusion between two verbs of very different meanings. Besides, in saying *il raie* (he streaks), instead of *il raye*, we disregard onomatopœia, by which figure *Rayer*, as well as *Bégayer* and *Grasseyer* have been formed, and which surely ought to be a decided guide in the pronunciation of a word. I may also support my opinion by the following observation of BESCHERELLE, one of the best French Grammarians of the day: "The verb *Rayer*," he says, "for sake of euphony, preserves its *y*, which is pronounced in all its conjugation; we say, therefore: *je raye, tu rayes, il raye, &c.*" Lastly, we cannot be wrong in keeping the *y* throughout, for it is so conjugated by the FRENCH ACADEMY, which, next to GENERAL CUSTOM, must be acknowledged, by all, as the supreme judge.

On the other hand, we find NOËL & CHAPSAL conjugating it as on I 1. We find also in the French Encyclopedia, "On *raie* un mot en passant simplement une ligne dessus." And if my memory does not fail me, Mme. de Staël writes in Corinne "*raieront*, or *raierait*." But these I would rather consider as the consequences of a natural tendency to follow a general rule, at the expense of propriety of language.

Rayon-ner.....	G 8	emit rays, radiate.
Réaggra-ver	L 1	reaggravate.
Réa-gir	B 1	to react.
Réajour-ner	G 8	readjourn.
Réali-ser	Q 6	realize, effectuate.
Réappo-ser	P 8	seal up again.
Réassi-gner	T 9	summon again.
Réatt-eler	B 9	put to again.
Rebai-ser	Q 6	kiss again.
Rebais-ser.....	O 2	let down again.
Reban-der.....	F 10	bind up again.
Rebapti-ser	Q 6	baptize again.
Rebâ-ter	F 8	pack-saddle again.
Rebâ-tir	C 2	build again.
Re-battre	C 5	beat again.
Rebau-dir	B 10	caress (dogs).
Rebell-er..(se)..	I 4	rebel, revolt.
Rebé-nir	C 6	consecrate anew.
Reb-équer (se)..	A 1	reply saucily.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Reblan-chir	I 11	new-wash, whiten.
Re-boire	C 8	to drink again.
Rebon-dir	B 10	rebound, spring back.
Rebor-der	F 10	new-border.
Rebot-ter	P 7	put boots on again.
Rebou-cher	D 9	stop again, blunt.
Rebouill-ir	C 10	to boil again.
Rebou-ser	Q 6	scour, chide.
Rebourgeon-ner..	G 8	to bud again.
Rebras-ser.....	O 2	to brew again.
Rebri-der	F 10	to bridle again.
Rebro-der	F 10	embroider again.
Rebrouill-er	M 7	embroil again.
Rebrous-ser	O 2	turn up the hair.
Rebr-oyer	P 4	to grind again.
Rebru-nir	I 9	burnish again.
Rebu-ter	R 4	refuse, rebuff.
Reca-cher	D 9	hide again.
Recach-eter	K 6	seal up again.
Récalci-trer	H 8	be refractory.
Reca-ter	S 11	to plane, to smooth.
Réca-mer	B 4	trim with embroidery
Récapitu-ler	D 3	recapitulate.
Recarr-eler	B 9	new pave, new sole.
Recas-ser	O 2	plough a first time.
Rec-éder	P 9	restore back again.
Rec-éler	S 5	conceal, secrete.

Some, contrary to the ACADEMY, spell it rec-eler...J 9.

Recen-ser	O 6	verify goods again.
Re-céper	Y 6	lop the tops of trees.

Recoper, without the accent, is bad.

Re-cevoir	R 5	receive, admit.
Réchafau-der ..	F 10	new scaffold.
Recham-pir	F 6	to set off.
Rechan-ger	L 9	change again.
Rechan-ter	D 7	to sing again.
Réchap-per	U 2	to escape again.
Rechar-ger	M 10	to load again.
Rechas-ser	O 2	to drive back.
Réchauf-fer	D 8	to warm again.
Rechaus-ser	O 2	put shoes on again.
Recher-cher	D 9	seek again, court.
Rechi-gner	T 9	to look gruff.
Re-choir ..)) ..	F 9	to fall again.

This verb is obsolete; instead of it use *Retom-ber*, G 2.

Récidi-ver.....	Q 7	recidivate, relapse.
Récipro-quer ..	L 10	reciprocate, requite.
Reci-rer.....	G 3	wax over again.
Réci-ter.....	E 2	recite, declaim.
Récla-mer.....	B 4	claim, beg.
Réclam-per	U 2	mend a broken mast.
Récli-ner	G 5	recline.
Reclou-er	K 8	to nail again.
Reclure	***	shut up in a cloister.

This verb is only used in the Pres. Inf. and in its Past Part. Reclus, m., and Recluse, f.—Hence a nun is called *une reclusse*.

Reco-gner.....	J 8	beat back.
Reco-cher	D 9	beat paste.
Recoif-fer	D 8	dress one's head again
Réco-ler	X 8	re-examine.

(This verb must not be taken for the next.)

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Recol-ler	X 8	paste, or glue again.

(See Récoler.)

Récolli-ger (se)..	E 10	recollect one's self.
Récol-ter	P 7	get in a crop.
Recomman-der de	F 10	to recommend.
Recommen-cer..	Q 8	begin again.
Récompen-ser ..	O 6	to reward.
Recompo-ser....	P 8	compose again.
Recomp-ter	E 8	count again.
Réconcili-er	Q 5	to reconcile.
Recondui-re	E 5	to reconduct.
Réconfor-ter....	P 7	cheer, fortify.
Reconfron-ter ..	E 8	confront again.
Recon-naître....	E 7	to know again.
Recon-quérir ..	A 8	to reconquer.

Reconquérir is mostly used in its Pres. Inf. and in its Past Part. *Reconquis*, &c. (Reconquered).

Reconstrui-re ..	E 5	to build again.
Reconsul-ter....	L 8	consult again.
Recon-ter	E 8	tell over again.
Recontrac-ter ..	F 8	contract again.
Reconvo-quer ..	L 10	convene again.
Recopi-er	Q 5	copy again.
Recoquill-er	O 10	curl, shrink up.
Recor-der (& se)	F 10	tie again; remember.
Recorri-ger	E 10	correct again.
Recou-cher	D 9	put to bed again.
Recou-dre.....	F 1	sew or stitch again.
Recou-per.....	U 2	to cut again.
Recour-ber	G 2	bend, make crooked.
Recou-rir	F 2	to have recourse to.
Recou-vrer	R 6	recover, get again.
Recou-vrir	N 8	to cover again.
Recra-cher	D 9	to spit again.
Recré-er	B 2	create anew.
Récré-er..(& se)	B 2	refresh, divert one's [self.
Recré-pir	F 6	parget again.
Recri-bler.....	A 5	to sift again.
Récri-er ..(se)..	Q 5	exclaim, cry out.
Récrimi-ner	G 5	to recriminate.
Ré-crire.....	H 3	to write again.
Re-croire	F 4	to believe what we had once ceased to believe.
Re-croître.....	F 5	grow again.
Recroquevill-er ..	O 10	shrivel, shrink up.
Recru-ter	R 4	recruit, fill up.
Recti-fier	D 6	rectify, refine.
Recueill-ir	F 7	gather, reap.
Recui-re	E 5	roast, bake again.
Recu-ler	D 3	put back, draw back.
Récup-érer..(se)	H 11	retrieve one's loss.
Récu-rer	K 11	scour.
Récu-ser	V 7	except, challenge.
Rédar-guer)) ..	G 7	reprove, criticise.
Redé-battre	C 5	to debate anew.
Redécla-rer	N 11	to declare again.
Redédi-er	Q 5	to dedicate again.
Redé-faire.....	I 6	to undo again.
Redélib-érer	H 11	to deliberate again.
Redéli-vrer	R 6	set at liberty again.
Redeman-der ..	F 10	to ask again.
Redemeu-rer....	G 3	to stay again.
Redémo-lir	P 6	demolish again.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Redépê-cher	D 9	dispatch again.
Redescen-dre ..	V 10	come down again.
Rede-venir	X 1	become again.
Redévi-der	F 10	wind up again.
Re-devoir	G 4	to owe still.
Rédi-ger	E 10	write down, edit.
Rédi-mer (se) ..	B 4	redeem one's self.
Re-dire	G 6	say over again.
Redistribu-er ..	T 1	distribute again.
Redon-der.....	F 10	be redundant.
Redon-ner.....	G 8	to give again.
Redo-rer	A 9	gild over again.
Redor-mir.....	G 9	to sleep again.
Redou-bler	A 5	redouble, increase.
Redou-ter	G 10	dread, fear.
Redres-ser.....	O 2	right, rectify.
Rédui-re ..à....	E 5	reduce, lessen.
Réédi-fier	D 6	rebuild.
Ré-er (V. Raire)	B 2	bellow (as a deer).
Refâ-cher	D 9	to vex again.
Refaçon-ner	G 8	fashion anew.
Re-faillir	I 5	to fail again.
Re-faire.....	I 6	do, or make again.
Refau-cher	D 9	mow again.
Réfection-ner ..	G 8	repast, repose.
Refen-dre	V 10	cleave, split again.
Réf-érer.....	H 11	refer, report.
Refer-mer	I 8	shut again.
Refer-rer	G 3	new-shoe a horse.
Refê-ter.....	Q 2	re-establish a holiday
Refi-cher	D 9	stick in again.
Refi-ger.....	E 10	congeal again.
Refix-er	I 10	fix, settle again.
Réflé-chir	I 11	think on, reflect.
Refl-éter	S 1	reflect the light.
Refleu-rir.....	J 2	blossom anew.
Refl-eurir.....	J 3	to prosper again.
(See *Fleurir*.)		
Reflu-er.....	T 1	reflow, ebb.
Refon-der	F 10	refund, repay.
Refon-dre	S 2	cast or melt again.
Refor-ger	L 6	to forge anew.
Refor-mer	J 4	to form anew.
Réfor-mer.....	J 4	reform, cashier.
Refouet-ter	L 8	whip again.
Refouill-er	M 7	search again.
Refou-ir	K 9	dig up again.
† Its Past Part.	variable: *Refou-i;-ie;-ie;-ies.*	
Refou-ler	D 3	full, stamp again.
Refour-bir.....	U 3	burnish again.
Refour-nir.....	I 9	supply again.
Refrap-per	U 2	strike again.
Refr-ayer..I 1 &	R 3	smooth, polish.
Refr-éner	B 5	restrain, curb.
Re-frire.....		to fry again.
See, in this Dictionary, Frire, like which *Refrire* is conjugated.		
Refri-ser	Q 6	curl again.
Refro-gner ..(se)	J 8	knit one's brows.
Refroi-dir	B 10	cool, refresh.
Refrot-ter	L 8	to rub again.
Réfugi-er ..(se)	Q 5	fly for refuge.
Re-fuir	J 6	flee again, double.
Refu-ser ..de..	V 7	refuse, reject.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Réfu-ter	R 4	refute, confute.
Rega-gner.....	J 8	win back, regain.
Réga-ler	S 11	regale, feast, treat.
Regar-der	F 10	look at.
Regar-nir	I 9	furnish again.
Reg-ayer..R 3 &	I 1	to comb flax.
Reg-eler	J 9	freeze again.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Reg-elé;-elée;-elée;-elées.*		
Régén-érer	H 11	regenerate, renovate.
Régen-ter	D 7	govern as a regent.
Reger-mer	I 8	bud or grow again.
Regim-ber	G 2	kick, disobey.
Ré-gir	B 1	govern, rule.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Ré-gi;-gie;-gie;-gies.*		
Regis-trer	H 8	register, record.
R-égler	R 7	rule, settle.
R-égner.....	R 8	to reign, rule.
† Its Past Part. is invariable.		
Regon-fler.....	U 1	swell, overflow.
Regor-ger	L 6	overflow, abound.
Regou-ler	D 3	snub, glut, satiate
Regoû-ter	G 10	to taste again.
Regrat-ter.....	L 8	to scrape again.
Regré-er	B 2	to rig again.
Regref-fer.....	D 8	to new graft.
Regret-ter (de)..	Q 9	regret, grudge.
Reguin-der	F 10	lift up again.
Régulari-ser	Q 6	arrange, dispose.
Réhabili-ter	E 2	to reinstate. [again to
Réhabitu-er (se).	T 1	habituate one's self
Reha-cher.....	D 9	mince again.
Rehan-ter	D 7	frequent again.
Rehasar-der	F 10	venture again.
Rehaus-ser	O 2	raise, enhance.
Reheur-ter	P 7	knock again against.
Réimpri-mer....	B 4	to reprint.
Réinstal-ler	S 11	to reinstal.
Réint-égrer	R 9	reintegrate, restore.
Réinterrro-ger ..	L 6	to re-examine.
Réinvi-ter.....	E 2	to re-invite.
Réit-érer	H 11	reiterate, repeat.
Rejaill-ir	K 5	spout, gush out.
Rejan-ner	G 8	mimic one's voice.
Rejau-nir	I 9	make yellow again.
Rej-eter.....	K 6	reject, throw back.
Ex.: Vous n'avez pas pu prendre la balle quand je vous l'ai *jetée*; renvoyez-la-moi, je vous la *rejetterai*. (ACAD.)		
Rej-oindre	K 7	rejoin, meet again.
Rejoint-oyer....	P 4	fill up the chasms.
Rejou-er	K 8	play again.
Réjou-ir ..(se)..	K 9	rejoice, exhilarate.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Réjou-i;-ie;-ie;-ies.*		
Relâ-cher	U 7	slacken, loosen.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Relâ-ché;-chée;-chée;-chées.*		
Relan-cer	Q 8	to rouse.
Rélar-gir	B 1	make still wider.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Rélar-gi;-gie;-gie;-gies.*		
Rela-ter	F 8	report, relate.
Relat-ter	L 8	to new lath.
Rela-ver	L 1	to wash again.
Relax-er	U 9	release, relax.
Rel-ayer	I 1	relieve, change horses.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Rel–écher	O 3	to lick *or* lap again.
Rel–éguer	L 2	banish, exile.
Rel–ever (& se)..	L 4	raise up, get up again.
Reli–er	Q 5	tie again, bind, hoop.
Reli–mer	B 4	file again; polish.
Re–lire	L 5	read over again.
Relou–er	K 8	let again, underlet.
Re–luire	L 7	shine, glitter.
† Its Past Part. *Relui* is invariable.		
Relu–quer	L 10	ogle, leer upon.
Relus–trer	H 8	give a new gloss.
Remâ–cher	U 7	chew again.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Remâ-ché;-chée;-chés;-chées.*		
Remaçon–ner ..	G 8	repair(mason's work).
Reman–der	F 10	send word again.
Reman–ger	L 9	to eat again.
Remani–er.....	Q 5	handle again.
Remar–cher	D 9	march *or* walk again.
Remari–er (& se)	Q 5	marry again.
Remar–quer	L 10	remark, consider.
Remas–quer (se)	L 10	put on one's mask
Rembal–ler	S 11	pack up again. [again.
Rembar–quer ..	L 10	re-embark, ship again
Rembar–rer	N 11	retort on, check.
Rembla–ver	L 1	sow again with corn.
Rembl–ayer	I 1	fill up with earth.
Remboî–ter	Q 9	set into joint again.
Rembour–rer....	A 9	to stuff, to stuff up.
Rembour–ser....	X 2	reimburse, repay.
Rembra–ser	R 1	kindle again.
Rembras–ser	O 2	embrace again.
Rembro–cher....	D 9	put on the spit again.
Rembru–nir (& se)	I 9	make *or* get darker.
Rembû–cher (se)	D 9	return to the lair.
Remédi–er.....	Q 5	remedy, cure.
Remê–ler	M 2	shuffle *or* mix again.
Remémo–rer	A 9	put in mind, remind.
Rem–ener	M 3	(leading) take back.
Remer–cier	R 10	thank, refuse.
Rém–érer	H 11	to redeem.
Re–mettre	M 4	put back or again.
Remesu–rer	K 11	to measure again.
Remeu–bler	A 5	new furnish.
Remi–ser	Q 6	put in a coach-house.
Remmaillo–ter ..	L 8	swaddle again.
Remman–cher ..	D 9	to new-haft. [again.
Remm–ener	M 3	(leading) take back
Rem-mener must not be taken for *Re-mener*.		
Remod–eler	J 9	to model anew.
Remon–ter.....	E 8	reascend, mount again
Remon–trer	H 8	remonstrate, show
Remor–dre	M 5	bite again. [again.
Remor–quer	L 10	tow (a ship).
Remou–cher	D 4	snuff again. [der).
Remou–dre }	M 6	grind again (to pow-
Rémou–dre }	M 6	grind again (tools, &c.)
Remouill–er	M 7	wet again, anchor
Re–mourir (& se)))	M 8	die again. [again.
VOLTAIRE has used this verb, thus: "Le feu qui semblait se mourir, s'est rallumé, mais il se *remeurt*."		
Rempaill–er	V 4	new-bottom (chairs).
Rempaqu–eter ..	K 6	to pack up again.
Rempa–rer (se)..	N 11	intrench one's self.
Rempla–cer	P 1	replace, supply.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Rempli–er	Q 5	take in, tuck up.
Rem–plir	H 4	fill, fill up again.
Rempl–oyer	P 4	use again.
Remplu–mer	J 7	new-feather.
Rempo–cher	D 9	pocket up again.
Rempoisson–ner..	G 8	stock again with fish.
Rempor–ter	P 7	carry back, carry off.
Remprison–ner ..	G 8	reimprison.
Remprun–ter....	D 7	borrow again.
Remu–er	T 1	move, stir, shake.
Rémun–érer	H 11	remunerate, reward.
Remus–eler, J 9 &	B 9	to muzzle again.
Renâ–cler	C 9	snort, be reluctant.
Re–naître	N 1	be born again.
"This verb," says BESCHERELLE, "has no Past Part. and therefore no compound tenses."—This assertion is incorrect. *René*, &c. is found in VERLAC, as the Past Part. of *Renaître*. And why could I not say?—Ce phénix est *René* de ses cendres.—La nature est *renée* au printemps. (Note in 1st Edition, 1851.) *		
Rencais–ser	O 2	put into a box again.
Renchaî–ner	G 5	chain up again.
Renché–rir	D 10	make or get dearer.
Renclou–er	K 8	(mil.) spike again.
Renco–gner (& se)	J 8	get into a corner.
Rencon–trer	H 8	meet, meet with, find.
Rencor–ser	X 2	make a new bodice.
Rencoura–ger ..	M 10	give fresh courage.
† Its Past Part. is: *Rencoura-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Rendet–ter (se)..	Q 9	run into debt again.
Rendor–mir (& se)	G 9	lull *or* fall asleep again.
† Its Past Part. is: *Rendor-mi;-mis;-mie;-mies.*		
Rendou–bler	A 5	turn in, fold up.
Ren–dre.....	V 10	render, return.
Rendui–re	E 5	plaster over again.
Rendur–cir	A 10	make harder.
Renei–ger ..)) ..	N 2	to snow again.
Rénet–ter	Q 9	(of farriers) furrow.
Renett–oyer	P 4	to clean again.
Renfaî–ter	Q 9	repair the top of a roof.
Renfer–mer .:..	I 8	shut up.
Renfi–ler	O 9	thread again.
Renflam–mer ..	N 3	inflame again.
Ren–fler.....	U 1	swell again, rise.
Renfon–cer	Q 8	sink deeper.
Renfor–cer	Q 8	strengthen, reinforce.
Renfor–mer	J 4	stretch gloves upon a
Renfor–mir	J 10	repair a wall. [form.
Renfro–gner (se)	J 8	to frown.
Renga–ger (& se)	M 10	re-engage, re-enlist.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Renga-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*		
Rengaî–ner	G 5	sheathe, put up.
Rengor–ger (se)..	L 6	to bridle up.
Rengrais–ser	O 2	fatten again.
Rengr–éger)) ..	A 2	to make worse.
Rengr–éner	B 5	restamp, grind again.
Renhar–dir	B 10	embolden.
Reni–er	Q 5	deny; abjure.
Reni–fler	U 1	snuff up, sniff at.
Reniv–eler.....	B 9	to level again.
Renoir–cir	A 10	blacken again.
Renom–mer	N 3	name again, re-elect.

* BESCHERELLE has since (in his 'DICTIONNAIRE NATIONAL,' Edition 1858) given *René, renée*, &c., as the Past Part. of *Renaître*.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Renon–cer ..à..	Q 8	renounce, disown.
Renou–er	K 8	knot again, tie again.
Renouv–eler	B 9	renew, renovate.
Ex.: Le retour du printemps *renouvelle* la nature. (Acad.)		
Rensei–gner	T 9	teach again, inform.
Rensemen–cer ..	Q 8	sow again.
Renta–mer	B 4	cut again; begin again.
Rentas–ser	O 2	heap up again.
Ren–ter	D 7	to endow.
Renter–rer	G 3	bury again.
Rentoi–ler	X 8	put new linen to.
Renton–ner	G 8	barrel up again.
Rentortill–er	O 10	twist again.
Rentraî–ner	G 5	drag back again.
Ren–traire	V 3	fine-draw, darn.
Rentraire is chiefly used in its Pres. Infin., and in its Pres. and Past Part.: *Rentrayant*; *Rentrait*.		
Ren–trer	H 8	come *or* go in again.
Renva–hir	H 9	invade again.
Renvelop–per ..	U 2	warp up again.
Renveni–mer ..	B 4	envenom again.
Renver–ger	L 9	border wicker-work.
Renver–ser	X 2	throw down, upset.
Renvi–er	Q 5	(at play) to revy.
Ren–voyer	H 10	send again or back.
Réoccu–per	U 2	occupy again.
Réordon–ner	G 8	to reordain.
Réorgani–ser	Q 6	to reorganize.
Répais–sir	K 3	thicken, get thicker.
Re–paître (& se)	Y 7	bait, feed (see Paître).
Répan–dre	V 10	spill, shed, spread.
Répandre must not be taken for *Rependre*.		
Repa–raître	N 10	appear again.
Repa–rer }	N 11	to parry again.
Répa–rer }	N 11	repair, refit.
Repar–ler	S 11	speak again.
Reparta–ger	M 10	to share again.
Repar–tir..†....	O 1	set out again, reply.
† *Repartir* must not be taken for *Répartir*.		
Répar–tir..†....	C 2	divide, portion, assess.
Repas–ser	O 2	pass again; iron, set
Repa–ver	L 1	new-pave. [rasors, &c.
Rep–ayer	I 1	pay a second time.
Repê–cher	O 4	fish up again.
Repei–gner	T 9	comb again.
Rep–eindre	U 10	paint again, retouch.
Rep–eler	J 9	peel again (see Peler).
Repen–dre	V 10	hang up again.
Rependre must not be taken for *Répandre*.		
Repen–ser	O 6	think of again.
Repen–tir (se) de	T 5	repent, regret.
Reper–cer	P 1	pierce *or* tap again.
Répercu–ter	R 4	repercuss, reflect.
Reper–dre	O 7	lose again.
Rep–érer	H 11	to mark timber, &c.
Rep–eser	O 8	weigh again.
Rép–éter	S 1	repeat, do again.
Repé–trir	J 1	to knead again.
Repeu–pler	A 6	repeople, new-stock.
Repi–ler	O 9	pound *or* beat again.
Repi–quer	L 10	prick again. [gain.
Repla–cer	P 1	replace, put back a-
Replai–der	F 10	go to law again.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Replanchéi–er ..	Q 5	to new-floor.
Replan–ter	D 7	replant, transplant.
Replâ–trer	H 8	new-plaster.
Re–pleuvoir	P 3	rain again.
† Its Past Part. *Replu* is invariable.		
Repli–er (& se)..	Q 5	fold again, turn up.
Répli–quer	L 10	reply, answer.
Replis–ser	O 2	plait again.
Replon–ger	T 10	plunge *or* dive again.
† Its Past Part. is variable: *Replon–gé; -gés; -gée; -gées.*		
Repo–lir	P 6	polish again.
Répon–dre	S 2	answer, reply.
Repor–ter	P 7	carry *or* trace back.
Repo–ser (& se)..	P 8	lay, put again, rest.
Reposs–éder	P 9	to possess again.
Repous–ser	O 2	repel, repulse.
Répouss–eter	K 6	dust again. [reply.
Re–prendre	Q 1	take again or back;
Représen–ter	D 7	represent, exhibit.
Reprê–ter	Q 2	to lend again.
Repri–er	Q 5	to renew a prayer.
Répriman–der ..	F 10	to reprimand.
Répri–mer	B 4	repress, check, curb.
Repri–ser	Q 6	to darn.
Repro–cher de ..	D 9	reproach, grudge.
Reprodui–re	E 5	reproduce.
Repro–mettre ..	M 4	promise again.
Reprou–ver }	V 6	to prove again.
Réprou–ver }	V 6	reprobate, condemn.
Républicani–ser..	Q 6	republicanize.
Répudi–er	Q 5	repudiate, divorce.
Répu–gner ..à..	J 8	be repugnant to.
Repullu–ler	D 3	grow *or* swarm again.
Repur–ger	K 10	purge again.
Répu–ter	R 4	repute, account.
Re–quérir	A 8	request, require.
Requê–ter	Q 2	(hunt.) search again.
Requin–quer (se)	L 10	trick one's self up.
Réqui–per	U 2	to equip anew.
Rescel–ler	S 11	to seal again.
Recéler, *Resceller* and *Resseller* are differently spelt, and have each a different meaning.		
Rescin–der	F 10	(law) annul, rescind.
Réser–ver	L 1	reserve, save, keep.
Rési–der	F 10	reside, live.
Rési–gner (& se) à	T 9	resign, yield up.
Résili–er	Q 5	cancel, annul.
Résini–fier (se)..	D 6	turn into rosin.
Résis–ter	Q 9	resist, oppose.
Réson–ner	G 8	sound, resound.
Résonner must not be taken for *Raisonner*.		
Ré–soudre (& se)	S 3	resolve, melt, solve.
† N.B. Besides its Past Part. *résolu*, &c. (given in the table), we also use *résous*, but only when speaking of things changing from one state into another, as: "Le soleil a *résous* le brouillard en pluie." (Academie), and then it has no feminine.		
Respec–ter	S 4	respect, revere.
Respi–rer	G 3	breathe, inhale.
Résplen–dir	B 10	shine, glitter.
Ressa–crer	B 7	consecrate again.
Ressai–gner	T 9	bleed again.
Ressai–sir	D 11	seize again.
Ressalu–er	T 1	salute again.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ressar–cir	A 10	darn (lace-work).
Ressas–ser	O 2	sift again; repeat.
Ressau–ter	G 10	leap again.
Ress–écher	O 3	dry up again.
† Its Past Part. is *Ress-éché; -échés; -échés; -échées.*		
Ressel–ler	S 11	saddle again.
Ressem–bler	A 5	resemble, be like.
Ressem–eler	B 9	new-sole, new-foot.
Ress–emer	T 4	to sow again.
Ressen–tir (& se)	T 5	feel, feel the effects of.
Resser–rer	G 3	tie again *or* tighter.
Resson–ner	G 8	ring a bell again.
Ressor–tir .. † ..	T 11	go *or* come out again.
Ressor–tir .. ‡ ..	C 2	(law) to belong to.
Ressortir † in its usual sense of '*to go out again*,' is irregular (T 11); but, as a law-term ‡ meaning '*to belong to the jurisdiction* (*of a court*), it is conjugated regularly (C 2).		
Ressou–der	F 10	solder again.
Ressou–venir (se)	X 1	remember, recollect.
Ressu–er	T 1	sweat again.
Ressusci–ter	E 2	resuscitate, revive.
Ress–uyer	I 2	dry, wipe again.
Restau–rer (& se)	A 9	repair, take food.
Res–ter	S 4	remain, be left, stay.
Restitu–er	T 1	restore, refund.
Restr–eindre	U 10	restrain, confine.
Résul–ter	L 8	result, follow.
Résu–mer	J 7	sum up, recapitulate.
Réta–blir (& se)	H 7	repair, restore, recover.
Retaill–er	V 4	cut again, mend.
Reta–per	U 2	(of a hat) to do *it* up.
Retar–der	F 10	delay, retard; lose.
Retâ–ter	F 8	feel *or* taste again.
Ret–eindre }	U 10	dye again.
Rét–eindre }	U 10	put out again.
Reten–dre }	V 10	stretch again.
Réten–dre }	V 10	spread again.
Re–tenir	V 1	retain, keep back.
Reten–ter	D 7	make new attempts.
Reten–tir	C 2	resound, re-echo.
Reti–rer (& se)..	G 3	draw again, withdraw.
Retoi–ser	R 1	measure over again.
Retom–ber	G 2	fall again, relapse.
Reton–dre	S 2	shear again.
Retor–dre	M 5	twist *or* wring again.
Rétor–quer	L 10	to retort.
Retou–cher	D 9	touch again, = up.
Retour–ner (& se)	G 8	return, turn round.
Retra–cer	P 1	trace again, retrace.
Rétrac–ter	F 8	retract, recant.
Retradui–re	E 5	to retranslate.
Re–traire .. † ..	V 3	to redeem.
† It is chiefly used in its Infin. and Compound tenses.		
Retran–cher	D 9	retrench, cut off.
Retravaill–er	V 4	work again; polish.
Rétré–cir (& se)	A 10	narrow, shrink.
Rétr–eindre	U 10	hammer out metal.
Retrem–per	U 2	dip *or* temper again.
Retres–ser	O 2	plait again.
Rétribu–er	T 1	remunerate, pay.
Rétroc–éder	P 9	(law) to reconvey.
Rétrogra–der ..	F 10	to retrograde.
Retrous–ser	O 2	tuck up, turn up.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Retrou–ver	V 6	find again, recover.
Rétudi–er	Q 5	study again.
Rétu–ver	V 6	(surg.) bathe over again.
Réu–nir (& se)..	I 9	unite, reunite, meet.
Réus–sir ....à..	K 3	succeed, manage.
Re–valoir	V 9	return like for like.
Revan–cher(&se)	D 9	defend, revenge.
Rêvas–ser	O 2	dream much.
Réveill–er (& se)	I 4	awake, wake, revive.
Rév–éler	S 5	reveal, discover.
Revendi–quer ..	L 10	claim, reclaim.
Reven–dre	V 10	sell again, retail.
Re–venir	X 1	return, come again.
Reven–ter	D 7	fill (a sail) again.
Rê–ver	S 6	dream, think of, muse.
Réverb–érer	H 11	reverberate, reflect.
Rever–dir	B 10	become green again.
Rév–érer	H 11	revere, reverence.
Rever–nir	I 9	varnish over again.
Rever–ser	X 2	pour out again.
Re–vêtir	X 3	clothe, dress, put on.
Revi–rer	G 3	(nav.) to tack about.
Revi–ser	Q 6	revise, review.
Revisi–ter	E 2	revisit, visit again.
Revivi–fier	D 6	revive, bring to life.
Re–vivre	X 6	come to life again.
† Its Past Part. *Revécu* is invariable.		
Re–voir	X 7	see again, revise.
Révol–ter (& se)	P 7	excite to revolt, revolt.
Révolution–ner..	G 8	revolutionize.
Revo–mir	J 10	vomit again.
Révo–quer	L 10	recall, repeal, dismiss.
Re–vouloir	X 9	wish again.
Revoya–ger	M 10	travel again.
Rhabill–er	O 10	dress again, new-clothe.
Ribo–ter	L 8	to get tipsy.
Rica–ner	G 5	titter, sneer.
Ri–der (& se) ..	F 10	wrinkle, shrivel, ripple.
Ridiculi–ser	Q 6	ridicule, laugh at.
Rigo–ler	X 8	(agri.) open trenches.
Rimaill–er	V 4	make sorry verses.
Ri–mer	B 4	rhyme, make verses.
Rin–cer	Q 8	rinse (glasses, &c.).
Rinstrui–re	E 5	(law) reexamine.
Rio–ter	P 7	smile, giggle, titter.
Ri–per	U 2	scrape, smooth.
Ripos–ter	S 4	reply sharply.
Rire ..(& se)..de	S 7	laugh, = at, jest.
† Its Past Part. is decl. when used *reflectively*, in its Compound Tenses: *ri; rie; rie; ries.*—(BESCH.)		
Ris–quer (& se)..	L 10	risk, hazard, venture.
Risso–ler	X 8	roast, brown, fry.
Rivali–ser	Q 6	rival, vie with.
Ri–ver	Q 7	rivet, clinch.
Ro–ber	G 2	shear (a hat).
Rô–der	F 10	prowl, roam, rove.
Ro–gner	J 8	cut, clip, pare.
Rognon–ner)) ..	G 8	grumble, growl.
Rô–ler ..))	X 8	write rolls.
Romani–ser	Q 6	make romances.
Rom–pre	S 8	break, break off, snap.
Rondi–ner	G 5	to cudgel.
Ron–fler	U 1	snore, snort, hum.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Ron–ger..†....	T 10	gnaw, nibble, pick.

† Its Past Part is variable: *Ron-gé;-gée;-gés;-gées.*

Ro–quer.....	L 10	castle (at chess).
Ros–ser.....	O 2	thrush, drub, lick.
Rossigno–ler....	X 8	mimic the note of the [nightingale.
Ro–ter.....	P 7	belch.
Rô–tir.....	C 2	roast, broil, toast.
Rouan–ner....	G 8	mark casks.
Roucou–er.....	K 8	dye with arnotto.
Roucou–ler....	D 3	coo (as a dove).
Rou–er.....	K 8	break on the wheel.
Rou–gir..de....	B 1	redden, colour, blush.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Rou-gi;-gis;-gie:-gies.*

Rouill–er(& se)..	M 7	rust, get rusty.
Rou–ir.....	K 9	ret (hemp or flax).
Rou–ler.....	D 3	roll, wheel, roll up.
Roupill–er.....	O 10	doze, slumber.
Rous–sir.....	K 3	singe, get reddish.
Rous–ter.....	S 4	wood (said of masts).
Routaill–er....	V 4	track, follow (a deer).
Routi–ner.....	G 5	accustom, habituate.
Rou–vrir.....	N 8	open again.
Rubé–fier (& se)	D 6	(med.) rubify, redden.
Ru–cher.....	D 9	(needl.) to quilt.
Rud–oyer.....	P 4	use roughly.
Ruel–ler.....	D 3	(in vines) to hoe.
Ru–er (& se)..	K 8	kick, hurl, rush upon.
Rugi–ner.....	G 5	scrape, clean teeth.
Ru–gir.....	B 1	roar (as a lion).
Rui–ner.....	G 5	ruin, destroy, decay.
Ruiss–eler.....	B 9	stream, flow down.

* Ex.: Son visage *ruisselle* de sueur. (Acad.)

Rumi–ner.....	G 5	ruminate, muse.
Ru–ser.....	V 7	dodge, use artifice.
Rusti–quer....	L 10	make rustic-like.

S.

Sa–bler.....	A 5	to cover with sand.
Sablon–ner....	G 8	scour with sand.
Sabo–ter.....	P 7	whip a toy; bungle.
Sabou–ler.....	D 3	scold, toss about.
Sabrenau–der..	F 10	botch, bungle.
Sa–brer.....	X 4	sabre, hurry over.
Sacca–der.....	F 10	to jerk.
Sacca–ger.....	M 10	sack, plunder.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Sacca-gé;-gés;-gée;-gées.*

Sa–crer.....	B 7	consecrate, crown.
Sacri–fier.....	D 6	sacrifice, devote.
Safra–ner.....	G 8	to dye with saffron.
Sai–gner.....	T 9	bleed, lose blood.
Saill–ir..†.....	S 9	project (see the next).

Saillir, said—(in architecture) for parts projecting out;—(in painting) for objects in relief;—(in literature) for striking passages, is both irregular and defective, as exhibited in Table S 9. Ex.:—Cette corniche *saille* trop, *saillait* trop, *saillera* trop, &c. Les premiers plans ne *saillent* pas assez dans ce tableau. —(Acad.) Its Pres. Part. is often used as an adj., as: des balcons *saillants*; des angles *saillants*; ce livre est bien écrit, mais il n'y a rien de *saillant*.

† Its Past Part. *sailli* is invariable.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Saill–ir..†.....	S 10	to gush out, to leap.

Saillir, in these two acceptations, is also defective, being chiefly used in its 3rd persons; but it is regular as to the formation of those parts. Ex.:—Quand Moïse frappa le rocher, il en *saillit* une source d'eau vive.—Le sang *saillissait* de sa veine avec impétuosité. —(Acad.) In the sense of '*gushing out*' we prefer using *Jaillir* K 5. † When *saillir* means '*to leap*,' its Past Part. *saill-i;-is;-is;-iss*, is variable. *Saillir* is also used after any part of the verb *Faire*.

Sai–sir.....	D 11	seize, lay hold of.
Salari–er.....	Q 5	pay, pay a salary.
Sa–ler.....	S 11	salt, cure, overcharge.
Sa–lir.....	P 6	dirt, soil, stain.
Sali–ver.....	Q 7	salivate, spit much.
Salu–er.....	T 1	salute, hail, bow to.
San–cir.....	A 10	sink (said of a ship).
Sancti–fier.....	D 6	sanctify, hallow.
Sanction–ner....	G 8	sanction, ratify.
San–gler.....	C 3	strap, girth, whip.
Sanglo–ter....	L 8	sob, sigh, groan.
Sa–per.....	U 2	sap, undermine.
Sar–cler.....	C 9	weed, pull up weeds.
Sas–ser.....	O 2	sift, bolt, examine.
Sati–ner.....	G 5	make satin-like.
Satiri–ser.....	Q 6	lampoon, criticise.
Satis–faire.....	I 6	satisfy, gratify, please.
Satu–rer.....	K 11	to saturate.
Sau–cer.....	P 1	dip, steep in sauce.
Sau–ner.....	G 8	make salt.
Saupou–drer....	H 6	sprinkle with salt, [&c.
Sau–ter.....	G 10	leap, jump.
Sautill–er.....	O 10	skip, trip along.
Sauvegar–der..	F 10	to protect.
Sau–ver.....	V 6	save, rescue.
Sav–eter.....	K 6	cobble, bungle.
Savoir..*.....	T 2	know, know how.
Savon–ner.....	G 8	wash with soap.
Savou–rer.....	A 9	savour, relish.
Scandali–ser(&se)	Q 6	scandalize, be scan-
Scan–der.....	F 10	scan (verses). [dalized.
Scari–fier.....	D 6	(surg.) scarify, lance.
Scel–ler.....	S 11	seal, ratify, confirm.

† *Sceller* must not be taken for *Céler* or *Seller*.

S–cier.....	R 10	saw, cut down.
Scintil–ler.....	O 9	scintillate, sparkle.
Scori–fier.....	D 6	scorify (metals).
Scru–ter.....	D 7	to scrutinize.
Sculp–ter.....	L 8	sculpture, carve.
S–écher.....	O 3	dry, wither.

† Its Past Part. is: *S-éché;-échés;-échée;-échées.*

Secon–der.....	F 10	second, assist, favour.
Secou–er.....	K 8	shake, shake off.
Secou–rir.....	F 2	succour, assist, help.
Sécr–éter.....	S 1	separate the fluids of [the body.
Séculari–ser....	Q 6	secularize.
Sédui–re.....	E 5	seduce, bribe, tempt.
Ségr–éger..))..	A 2	segregate, separate.
Séjour–ner.....	G 8	sojourn, stay, tarry.
Sel–ler..†.....	S 11	to saddle.

† *Seller* must not be taken for *Céler* or *Sceller*.

Sem–bler *..†..	A 5	seem, appear.

† Its Past Part. *Semblé* is invariable.—As an impers. or unipersonal verb, see Table T 3.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
S–emer	T 4	sow, strew, spread.

(See Observation *er*, 5" in the APPENDIX, and Y 8.)

Semon–cer.....	Q 8	lecture, reprimand.
Semon–dre)) ..	S 2	to invite, summon.
S'en aller..	Z 5 & Z 6	go away (v. En aller).
S'endor–mir	G 9	to fall asleep (See Endormir).
Senten–cier)) ..	R 10	condemn.
Sen–tir..*.....	T 5	feel, smell.
Seoir	T 6	suit, become, befit.

The Pres. Inf. *seoir* and the Pres. Part. *seyant* are obsolete; but *séant* (*sitting, holding its sittings*; *becoming*) is used as a Pres. Part., an adj., and even as a noun. The Past Part. *sis* m. s. and pl.; *sise* f. s.; *sises* f. pl., are also used. *Sieds-toi*; *seyez-vous* are sometimes said for *assieds-toi*; *asseyez-vous* (sit down).

Sépa–rer (& se)..	N 11	separate, part.
Septu–pler.....	A 6	increase seven-fold.
Séques–trer	H 8	to sequester.
Séran–cer	Q 8	hatchet, comb (flax).
Serfouet–ter	Q 9	turn up *or* loosen
Serfou–ir	K 9	the ground, hoe.
Sergen–ter))....	D 7	send bailiffs after one.
Serin–guer.....	G 7	syringe, squirt.
Sermon–ner	G 8	lecture, sermonize.
Serpen–ter.....	D 7	wind about, meander.
Ser–per	U 2	weigh anchor.
Serp–eyer	K 1	(horses) run in a circle.
Ser–rer	N 11	squeeze, tie tight.
Ser–tir	C 2	set (a gem or stone).
Ser–vir....à....	T 7	serve, wait upon.
Sé–vir	R 2	treat rigorously.
S–evrer	T 8	wean, deprive.
Sextu–pler	A 6	increase six-fold.
Si–éger	A 2	sit, hold one's see.
Sif–fler	U 1	whistle, hiss.
Signa–ler	S 11	describe, signalize.
Si–gner	T 9	sign, subscribe.
Signi–fier	D 6	signify, notify, serve.
Sill–er	O 10	(nav.) run ahead.
Sillon–ner	G 8	furrow, plough.
Simpli–fier	D 6	simplify, abridge.
Simu–ler	D 3	feign, pretend.
Sin–ger	L 9	to mimic, to ape.
Singulari–ser (se)	Q 6	affect singularity.
Siro–ter	P 7	sip, tipple.
Situ–er	T 1	seat, place, fix.
Smill–er.....	O 10	indent stones.
Socrati–ser	Q 6	argue like Socrates.
Soi–gner	T 9	take care of, nurse.
Sola–cier ..)) ..	R 10	comfort, console.
Sol–der	F 10	(mil.) pay; liquidate.
Solenni–ser	Q 6	solemnize, celebrate.

Pronounce *solenniser* as if spelt *sola-niser*.

Sol–fier	D 6	sing the gammut.
Solidi–fier (& se)	D 6	solidify, get solidified.
Sollici–ter.....	E 2	solicit, entreat.
Som–brer	X 4	(nav.) to founder.
Sommeill–er	I 4	slumber, dose, sleep.
Som–mer (de) ..	N 3	summon, sum up.
Son–der	F 10	sound, fathom, probe.
Son–ger ..à....	T 10	dream, think.

† Its Past Part. *Songé* is invariable.

Sonnaill–er	V 4	ring (the bells) often.
Son–ner	G 8	sound, ring, toll.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Sophisti–quer ..	L 10	sophisticate, cavil.
Sor–tir ....†....	T 11	go out, come out.

Sortir is also used as a law-term, signifying *to have, to obtain, to produce*; in such cases, it is conjugated regularly, like *Avertir*...C 2, but only in its 3rd persons. Ex.: "J'entends que cette clause *sortisse* son plein et entier effet. Il faut que ces deux clauses *sortissent* leur effet."—(ACAD.)

Sou–cier ..(se)..	R 10	mind, care for.
Sou–der	F 10	solder, weld.
Soud–oyer	P 4	keep in pay, hire.
Sou–dre..))....	†	solve, resolve.

† *Soudre* is only found in the Pres. Infin.; *Résoudre*...v..S 3, is now used instead of it.

Souf–fler	U 1	blow, =out, whisper.
Souffl–eter.....	K 6	slap on the face.

Ex.: Elle *soufflette* son enfant pour les moindres choses. (ACAD.)

Souf–frer	H 5	do over with sulphur.
Souf–frir	N 6	suffer, bear, endure.
Souhai–ter (de)..	E 2	wish, =for, desire.
Souill–er	M 7	soil, stain, defile.
Soula–ger .. † ..	M 10	relieve, ease.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Soula-gé*; *-gés*; *-gée*; *-gées*.

Soû–ler (& se) ..	S 11	fill, satiate, fuddle.
Soul–ever (& se)	L 4	lift, raise; rebel.
Souli–gner.....	T 9	to underline.
Sou–loir..)).....	†	to be wont, to use to.

† Its Imperf. Ind., *je soulais, tu soulais*, &c., is found in AMYOT, LA FONTAINE, and a few other writers.

Sou–mettre	M 4	subdue, submit, yield.
Soupçon–ner (de)	G 8	suspect, conjecture.
Sou–per	U 2	sup, take o.'s supper.

† Its Past Part. *Soupé* is invariable.

Soup–eser	O 8	poise, weigh by hand.
Soupi–rer	G 3	sigh, gasp, long for.
Sourcill–er.....	O 10	frown; spring.
Sour–dre ..)) ..	†	(of waters) gush out.

† *Sourdre* is said of waters springing from the earth. It is seldom used except in the Pres. Infin. and in the two third persons of the Pres. Ind. Ex.:—On voit l'eau *sourdre* de tous côtés.—C'est un pays fort aquatique, l'eau y *sourd* partout.—On dit que le Rhin, le Rhône et le Pô *sourdent* de la même montagne. (ACAD.) AMYOT has used the Imperfect *sourdait*.

This verb is also used figuratively, as: "Pompée disait qu'en frappant du pied contre terre, il en ferait *sourdre* des légions."—(ABLANCOURT.) "Un nuage qui *sourd* à l'horizon."

Sou–rire.....	S 7	smile, simper.

† Its Past Part. *Souri* is invariable.

Sousenten–dre ..	V 10	to understand.
Sous–crire	H 3	subscribe, consent.
Soussi–gner	T 9	sign, underwrite.
Sous–traire	V 3	subtract, take away.
Sou–tenir	V 1	support, sustain.
Souti–rer	G 3	draw off (wine, &c.).
Sou–venir (se) ..	X 1	remember, recollect.
Spal–mer	J 7	pitch (a ship).
Spéci–fier	D 6	specify, particularize.
Spécu–ler	D 3	speculate, meditate.
Spirituali–ser ..	Q 6	to spiritualize.
Spoli–er	Q 5	plunder, spoliate.
Station–ner	G 8	stand, station, stop.
Statu–er.....	T 1	enact, decree.
Sténographi–er ..	Q 5	write in short-hand.
Stéréoty–per	U 2	to stereotype.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Stigmati–ser	Q 6	stigmatize, brand.
Stimu–ler	D 3	stimulate, excite.
Stipendi–er	Q 5	keep in pay.
Stipu–ler	D 3	stipulate, covenant.
Strangu–ler	D 3	(surg.) to strangle.
Strati–fier	D 6	to stratify.
Stupé–fier	D 6	stupefy, benumb.
Sty–ler	O 9	train, bring up.
Subdél–éguer ..	L 2	to subdelegate.
Subdivi–ser	Q 6	to subdivide.
Su–bir	U 3	suffer, undergo.
Subju–guer	G 7	subdue, subjugate.
Subli–mer	B 4	(chem.) sublimate.
Submer–ger	T 10	submerge, drown.
Subordon–ner ..	G 8	render subordinate.
Subor–ner	G 8	suborn, bribe.
Subro–ger	L 6	(law) to subrogate.
Subsis–ter	S 4	subsist, exist, live.
Substitu–er	T 1	substitute, entail.
Subtili–ser.....	Q 6	subtilize, refine.
Sub–venir	X 1	assist, relieve, supply.
Subver–tir.....	C 2	subvert, overthrow.
Succ–éder	P 9	succeed, follow.
Succom–ber	G 2	succumb, sink under.
Su–cer	P 1	suck, suck in, drain.
Suço–ter	P 7	suck repeatedly.
Su–crer	B 7	sugar, sweeten.
Su–er.....	T 1	perspire, sweat, toil.
Suf–fire	U 4	suffice, be enough.
† Its Past Part. *Suffi* is invariable.		
Suffo–quer.....	L 10	suffocate, stifle.
Sugg–érer ..de..	H 11	suggest, prompt.
Suici–der (se) ..	F 10	to commit suicide.
Sui–fer }	D 8	to tallow, to grease.
Sui–ver }	Q 7	(nav.) to pay (a ship).
Suin–ter.....	D 7	ooze, leak.
Suivre	U 5	follow, attend.
Superpo–ser	P 8	to superpose.
Supers–éder)) ..	P 9	(law) supersede, delay.
Supplan–ter	D 7	supplant, trip up.
Supplé–er	B 2	supply, fill up.
Suppli–cier	R 10	put to death, torment.
Suppli–er ..de..	Q 5	supplicate, beseech.
Suppor–ter	P 7	support, sustain.
Suppo–ser	P 8	suppose, imagine.
Suppri–mer	B 4	suppress, abolish.
Suppu–rer	K 11	suppurate, digest.
Suppu–ter	R 4	compute, calculate.
Surabon–der	F 10	to superabound.
Surach–eter	A 7	buy too dear.
Surchar–ger	M 10	overload, overcharge.
Surchauf–fer	D 8	to overheat.
Surcoup–er	M 7	(cards) trump over.
Sur–croître	F 5	grow upon *or* out.
Surdo–rer	A 9	to double-gild.
Surenché–rir	D 10	outbid, bid over.
Surexci–ter	E 2	to overexcite.
Sur–faire	I 6	ask too much, exact.
Sur–gir	B 1	reach, arrive, land.
Surgir, which also means '*to spring up*,' is chiefly used in its Infinitive mood, and in the 3rd persons of its other tenses. "On a vu tout-à-coup *surgir* la réputation de cet écrivain."—(ACAD.)		
Surfleu–rir.....	J 2	blossom after fructi-
Surhaus–ser	O 2	over-rate. [fication.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Surj–eter	K 6	(needle-work) whip.
Surli–er	Q 5	(nav.) whip a rope.
Surm–ener.....	M 3	over-ride, jade.
Surmon–ter	E 8	surmount, overcome.
Surna–ger	M 10	swim upon, float.
† Its Past Part. *Surnagé* is invariable.		
Sur–naître	N 1	grow on *or* upon.
Surnom–mer	N 3	to surname.
Surpas–ser	O 2	surpass, exceed, excel.
Surp–ayer	I 1	pay too dear.
Surplom–ber	G 2	(arch.) to jut out.
Sur–prendre	Q 1	surprise, overtake.
Surs–emer	T 4	sow over again.
Sur–seoir	U 6	put off, supersede.
N.B. The three persons sing. of the Present Ind. of *Surseoir*, and the second person sing. of its Imperative are differently spelt by different Grammarians. NOËL & CHAPSAL, DUPONT, LITAIS DE GAUX give them thus:—Je *surseois*, tu *surseois*, il *surseoit*; *surseois*, without the mute *e*, whilst the ACADEMY, BESCHERELLE, VERLAC, LEVIZAC, and most Grammarians, keep the *e*, thus:—Je *surseois*, tu *surseois*, il *surseoit*; *surseois*. All however agree to leave it out in the Pres. Part. and in those parts formed from it. As the *e* is used in the Pres. Infinitive, it is always retained in the Future and Conditional, which are derived from that tense.		
*** The suppression of the mute *e* in this verb, would certainly be an orthographical improvement, if it were omitted in all its conjugation; but to suppress it here, and to retain it there, is an anomaly, which I fear will exist as long as its Present Infinitive is allowed to be spelt with that *e*.		
Surtax–er	U 9	overrate, overtax.
Surveill–er	I 4	superintend, inspect.
Surven–dre	V 10	sell too dear.
Sur–venir	X 1	happen, drop in.
Surven–ter.....	D 7	blow a storm. [others.
Sur–vêtir	X 3	put on clothes over
Survi–der	F 10	empty part of (a sack,
Sur–vivre	X 6	survive, outlive. [&c.
† Its Past Part. *Survécu* is invariable.		
Susci–ter	E 2	raise, create.
Suspec–ter.....	S 4	suspect, doubt.
Suspen–dre	V 10	suspend, stop, delay.
Susten–ter	D 7	sustain, nourish.
Symboli–ser	Q 6	to symbolize.
Symétri–ser	Q 6	be symmetrical.
Sympathi–ser ..	Q 6	to sympathize.
Synco–per	U 2	to syncopate.
Syndi–quer)) ..	L 10	to censure, to blame.
Systémati–ser ..	Q 6	to systematize.

T.

Tabi–ser.....	Q 6	make tabby-like.
Ta–bler	A 5	feast, make merry.
Ta–cher	D 4	stain, spot, speck.
† *Tacher* must not be taken for *Tâcher*.		
Tâ–cher	U 7	endeavour, try.
† Its Past Part. *Tâché* is invariable.		
Tach–eter	K 6	to spot, to speckle.
Tailla–der	F 10	slash, cut, gash.
Taill–er	V 4	cut, hew, lop.
Taire ..(& se)..	U 8	conceal, be silent.
Talin–guer.....	G 7	(See Etalinguer).

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Tall–er	U 9	push out suckers;
Talon–ner	G 8	pursue close. [bruise.
Talu–ter.....	L 8	(build.) to slope.
Tambouri–ner ..	G 5	drum, beat the drum.
Tami–ser	Q 6	sift; bolt.
Tampon–ner	G 8	plug, bung, stop.
Tan–cer	Q 8	check, rebuke, scold.
Tan–guer	G 7	(nav.) pitch, heave.
Tan–ner.....	G 8	tan; tease; drub.
Tantali–ser	Q 6	to tantalize.
Ta–per	U 2	tap, beat, strike.
Ta–pir ..(se)....	F 6	squat, crouch.
Tapis–ser	V 2	adorn with tapestry.
Tapo–ter	P 7	tap, pat, slap.
Ta–quer.....	L 10	(print.) plane down.
Taqui–ner	G 5	tease, provoke.
Tarabus–ter	L 8	pleague, tease, vex.
Tarau–der	F 10	bore a screw-hole.
Tar–der ..à....	F 10	delay, loiter; be long.
Ta–rer (& se) ..	N 11	damage, weigh, spoil.
Tar–guer ..(se)..	G 7	boast, plume o.'s self.
(See the note on the verb *Narguer*.)		
Tari–fer	D 8	tariff, rate.
Ta–rir	D 10	drain, dry up. [tar.
Tartari–ser.....	Q 6	refine with salt of tar-
Tartu–fier	D 6	be a hypocrite.
Tas–ser	O 2	heap up, pile up.
Tâ–ter	F 8	feel, touch, taste.
Tatillon–ner	G 8	to be meddling.
Tâton–ner	G 8	feel in the dark.
Tatou–er (& se)..	K 8	tattoo, be tattooed.
Tav–eler..)).....	B 9	spot, speckle (skins).
Tax–er	U 9	assize, tax, rate.
Teill–er	I 4	(see Tiller).
T–eindre	U 10	dye, tinge.
Tein–ter.....	D 7	(paint.) to tint.
Télégraphi–er ..	Q 5	to telegraph.
Témoi–gner	J 8	testify, witness, show.
Temp–érer.....	H 11	temper, allay, calm.
Tempê–ter.....	Q 2	blister, storm, rage.
Tempori–ser	Q 6	temporize, delay.
Tenaill–er	V 4	pull off with pincers.
Ten–dre.....	V 10	stretch, =out, strain.
Tenir (& se)	V 1	hold, keep, =o.'s self.
Ten–ter ..de....	D 7	try, tempt, attempt.
Tergiver–ser	X 2	shuffle, shift.
Ter–cer (& se) ..	Q 8	give vines a 3rd dress-
Termi–ner	G 5	terminate. [ing.
Ter–nir (& se) ..	I 9	tarnish, sully, fade.
Terra–ger ..))..	M 10	(of vines) to earth up.
Terras–ser	O 2	throw down.
Ter–rer (& se) ..	N 11	burrow, earth o.'s self.
Terri–fier	D 6	terrify, dismay.
Ter–rir	D 10	land, go ashore.
Tes–ter	S 4	make one's will.
T–eter ..†.....	K 6	suck (at the breast).

† The Fr. Academy spells *Teter* without any accent; Bescherelle writes it *Téter* with the acute accent. Now, as the second *t* of this verb is doubled, whenever it is followed by *e* mute (and Bescherelle himself states this to be the case), the Fr. Acad. is perfectly right in spelling it *Teter* and not *Téter*, for verbs which double their *t* never end in *éter*.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Théori–ser	Q 6	to theorize.
Thésauri–ser	Q 6	to treasure up.
Tié–dir	B 10	cool, get lukewarm.
Tiédir is scarcely ever used, except in the Present Inf. after any of the tenses of the verb *Faire*.		
Tier–cer.....	P 1	raise one-third.
Till–er	O 10	strip (hemp or flax).
Tim–brer	X 4	to stamp (paper).
Tintamar–rer....	N 11	make a great noise.
Tin–ter	D 7	toll, ring, tingle.
Ti–quer	L 10	(horses) have the tic.
Tiraill–er	V 4	pull, haul, skirmish.
Tiras–ser	O 2	catch with a net.
Ti–rer.....	G 3	draw, pull; fire; milk.
Tison–ner	G 8	stir the fire. [ed.
Tis–ser (& se) ..	V 2	weave, plait, be weav-
Tistre	†	weave, make a tissue.
† *Tissu* m. s., *tissus* m. pl., *tissue* f. s., *tissues* f. pl., is not the Past Part. of *Tisser*, as some lexicographers have stated, but the Past Part. of the old verb *Tistre*, which is only used in those forms, and in its Pret. Ind., as: "Il est de mes cheveux, je l'ai *tissu* moi-même" —(La Fontaine). "L'Inde à grands frais *tissut* ses vêtements."—(Voltaire.)		
Titill–er.....	O 10	titillate, tickle.
Ti–trer	H 8	give a title of honour.
Toi–ser	Q 6	measure by fathoms.
Tol–érer.....	H 11	tolerate, suffer.
Tom–ber	G 2	fall, tumble, drop.
Ton–dre.....	S 2	shear, shave, crop.
Tonn–eler	B 9	take in a tunnel-net.
Ton–ner.....	G 8	thunder; inveigh.
Tonsu–rer	K 11	shave the crown.
To–per	U 2	(at dice) stake, agree.
To–quer (& se)..	L 10	knock one's head.
Tor–cher	D 9	wipe, rub clean.
Tor–dre (& se) ..	M 5	twist, wrench, wring.
Tor–quer	L 10	make rolls of tobacco.
Torré–fier	D 6	torrefy, roast (coffee,
Tor–ser	X 2	wreath, twist. [&c.
Tortill–er (& se).	O 10	twist, wriggle.
Tortu–er (& se)..	T 1	bend, get crooked.
Tortu–rer	K 11	torture, rack.
Tos–ter	S 4	toast, drink healths.
Tou–cher	D 9	touch; handle, feel.
Tou–er (& se) ..	K 8	tow, tug (boats).
Toupill–er ..))..	O 10	whirl as a top.
Tourbillon–ner ..	G 8	whirl about (of wind,
Tourmen–ter	D 7	torment. [water, &c.).
Tour–ner (& se)..	G 8	turn, turn round.
Tourn–oyer	P 4	turn round and round.
Tous–ser	O 2	cough; hem.
Tracas–ser	O 2	stir, tease, plague.
Tra–cer	P 1	trace, delineate.
Tradui–re	E 5	translate, indict.
Trafi–quer	L 10	trade, traffic, deal.
Tra–hir	H 9	betray, be false to.
Traî–ner (& se)..	G 5	drag, trail, crawl.
Traire.....	V 3	milk (see Tirer).
Trai–ter	E 2	treat, negociate.
Tra–mer.....	B 4	weave; plot.
Tran–cher	D 9	cut off, slice; decide.
Tranquilli–ser ..	Q 6	quiet, tranquillize.
Trans–crire	H 3	transcribe, copy.
Transf–érer	H 11	transfer, remove.
Transfigu–rer ..	K 11	to transfigure.
Transfor–mer....	J 4	to transform.
Transfu–ser	V 7	(surgery) to transfuse.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Transgres–ser ..	X 2	transgress, violate.
Transi–ger	E 10	transact, compound.
Tran–sir	K 3	chill, be chilled.
Transla–ter)) ..	E 8	transfer, translate.
Trans–mettre ..	M 4	transmit, convey.
Transmu–er	T 1	transmute, change.
Transper–cer	P 1	pierce through.
Transpi–rer	G 3	perspire, transpire.
Transplan–ter ..	D 7	to transplant.
Transpor–ter	P 7	transport, transfer.
Transpo–ser	P 8	transpose, misplace.
Transsubstanti–er	Q 5	transubstantiate.
Transsu–der	F 10	to transude.
Transva–ser	R 1	decant, pour out.
Transvi–der	F 10	transfuse, decant.
Tra–quer	L 10	beat (a wood); enclose
Travaill–er ..à..	V 4	to work. [(game).
Traver–ser	X 2	cross over, go through.
Traves–tir	C 2	disguise, parody.
Trébu–cher	D 9	stumble, trip.
Tréfi–ler	O 9	to wire-draw.
Tr–éfler	Y 9	misstamp (a medal).
Treillis–ser	V 2	lattice, grate.
Trélin–guer	G 7	(nav.) to reeve a crow-
Trélu–cher	D 9	shift the sails. [foot.
Trem–bler ..de..	A 5	tremble, shake.
Tremblo–ter	L 8	shiver, quiver.
Trémous–ser (&se)	O 2	flutter; bestir one's
Trem–per	U 2	dip, soak, steep. [self.
Trépa–ner	G 8	(surg.) to trepan.
Trépas–ser	O 2	die, depart this life.
Trépi–gner	T 9	stamp, stamp o.'s feet.
Tressaill–ir	V 5	start, startle, leap up.

† Its Past Part. *Tressailli* is invariable.

Grammarians do not agree as to the mode of spelling the Fut. and Condit. of *Tressaillir*. LEVIZAC, DUPONT, LANDAIS, GIRAULT-DUVIVIER, BESCHERELLE, LITAIS DE GAUX, VERLAC, and the FRENCH ACADEMY write them thus: *je tressaillirai, &c. je tressaillirais, &c.* with *i* after the *ill*, whilst NOËL & CHAPSAL state that the Fut. and Cond. of this verb are formed *irregularly*, taking *e* instead of *i* after the *ill*, thus: *je tressaillerai, &c., je tressaillerais, &c.*, and not *je tressaillirai, je tressaillirais*. LITAIS DE GAUX, without inquiring into the cause of this irregularity, blames NOËL & CHAPSAL for this assertion; however, had he been better acquainted with the pronunciation of this verb in the tenses in question, he probably would have postponed his decision. Indeed there is a natural tendency to give to the *i* which follows the *ill* of all verbs ending in *illir* the obscure sound of *e* instead of *i*, and I have no doubt that in course of time the *e* will supersede the *i* in all the verbs most in use of that termination*.

Tres–ser	O 2	weave, plait, twist.
Tribouill–er)) ..	M 7	afflict, move, stir.
Tri–cher	D 9	cheat, trick (at play).
Trico–ter	P 7	to knit.
Tri–er	Q 5	pick out, sort, cull.
Trigau–der	F 10	shuffle, deal cunning-
Trimba–ler	S 11	to drag about. [ly.
Trin–gler	C 3	(carp.) to chalk.
Trin–quer	L 10	(drink.) touch glasses.
Triomph–er	M 7	triumph; excel.
Tri–pler	A 6	treble, triple.
Tripo–lir	P 6	polish with tripoli.
Tripo–ter	P 7	make a medley, job.
Tri–quer ..)) ..	L 10	beat with a cudgel.

* See the end of note on *Bouillir*.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Tritu–rer	K 11	triturate, pound.
Trô–ler	X 8	lead about, stroll. [ke.
Trom–per (& se)	U 2	deceive, cheat, mista-
Tromp–eter	K 6	blab out, trumpet.
Tronçon–ner	G 8	cut into pieces.
Tron–quer	L 10	mutilate, truncate.
Tro–quer	L 10	barter, exchange.
Trot–ter	L 8	trot; run about.
Trotti–ner	G 5	go a jog-trot, amble.
Trou–bler	A 5	disturb, make muddy.
Trou–er	K 8	make a hole in.
Trous–ser	O 2	tuck up, truss.
Trou–ver	V 6	find, discover.
Truan–der ..)) ..	F 10	be a vagrant, beg.
Tru–cher ..)) ..	D 9	go a begging.
Tu–er	T 1	kill, slay, slaughter.
Tumé–fier	D 6	(med.) tumefy.
Turlupi–ner	G 5	make conundrums,
Turlu–ter	L 8	sing as a titlark [banter
Tut–oyer	P 4	to say thou and thee.
Tympani–ser	Q 6	defame, slander.
Tyranni–ser	Q 6	tyrannize, oppress.

U.

Ulc–érer	H 11	ulcerate; embitter.
U–nir	I 9	unite, join, smooth.
Universali–ser ..	Q 6	universalize.
Uri–ner	G 5	make water.
U–ser (& s')	V 7	consume, wear out.
Usur–per	U 2	usurp, encroach.
Utili–ser	Q 6	make use of, employ.

V.

Vacci–ner	G 5	to vaccinate.

† Its Past Part. is variable: *Vacci-né; -née; -nés; -nées.*

Vacil–ler	O 9	vacillate, waver.
Vagabon–der	F 10	be a vagabond.
Va–gir	B 1	wail, mewl.
Va–guer	G 7	ramble, rove, wander.
Vaig–rer	A 9	(nav.) to ceil a ship.
Vain–cre ..†....	V 8	vanquish, conquer.

† The three Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind. of *Vaincre* and *Convaincre* (*je vainc, je convainc, &c.*), producing the same sounds as the same persons of the Preterite Ind. of *Venir* and *Convenir* (*je vins, je convins, &c.*), are seldom used, especially in speaking, so as to avoid ambiguity of sense.

To state that "the reason for not using *je vainc, je convainc, &c.* is because their pronunciation is "*harsh*," is incorrect; and I cannot conceive what "*son désagréable*" VOLTAIRE could detect in the following line of TH. CORNEILLE:—

"De l'amour aisément on ne *vainc* pas les charmes."

It is true that when the 3rd Pers. Sing. *Vainc* and *Convainc* come before a vowel or an *h* mute, or when it is followed interrogatively by *il, elle* or *on* (see APP. Obs. *er* 1 & 3), the final *c* creates a difficulty as to its pronunciation with the next vowel. In this latter case, the difficulty has been settled (see foot-note Z 7) by inserting a euphonic *-t-* between the verb and its pronoun, as in these lines of TH. CORNEILLE:—

"Mon palais investi ne te *convainc-t-il* pas
Du plus grand, du plus noir de tous les attentats?"

The 2nd Pers. Sing. of the Imperative *Vainc* is scarcely ever used (not because its sound is objectionable), but simply because it is scarcely ever required.

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.
Val–eter	K 6	cringe, wait.
Vali–der	F 10	make valid.
Valoir	V 9	be worth, be as good as.
Valoir (mieux) *	V 9	be better. (impers.)
Val–ser	O 2	to waltz.
Van–ner	G 8	winnow, sift.
Van–ter (& se)	D 7	praise, extol, boast.
Vapori–ser (& se)	Q 6	to evaporate.
Va–quer	L 10	be vacant, attend.
Varan–der	F 10	to dry herrings.
Vari–er	Q 5	vary, alter.
Vatici–ner ..))	G 5	foretell, predict.
Vau–trer (se)	H 8	wallow (in mud).
Végétali–ser	Q 6	give vegetability.
Vég–éter	S 1	vegetate, grow.
Veill–er	I 4	watch, observe one.
Vei–ner	G 8	to veneer, to grain.
Vê–ler	M 2	to calve.
Vel–ter	S 4	to gauge casks, &c.
Vendan–ger	L 9	gather the vintage.
Vendi–quer	L 10	lay claim to.
Ven–dre	V 10	to sell, to vend.
V–ener ..))	M 3	hunt, mortify.
Vén–érer	H 11	venerate, respect.
Ven–ger	L 9	revenge, avenge.
Venir	X 1	come, happen.
Venir .. de	X 1	to have just done.
Ven–ter	D 7	blow, be windy.

This verb must not be taken for *Vanter.*

Venti–ler	O 9	to ventilate; to value.
Ventill–er	O 10	keep the water out of a ship.
Ventou–ser	P 8	to cup.
Verbali–ser	Q 6	state facts, report.
Verbia–ger	M 10	talk emptily.
Ver–dir	B 10	make or paint green.
Verd–oyer	P 4	grow green.
Ver–ger	L 9	measure with a yard.
Verg–eter	K 6	brush, whisk.
Vergla–cer (imp.)	P 1	freeze, glaze.
Véri–fier	D 6	verify, examine.
Verju–ter	R 4	tart with verjuice.
Vermill–er	O 10	scratch for worms.
Vermillon–ner	G 8	grub up the earth.
Vermou–ler (se)	D 3	be worm-eaten.
Ver–nir	I 9	to varnish, glaze.
Vernis–ser	V 2	
Verrouill–er	M 7	bolt, hasp.
Ver–ser	X 2	pour, overturn.
Versi–fier	D 6	versify, make verses.
Vétill–er	O 10	stand upon trifles.
Vêtir .. (& se)	X 3	clothe, dress one's self.

Observe that *Vêtir* in the 1st pers. sing. of its Present Ind. *Je vêts*, presents the same sound as *Je vais* I go.—It is no doubt to avoid this ambiguity that the sing. of its Pres. Ind. and its Imperative are seldom used. Notice also that several eminent French writers (as Buffon, Bernardin de St. Pierre, Delille, Boiste, Lamartine, &c.), following the example of Voltaire, have attempted to conjugate this verb as *Aver-tir*... C 2. "Dieu leur a refusé le cocotier qui ombrage, loge, *vêtit*, nourrit, abreuve les enfants de Brahma." —VOLTAIRE. "Comme un fils de Morven, me *vêtissant* d'orages."—LAMARTINE. "De leurs molles toisons les brebis se *vêtissent*."—DELILLE. Bernardin de St. Pierre has also *revêtissent* for *revêtent*.

Vex–er	Y 10	vex, distress.
Vian–der	F 10	feed (said of deer).
Vi–brer	X 4	to vibrate.
Vicari–er	Q 5	officiate as curate.
Vi–cier	R 10	vitiate, taint.
Victi–mer	B 4	make one a victim.
Vi–der	F 10	empty, clear.
Vidi–mer ..))	B 4	certify a deed.
Vieill–ir	X 5	to grow old.
Viel–ler	O 9	play on the hurdy-gurdy.

This verb must not be taken for *Veiller.*

Vigi–er	Q 5	keep a good look out.
Vilipen–der	F 10	undervalue, vilify.
Vinaig–rer	A 9	season with vinegar.
Violen–ter	D 7	to force.
Vio–ler	X 8	violate, ravish.
Vi–rer	G 3	turn, move round.
Virgu–ler	D 3	put commas.
Vi–ser .... à	Q 6	aim at, examine, sign.
Visi–ter	E 2	visit, search.
Vis–ser	V 2	to screw.
Vi–trer	H 8	glaze, do with glass.
Vitri–fier (& se)	D 6	vitrify.
Vitup–érer	H 11	vituperate, blame.
Vivi–fier	D 6	vivify, enliven.
Vivo–ter	P 7	live poorly.
Vivre	X 6	live, exist.

† Its Past Part. *Vécu* is invariable.

Vocali–ser	Q 6	sing upon a vowel.
Vocif–érer	H 11	to vociferate.
Vo–guer	G 7	to sail, be wafted.
Voi–ler	X 8	veil, cloak.
Voir	X 7	see, behold.
Voisi–ner	G 5	visit one's neighbours.
Voitu–rer	K 11	carry, convey.
Volatili–ser	Q 6	volatilize.
Volcani–ser	Q 6	to volcanize.
Vo–ler	X 8	fly, steal, rob.
Vol–eter	K 6	flutter about.

This verb must not be taken for the next.

Vol–ter	P 7	shift one's place.
Volti–ger	E 10	flutter about.
Volu–ter	L 8	wind, turn round.
Vo–mir	J 10	vomit, emit.
Vo–ter	P 7	vote, give one's vote.
Vou–er .. (& se) à	K 8	vow, devote o.'s self.
Vouloir .. *	X 9	will, desire.

N.B.—This verb has a double form in the 2nd Pers. Sing. and 1st and 2nd Pers. Plur. of its Imperative, thus: *veux, voulons, voulez.* and *veuille, veuillons, veuillez.*

"The Imperative: *veux, voulons, voulez,*" says the ACADEMY, "is used when we wish to induce some one to arm himself with a firm resolution."

It implies an idea of command and severity, as *Veux* et tu réussiras.—*Voulons* fermement ce qui est juste. —"Faites un effort" (says the Abbé DE LAMENNAIS in his 'Imitation of Christ'), "*voulez* seulement; celui qui donne le désir du bien vous donnera aussi celui de l'accomplir."

The form: *Veuille, veuillons, veuillez,* indicated and supported by LEMARE, N. LANDAIS, BONIFACE and many others, expresses civility and kindness.—As a term of command, it has something less severe than *veux, voulons, voulez,* thus: "*Veuille* bien, je te prie, me rendre ce service."—*Veuillez* vous souvenir que les événements régleront l'avenir (CORNEILLE).

Constructed with the pronoun *en. en vouloir à quelqu'un,* signifies to *have a grudge against some one, en vouloir à quelque chose* means *to have a design on, a fancy for, an eye after something.* In this case the form used in the Imperative is. *veux, voulons, voulez,* thus:

FRENCH.	TABLE MARKS.	ENGLISH.

ne m'*en veux* pas, mon ami; ne lui *en voulons* pas; ne m'*en voulez* pas.

Veuillez is the only person given for the Imperative by GIRAULT-DUVIVIER; and NOËL & CHAPSAL are much to be blamed for not assigning any Imperative to this verb, which has two.

Vouss-oyer (& se)	P 4	say *you* to, not *thou*.
Voû-ter	G 10	arch, vault.
Voya-ger	M 10	travel, peregrinate.
Vr-éder ..))....	P 9	ramble about.
Vrill-er	O 10	turn as a screw.
Vulcani-ser	Q 6	vulcanize.
Vulgari-ser (& se)	Q 6	render, or become vulgar.

X.

Xylographi-er ..	Q 5	to engrave on wood.

Y.

Y-avoir	X 10	there be. (impers.)

This is not a verb of itself, but the pronoun *y* and the verb *avoir*, which are thus often combined, forming the impersonal verb *y avoir*.

Z.

Z-ébrer	D 5	imitate zebra's skin.
Zes-ter	S 4	cut the zest of.
Zéz-ayer..	R 3 or I 1	articulate *sh* and *j* as *z*. (v. Bégayer.)
Zigza-guer.....	G 7	to zigzag.
Zincographi-er ..	Q 5	to zincograph.
Zin-guer	G 7	to cover with zinc.
Zinzibu-ler	D 3	to gabble like little birds.
Zinzoli-ner.....	G 5	to dye blue.
Zoographi-er....	Q 5	to describe animals.

END OF THE DICTIONARY.

CONJUNCTIONS

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH THE MOOD THEY USUALLY GOVERN IN FRENCH.

FRENCH.	MOODS.	ENGLISH.
A condition de ..	*Inf.*	on condition ....
A condition que .	*Ind.* & *Cond.*	on condition
Afin de	*Inf.*	in order to....
Afin que	*Sub.*	so that..
A moins de	*Inf.*	unless .....
A moins que ..ne	*Sub.*	unless .....
Après que	*Ind.*	after (that).
Attendu que	*Ind.* & *Cond.*	seeing that.
Au cas que	*Sub.*	in case that..
Au lieu de	*Inf.*	instead of.
Au lieu que	*Ind.*	whereas..
Aussi bien que ..	*Ind.*	as well as..
Aussitôt que	*Ind.*	as soon as..
Avant de	*Inf.*	before .....
Avant que	*Sub.*	before .....
Bien loin de	*Inf.*	very far from.
Bien que	*Sub.*	though.
Ce n'est pas que..	*Sub.*	it is not that..
C'est pourquoi ..	*Ind.*	it is why..
C'est-à-dire que .	*Ind.*	that is to say, that..
C'est pour cela que	*Ind.*	it is for that, that..
Comme	*Ind.*	as.
D'autant que....	*Ind.*	for as much as.
D'autant plus que	*Ind.*	so much the more as.
De ce que	*Ind.*	as, because.
De crainte que ne	*Sub.*	for fear.
De manière que..	*Ind.*	so that.
De peur que ..ne	*Sub.*	for fear.
Depuis que	*Ind.*	since that..
De sorte que	*Ind.* & *Cond.*	so that..
Dès que	*Ind.*	as soon as.
En attendant que	*Sub.*	till, until.
En cas que	*Sub.*	in case that..
Encore que	*Sub.*	although.
Jusqu'à ce que ..	*Sub.*	till, until.
Lorsque	*Ind.*	when.
Non que.....	*Sub.*	not but ..
Non pas que	*Sub.*	not but ..
Parce que	*Ind.*	because.
Pendant que	*Ind.*	whilst.
Plutôt que de ..	*Inf.*	rather than.
Pourquoi	*Ind.*	why, wherefore.
Pourvu que	*Sub.*	provided that.
Puisque	*Ind.*	since.
Quand	*Ind.*	when.
Quand même....	*Con.*	although.
Quand bien même	*Con.*	though.
Quoique.....	*Sub.*	although.
Sans que	*Sub.*	without (that).
Si	*Ind.*	if, whether.
Si ce n'est que ..	*Sub.*	except that.
Sitôt que	*Ind.*	as soon as.
Soit que.....	*Sub.*	whether.
Supposé que	*Sub.*	suppose that.
Tandis que.....	*Ind.* & *Cond.*	whilst.
Tant que	*Ind.*	as much as.
Tellement que ..	*Ind.*	so much that.
Vu que	*Ind.* & *Cond.*	seeing that.

RULES

FOR

The Right Spelling

OF

PARTICIPLES,

PRESENT AND PAST.

ON THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle always ends in

—ANT,

But some of them, being often used as adjectives*, are called *Verbal-adjectives.* In this case they are *declined* as follows, and *agree* in gender and number with the object they qualify.

e is added for the f. *s* is added for the p.	as in	Charman*t*.... m. s. Charman*te* .. f. s. Charman*ts* ** m. p. Charman*tes* .. f. p.	&c.,	to agree with the qualified object.

As it is most important that the learner should be able to know whether a word ending in *ant* is, in this or that particular case, a **present participle** or a **verbal-adjective,** particular attention should be paid by him to the two following rules, in which the different office of these sorts of words is defined with accuracy and precision, and their various orthography clearly pointed out in an appropriate series of corresponding examples.

Rule I.

The **present participle** *Indeclinable* is used when we intend more particularly to express **an instantaneous action:** an action of short duration—of casual occurrence, as in the following examples:

1. Des esclaves *suppliant* leur maître.
2. Une folle espérance *enivrant* sa raison.
3. Ecoutez ces captifs *gémissant* dans les fers.
4. Des nouvelles *intéressant* tout le monde.
5. Ce sont des enfants *touchant* à tout.
6. Des enfants s'*amusant* sous l'ombrage.
7. Des personnes se *riant* du malheur d'autrui.
8. Cette eau *bouillant* trop, il faut la retirer.
9. La sagesse *triomphant* de la fortune.
10. Une lionne *dévorant* sa proie.
11. La flèche vole en *sifflant* dans les airs.
12. Des chevaux *foulant* aux pieds des cadavres.

N.B. The English word ending in *ing* denotes a pres. part. (invar.) when it comes *after* the word to which it relates; as, a person *charming* every one.

Rule II.

The **verbal-adjective** *Declinable* is used when we intend more particularly to express **a permanent state:** a manner of being; a quality; a habit; an action of some duration; as in the following:

1. Ecoutez leur voix *suppliante.*
2. Evitez l'usage des liqueurs *enivrantes.*
3. Il accourut à leurs cris *gémissants.*
4. Ce sont des nouvelles *intéressantes.*
5. Les accents *touchants* de sa voix.
6. Ils lisent une histoire *amusante.*
7. Parcourons ensemble ces *rian's* bocages.
8. Il y a des sources d'eaux *bouillantes.*
9. Il remporta des succès *triomphants.*
10. J'ai une soif *dévorante.*
11. Elle imite les cris *sifflants* du serpent.
12. Avez-vous vu des pompes *foulantes?*

N.B. The English word ending in *ing* denotes a verbal-adj. (decl.) when it comes *before* the word to which it relates; as, a *charming* person.

To conclude in the words of our eminent grammarian Girault-Duvivier, "When I say: 'J'ai vu cette mère *caressant* son fils;' the action which I express is restricted, it has a limited duration; a moment before it did not exist, it may cease the next: therefore *caressant* is a present Participle."

"But if I wish to describe a quality natural to the mother, a quality which, although it may not show itself at the moment by actions, does yet exist in her heart or character, then I use the Verbal-adjective, and say: 'Cette mère est *caressante.*"

* And sometimes substantively, as: un passant, des habitants, des représentants, une gouvernante, des ayants droit, &c. ** Some suppress the *t* in the pl. masc. of words ending in *ant.*

A COMPARATIVE LIST

OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES WHICH ARE PRONOUNCED ALIKE THOUGH SPELT DIFFERENTLY; ALSO OF THEIR THIRD PERS. PLUR.; WHEREIN THE DIFFERENCE OF SPELLING OR PRONUNCIATION IS DISTINCTLY POINTED OUT, AND REFERRED TO THE NOTES BELOW.

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.	ADJ. OR NOUNS.	THIRD PERS. PLUR.
‖ adhér*ant*	adhér*ent*	§ ils adhèr*ent*.
‖ afflu*ant*	afflu*ent*	§§ ils afflu*ent*.
† appli*quant*	† applicant **	ils appliqu*ent*.
‖ coïncid*ant*	coïncid*ent*	ils coïncid*ent*.
comptant	*comptant*	ils *comptent*.
‖ *contant*	*content*	ils *content*.
† convainq*uant*	† convaincant	ils convainqu*ent*.
‡ converge*ant*	‡ converg*ent*	ils converg*ent*.
‡ détergeant	‡ détergent	ils détergent.
‖ différant	§† différent	ils diffèrent.
‡ diverge*ant*	diverg*ent*	ils diverg*ent*.
‡ émerge*ant*	‡ émerg*ent*	ils émerg*ent*.
‖ équival*ant*	équival*ent*	ils équival*ent*.
‖ excell*ant*	excell*ent*	ils excell*ent*.
‖ expédi*ant*	expédi*ent*	§§ ils expédi*ent*.
* extravag*uant*	* extravagant	ils extravagu*ent*.
† fabri*quant*	† fabricant	ils fabriqu*ent*.
* fatig*uant*	* fatigant	ils fatigu*ent*.
* intrig*uant*	* intrigant	ils intrigu*ent*.
¶ marchan*t*	¶ marchan*d*	ils march*ent*.
‡ négligeant	‡ négligent	ils négligent.
‖ précédant	précédent	§ ils précèdent.
‖ présid*ant*	présid*ent*	ils présid*ent*.
résid*ant*	résid*ent* .. ††	ils résid*ent*.
révér*ant*	révér*end*	§ ils révèr*ent*.
† va*quant*	† vacant	ils vaqu*ent*.
‖ viol*ant*	viol*ent*	ils viol*ent*.

OBSERVE:—

* That the termination *guant* of the pres. part. becomes *gant* in the adj.;
† That the termination *quant* of the pres. part. is changed into *cant* for the adj. and noun;
‡ That the termination *geant* of the pres. part. becomes *gent* in the adj.;
‖ That in these cases the termination *ant* becomes *ent* in the adj.
¶ Be careful not to mistake *marchant* (walking), pres. part. of *marcher*, for *marchand*, with a *d* (a merchant), from *marchander* (to bargain for).
§ As to the 3rd pers. plur., notice that the final *ent* is always *obscure* in sound (or quite mute §§) and that the penultimate *é* of the adj. becomes *è* in the 3rd pers. plural.
†† *Résident* is a substantive; the verbal adjective is *résidant*.
§† *Différent* used as a *noun* is spelt either with a final *d* or *t*, thus: *différend* or *différent*.
** (In entomology) as: les ailes *applicantes* sont parallèles à l'abdomen.

ON THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE ENDS,

in	-é	-i	-u	-is	-os	-us	-aint	-eint	-oint	-ert	-ort	. . m. s.	and
	-és	-is	-us	-is	-os	-us	-aints	-eints	-oints	-erts	-orts	. . m. p.	
	-ée	-ie	-ue	-ise	-ose	-use	-ainte	-einte	-ointe	-erte	-orte	. . f. s.	
	-ées	-ies	-ues	-ises	-oses	-uses	-aintes	-eintes	-ointes	-ertes	-ortes	. . f. p.	

agrees in gender and number,

ACCORDING TO THE THREE FOLLOWING RULES.

RULE I.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE,

preceded by any part of the verb **AVOIR** (*to have.*) *or of the verb* être *used for* avoir,

ALWAYS AGREES,

IN GENDER AND NUMBER, **with its accusative,** WHEN PRECEDED BY IT.

EXAMPLES,

In which the gender, number, and place of the accusative of the past participle, are to be particularly observed and compared:

1. Voici la lettre *que* nous avons *reçue*;
2. Elle *nous* a *plongés* dans le deuil.
3. Les règles *que* nous avons *lues*,—
4. *Les* avez-vous *apprises* par cœur?
5. Vos gants, je *les* ai *cherchés* partout,
6. Je ne *les* ai *trouvés* nulle part.
7. Mes frères *se* sont *promenés* dans le parc;
8. Mes sœurs *se* sont *amusées* dans le jardin.
9. Corinne chante bien,—
10. *L'*avez-vous *entendue* chanter? [ensemble!
11. Que de *jours* heureux nous eussions *coulés*
12. La gloire *qu'*ils se sont *attribuée* n'appartient [qu'à Dieu.

EXCEPTIONS:

The past participle, *as before,* is always put in the mas. sing. *when it is not preceded by an accusative governed by it*; as in:

1. Nous avons *reçu* une lettre;
2. Elle nous a *causé* bien du chagrin.
3. Nous avons *lu* les exemples, mais
4. Nous n'avons pas *étudié* les règles.
5. Nous avons *cherché* partout vos gants,
6. Nous n'en avons *trouvé* qu'un.
7. Mes frères s'étaient *imaginé*—
8. Qu'ils se seraient *plu* à la campagne.
9. Cette romance est charmante,—
10. L'avez-vous *entendu* chanter?
11. Les dix ans que j'ai *vécu* en Angleterre.
12. Ils se sont *attribué* une gloire qui n'appartient qu'à Dieu.

RULE II.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE,

preceded by . . . . . **ÊTRE** (*to be.*) . . . . . *used for itself,*

ALWAYS AGREES,

As: *Vous* êtes déjà *éveillée,* ma fille!—Où êtes-*vous allés,* mes enfants?
Un *lion* fut un jour *pris* dans les rets d'un chasseur.
Une *souris* fut *prise* dans une souricière.

RULE III.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE,

preceded by neither . . . . . *of the two auxiliaries,*

ALWAYS AGREES,

As: *Les villages réduits* en cendres, fument encore de l'incendie. . . . Le cadavre du laboureur est auprès de *sa charrue brisée; la mère dépouillée* et *meurtrie,* tient *son enfant mort* sur son sein; *l'époux et l'épouse égorgés* sont étendus l'un auprès de l'autre. (FLORIAN.)

M. S.	F. S.	M. P.	F. P.
VOUS,	VOUS,	VOUS,	VOUS.

In connexion with the preceding rules, and as a necessary complement to them, it may be observed that the Pronoun VOUS, in French, or YOU, in English, has no particular gender—no particular number, of itself: that here it is masculine, there it is feminine; now it is singular, and then it is plural. That as the colour of the Chameleon changes according to its relative position to the rays of light, so does the word VOUS or YOU, become masc. or fem., sing. or plur., according to the gender and number of the object or objects to which it relates, thus:—

OBSERVE:—

in, { Monsieur, *vous* serez content; *vous* is m. s.
Madame, *vous* serez content*e*; *vous* is f. s.
Messieurs, *vous* serez content*s*; *vous* is m. p.
Mesdames, *vous* serez content*es*; *vous* is f. p. } and

Content *changes accordingly.*

This observation, one of the most important perhaps in French Grammar, and which equally applies to the other pronouns, *je, tu, nous, me, te, se, l'* & *les,* though in a more restricted sense, would be uncalled for here, were it not that its application is but too often misunderstood by English students; and that, in French, no Participle, as well as no Adjective, can properly be used, either in writing or speaking, without due regard to it. It is for this consideration that I thought it proper to exhibit distinctly to the eye, at the top of this page, the word VOUS, in its fourfold capacity, and it is in the same spirit that I will conclude with another remark no less worthy of attention; namely, that the word—

YOU IS AT LEAST 99 TIMES SING. IN 100.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

SECONDE PARTIE.

LES TABLES

OU

TABLEAUX ALPHABÉTIQUES ET NUMÉROTÉS

DES

VERBES CONJUGUÉS.

EXPLICATION DES SIGNES EMPLOYÉS DANS LES TABLEAUX SUIVANTS.

A, B, C, D, &c. Ces lettres Alphabétiques, en tête des Tableaux, servent à les distinguer les uns des autres, et à les faire trouver facilement.

1, 2, 3, 4, &c. Ces numéros d'ordre, que l'on voit en marge de chaque Tableau, devant l'Infinitif présent, distinguent les uns des autres les verbes du même tableau, et les font trouver facilement.

— Ce tiret allongé représente invariablement la première partie de l'Infinitif présent du verbe à conjuguer.

q. Cette lettre, que l'on trouve à la colonne du Présent et du Prétérit du Subjonctif, et devant les deux troisièmes personnes de l'Impératif, représente la conjonction *que* ou *qu'*.

. . . . . Cette ligne de points, à l'Impératif, sert à indiquer que ce mode n'a pas de première personne au singulier.

☞ Cet index, comme signe de commandement, sert à désigner, à l'Impératif, les seules personnes qui appartiennent réellement à ce temps, et devant lesquelles on n'emploie pas de pronom.

(*er* 5) et autres signes semblables, placés à la fin de la Conjugaison de chaque Verbe, renvoient aux dernières pages de l'ouvrage, où se trouvent quatre tables de CLASSIFICATION, dont l'ordre respectif est désigné par les terminaisons *er*, *ir*, *oir*, ou *re*, et en face de chaque table, des OBSERVATIONS numérotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

Observez enfin que, dans les Tableaux, tous les verbes se suivent par lettre alphabétique, depuis la lettre A jusqu'à la lettre X inclusivement.

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Ab-équer.	— èque	— équais	— équai	— équerai
	— èques	— équais	— équas	— équeras
	— èque	— équait	— équa	— équera
	— équons	— équions	— équâmes	— équerons
	— équez	— équiez	— équâtes	— équerez
	— èquent	— équaient	— équèrent	— équeront
2. Abr-éger.	— ége	— égeais	— égeai	— égerai
	— éges	— égeais	— égeas	— égeras
	— ége	— égeait	— égea	— égera
	— égeons	— égions	— égeâmes	— égerons
	— égez	— égiez	— égeâtes	— égerez
	— égent	— égeaient	— égèrent	— égeront
3. Abr-eyer.	— eie	— eyais	— eyai	— eierai
	— eies	— eyais	— eyas	— eieras
	— eie	— eyait	— eya	— eiera
	— eyons	— eyions	— eyâmes	— eierons
	— eyez	— eyiez	— eyâtes	— eierez
	— eient	— eyaient	— eyèrent	— eieront
4. Ab-soudre.	— sous	— solvais	*inusité.*	— soudrai
	— sous	— solvais		— soudras
	— sout	— solvait		— soudra
	— solvons	— solvions		— soudrons
	— solvez	— solviez		— soudrez
	— solvent	— solvaient		— soudront
5. Acca-bler.	— ble	— blais	— blai	— blerai
	— bles	— blais	— blas	— bleras
	— ble	— blait	— bla	— blera
	— blons	— blions	— blâmes	— blerons
	— blez	— bliez	— blâtes	— blerez
	— blent	— blaient	— blèrent	— bleront
6. Accou-pler.	— ple	— plais	— plai	— plerai
	— ples	— plais	— plas	— pleras
	— ple	— plait	— pla	— plera
	— plons	— plions	— plâmes	— plerons
	— plez	— pliez	— plâtes	— plerez
	— plent	— plaient	— plèrent	— pleront
7. Ach-eter.	— ète	— etais	— etai	— èterai
	— ètes	— etais	— etas	— èteras
	— ète	— etait	— eta	— ètera
	— etons	— etions	— etâmes	— èterons
	— etez	— etiez	— etâtes	— èterez
	— ètent	— etaient	— etèrent	— èteront
8. Ac-quérir.	— quiers	— quérais	— quis	— querrai
	— quiers	— quérais	— quis	— querras
	— quiert	— quérait	— quit	— querra
	— quérons	— quérions	— quîmes	— querrons
	— quérez	— quériez	— quîtes	— querrez
	— quièrent	— quéraient	— quirent	— querront
9. Ado-rer.	— re	— rais	— rai	— rerai
	— res	— rais	— ras	— reras
	— re	— rait	— ra	— rera
	— rons	— rions	— râmes	— rerons
	— rez	— riez	— râtes	— rerez
	— rent	— raient	— rèrent	— reront
10. Adou-cir.	— cis	— cissais	— cis	— cirai
	— cis	— cissais	— cis	— ciras
	— cit	— cissait	— cit	— cira
	— cissons	— cissions	— cîmes	— cirons
	— cissez	— cissiez	— cîtes	— cirez
	— cissent	— cissaient	— cirent	— ciront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— équerais	q. — èque	q. — équasse	. . . . .	— équant
— équerais	q. — èques	q. — équasses	☞ — èque	— équé . m. s.
— équerait	q. — èque	q. — équât	q. — èque	— équés . m. p.
— équerions	q. — équions	q. — équassions	☞ — équons	— équée . f. s.
— équeriez	q. — équiez	q. — équassiez	☞ — équez	— équées . f. p.
— équeraient	q. — èquent	q. — équassent	q. — èquent	(*er* 6 & 12.)
— égerais	q. — ége	q. — égeasse	. . . . .	— égeant
— égerais	q. — éges	q. — égeasses	☞ — ége	— égé . . m. s.
— égerait	q. — ége	q. — égeât	q. — ége	— égés . . m. p.
— égerions	q. — égions	q. — égeassions	☞ — égeons	— égée . f. s.
— égeriez	q. — égiez	q. — égeassiez	☞ — égez	— égées . f. p.
— égeraient	q. — égent	q. — égeassent	q. — égent	(*er* 3 & 7.)
— eierais	q. — eie	q. — eyasse	. . . . .	— eyant
— eierais	q. — eies	q. — eyasses	☞ — eie	— eyé . . m. s.
— eierait	q. — eie	q. — eyât	q. — eie	— eyés . m. p.
— eierions	q. — eyions	q. — eyassions	☞ — eyons	— eyée . f. s.
— eieriez	q — eyiez	q. — eyassiez	☞ — eyez	— eyées . f. p.
— eieraient	q. — eient	q. — eyassent	q. — eient	(*er* 4.)
— soudrais	q. — solve		. . . . .	
— soudrais	q. — solves		☞ — sous	— solvant
— soudrait	q. — solve	*inusité.*	q. — solve	— sous m. s. & p.
— soudrions	q. — solvions		☞ — solvons	— soute . f. s.
— soudriez	q. — solviez		☞ — solvez	— soutes . f. p.
— soudraient	q. — solvent		q. — solvent	(*re* 12.)
— blerais	q. — ble	q. — blasse	. . . . .	— blant
— blerais	q. — bles	q. — blasses	☞ — ble	— blé . . m. s.
— blerait	q. — ble	q. — blât	q. — ble	— blés . . m. p.
— blerions	q. — blions	q. — blassions	☞ — blons	— blée . f. s.
— bleriez	q. — bliez	q. — blassiez	☞ — blez	— blées . f. p.
— bleraient	q. — blent	q. — blassent	q. — blent	(*er* 0.)
— plerais	q. — ple	q. — plasse	. . . . .	— plant
— plerais	q. — ples	q. — plasses	☞ — ple	— plé . . m. s.
— plerait	q. — ple	q. — plât	q. — ple	— plés . . m. p.
— plerions	q. — plions	q. — plassions	☞ — plons	— plée . f. s.
— pleriez	q. — pliez	q. — plassiez	☞ — plez	— plées . f. p.
— pleraient	q. — plent	q. — plassent	q. — plent	(*er* 0.)
— èterais	q. — ète	q. — etasse	. . . . .	— etant
— èterais	q. — ètes	q. — etasses	☞ — ète	— eté . . m. s.
— èterait	q. — ète	q. — etât	q. — ète	— etés . m. p.
— èterions	q. — etions.	q. — etassions	☞ — etons	— etée . f. s.
— èteriez	q. — etiez	q. — etassiez	☞ — etez	— étées . f. p.
— èteraient	q. — ètent	q. — etassent	q. — ètent	(*er* 5 & 5'.)
— querrais	q. — quière	q. — quisse	. . . . .	
— querrais	q. — quières	q. — quisses	☞ — quiers	— quérant
— querrait	q. — quière	q. — quît	q. — quière	— quis m. s. & p.
— querrions	q. — quérions	q. — quissions	☞ — quérons	— quise . f. s.
— querriez	q. — quériez	q. — quissiez	☞ — quérez	— quises . f. p.
— querraient	q. — quièrent	q. — quissent	q. — quièrent	(*ir* 5.)
— rerais	q. — re	q. — rasse	. . . . .	— rant
— rerais	q. — res	q. — rasses	☞ — re	— ré . . m. s.
— rerait	q. — re	q. — rât	q. — re	— rés . . m. p.
— rerions	q. — rions	q. — rassions	☞ — rons	— rée . . f. s.
— reriez	q. — riez	q. — rassiez	☞ — rez	— rées . . f. p.
— reraient	q. — rent	q. — rassent	q. — rent	(*er* 0.)
— cirais	q. — cisse	q. — cisse	. . . . .	— cissant
— cirais	q. — cisses	q. — cisses	☞ — cis	— ci . . m. s.
— cirait	q. — cisse	q. — cît	q. — cisse	— cis . . m. p.
— cirions	q. — cissions	q. — cissions	☞ — cissons	— cie . . f. s.
— ciriez	q. — cissiez	q. — cissiez	☞ — cissez	— cies . . f. p.
— ciraient	q. — cissent	q. — cissent	q. — cissent	(*ir* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. A-gir.	— gis	— gissais	— gis	— girai
	— gis	— gissais	— gis	— giras
	— git	— gissait	— git	— gira
	— gissons	— gissions	— gîmes	— girons
	— gissez	— gissiez	— gîtes	— girez
	— gissent	— gissaient	— girent	— giront
2. Agré-er.	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
3. Ai-grir.	— gris	— grissais	— gris	— grirai
	— gris	— grissais	— gris	— griras
	— grit	— grissait	— grit	— grira
	— grissons	— grissions	— grîmes	— grirons
	— grissez	— grissiez	— grîtes	— grirez
	— grissent	— grissaient	— grirent	— griront
4. Ai-mer.	— me	— mais	— mai	— merai
	— mes	— mais	— mas	— meras
	— me	— mait	— ma	— mera
	— mons	— mions	— mâmes	— merons
	— mez	— miez	— mâtes	— merez
	— ment	— maient	— mèrent	— meront
5. Ali-éner.	— ène	— énais	— énai	— énerai
	— ènes	— énais	— énas	— éneras
	— ène	— énait	— éna	— énera
	— énons	— énions	— énâmes	— énerons
	— énez	— éniez	— énâtes	— énerez
	— ènent	— énaient	— énèrent	— éneront
6. Aller.	vais	allais	allai	irai
	vas	allais	allas	iras
	va	allait	alla	ira
	allons	allions	allâmes	irons
	allez	alliez	allâtes	irez
	vont	allaient	allèrent	iront
7. An-crer.	— cre	— crais	— crai	— crerai
	— cres	— crais	— cras	— creras
	— cre	— crait	— cra	— crera
	— crons	— crions	— crâmes	— crerons
	— crez	— criez	— crâtes	— crerez
	— crent	— craient	— crèrent	— creront
8. Appau-vrir.	— vris	— vrissais	— vris	— vrirai
	— vris	— vrissais	— vris	— vriras
	— vrit	— vrissait	— vrit	— vrira
	— vrissons	— vrissions	— vrîmes	— vrirons
	— vrissez	— vrissiez	— vrîtes	— vrirez
	— vrissent	— vrissaient	— vrirent	— vriront
9. App-eler.	— elle	— elais	— elai	— ellerai
	— elles	— elais	— elas	— elleras
	— elle	— elait	— ela	— ellera
	— elons	— elions	— elâmes	— ellerons
	— elez	— eliez	— elâtes	— ellerez
	— ellent	— elaient	— elèrent	— elleront
10. Applau-dir.	— dis	— dissais	— dis	— dirai
	— dis	— dissais	— dis	— diras
	— dit	— dissait	— dit	— dira
	— dissons	— dissions	— dîmes	— dirons
	— dissez	— dissiez	— dîtes	— direz
	— dissent	— dissaient	— dirent	— diront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— girais	q. — gisse	q. — gisse	. . . . .	— gissant
— girais	q. — gisses	q. — gisses	☞ — gis	— gi
— girait	q. — gisse	q. — gît	q. — gisse	
— girions	q. — gissions	q. — gissions	☞ — gissons	*voir au Dict.*
— giriez	q. — gissiez	q. — gissiez	☞ — gissez	
— giraient	q. — gissent	q. — gissent	q. — gissent	(*ir* 0.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0. 8.)
— grirais	q. — grisse	q. — grisse	. . . . .	— grissant
— grirais	q. — grisses	q. — grisses	☞ — gris	— gri . . m. s.
— grirait	q. — grisse	q. — grît	q. — grisse	— gris . . m. p.
— griríons	q. — grissions	q. — grissions	☞ — grissons	— grie . f. s.
— griríez	q. — grissiez	q. — grissiez	☞ — grissez	— gries . f. p.
— griraient	q. — grissent	q. — grissent	q. — grissent	(*ir* 0.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	. . . . .	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	☞ — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	☞ — mons	— mée . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	☞ — mez	— mées . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(*er* 0.)
— énerais	q. — ène	q. — énasse	. . . . .	— énant
— énerais	q. — ènes	q. — énasses	☞ — ène	— éné . . m. s.
— énerait	q. — ène	q. — énât	q. — ène	— énés . m. p.
— énerions	q. — énions	q. — énassions	☞ — énons	— énée . f. s.
— éneriez	q. — éniez	q. — énassiez	☞ — énez	— énées . f. p.
— éneraient	q. — ènent	q. — énassent	q. — ènent	(*er* 6.)
irais	q. aille	q. allasse	. . . . .	allant
irais	q. ailles	q. allasses	☞ va	allé . . m. s.
irait	q. aille	q. allât	q. aille	allés . m. p.
irions	q. allions	q. allassions	☞ allons	allée . f. s.
iriez	q. alliez	q. allassiez	☞ allez	allées . f. p.
iraient	q. aillent	q. allassent	q. aillent	(*er* 1.)
— crerais	q. — cre	q. — crasse	. . . . .	— crant
— crerais	q. — cres	q. — crasses	☞ — cre	— cré . . m. s.
— crerait	q. — cre	q. — crât	q. — cre	— crés . . m. p.
— crerions	q. — crions	q. — crassions	☞ — crons	— crée . . f. s.
— creriez	q. — criez	q. — crassiez	☞ — crez	— crées . f. p.
— creraient	q. — crent	q. — crassent	q. — crent	(*er* 0.)
— vrirais	q. — vrisse	q. — vrisse	. . . . .	— vrissant
— vrirais	q. — vrisses	q. — vrisses	☞ — vris	— vri . . m. s.
— vrirait	q. — vrisse	q. — vrît	q. — vrisse	— vris . . m. p.
— vririons	q. — vrissions	q. — vrissions	☞ — vrissons	— vrie . . f. s.
— vririez	q. — vrissiez	q. — vrissiez	☞ — vrissez	— vries . f. p.
— vriraient	q. — vrissent	q. — vrissent	q. — vrissent	(*ir* 0.)
— ellerais	q. — elle	q. — elasse	. . . . .	— elant
— ellerais	q. — elles	q. — elasses	☞ — elle	— elé . . m. s.
— ellerait	q. — elle	q. — elât	q. — elle	— elés . . m. p.
— ellerions	q. — elions	q. — elassions	☞ — elons	— elée . . f. s.
— elleriez	q. — eliez	q. — elassiez	☞ — elez	— elées . f. p.
— elleraient	q. — ellent	q. — elassent	q. — ellent	(*er* 5'.)
— dirais	q. — disse	q. — disse	. . . . .	— dissant
— dirais	q. — disses	q. — disses	☞ — dis	— di . . m. s.
— dirait	q. — disse	q. — dît	q. — disse	— dis . . m. p.
— dirions	q. — dissions	q. — dissions	☞ — dissons	— die . . f. s.
— diriez	q. — dissiez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dissez	— dies . . f. p.
— diraient	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	(*ir* 0.)

INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. As-seoir.	— sieds	— seyais	— sis	— siérai
	— sieds	— seyais	— sis	— siéras
	— sied	— seyait	— sit	— siéra
	— seyons	— seyions	— sîmes	— siérons
	— seyez	— seyiez	— sîtes	— siérez
	— seyent	— seyaient	— sirent	— siéront
2. Aver-tir.	— tis	— tissais	— tis	— tirai
	— tis	— tissais	— tis	— tiras
	— tit	— tissait	— tit	— tira
	— tissons	— tissions	— tîmes	— tirons
	— tissez	— tissiez	— tîtes	— tirez
	— tissent	— tissaient	— tirent	— tiront
3. Aveu-gler.	— gle	— glais	— glai	— glerai
	— gles	— glais	— glas	— gleras
	— gle	— glait	— gla	— glera
	— glons	— glions	— glâmes	— glerons
	— glez	— gliez	— glâtes	— glerez
	— glent	— glaient	— glèrent	— gleront
4. Avoir.	ai	avais	eus	aurai
	as	avais	eus	auras
	a	avait	eut	aura
	avons	avions	eûmes	aurons
	avez	aviez	eûtes	aurez
	ont	avaient	eurent	auront
5. Battre.	bats	battais	battis	battrai
	bats	battais	battis	battras
	bat	battait	battit	battra
	battons	battions	battîmes	battrons
	battez	battiez	battîtes	battrez
	battent	battaient	battirent	battront
6. Bé-nir.	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— nirai
	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— niras
	— nit	— nissait	— nit	— nira
	— nissons	— nissions	— nîmes	— nirons
	— nissez	— nissiez	— nîtes	— nirez
	— nissent	— nissaient	— nirent	— niront
7. Blasph-émer.	— ème	— émais	— émai	— émerai
	— èmes	— émais	— émas	— émeras
	— ème	— émait	— éma	— émera
	— émons	— émions	— émâmes	— émerons
	— émez	— émiez	— émâtes	— émerez
	— èment	— émaient	— émèrent	— émeront
8. Boire.	bois	buvais	bus	boirai
	bois	buvais	bus	boiras
	boit	buvait	but	boira
	buvons	buvions	bûmes	boirons
	buvez	buviez	bûtes	boirez
	boivent	buvaient	burent	boiront
9. Bou-cler.	— cle	— clais	— clai	— clerai
	— cles	— clais	— clas	— cleras
	— cle	— clait	— cla	— clera
	— clons	— clions	— clâmes	— clerons
	— clez	— cliez	— clâtes	— clerez
	— clent	— claient	— clèrent	— cleront
10. Bouill-ir.	bous	— ais	— is	— irai
	bous	— ais	— is	— iras
	bout	— ait	— it	— ira
	— ons	— ions	— îmes	— irons
	— ez	— iez	— îtes	— irez
	— ent	— aient	— irent	— iront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— siérais	q. — seye	q. — sisse	. . . . .	— seyant
— siérais	q. — seyes	q. — sisses	☞ — sieds	
— siérait	q. — seye	q. — sît	q. — seye	— sis m. s. & p.
— siérions	q. — seyions	q. — sissions	☞ — seyons	— sise . . f. s.
— siériez	q. — seyiez	q. — sissiez	☞ — seyez	— sises . f. p.
— siéraient	q. — seyent	q. — sissent	q. — seyent	(*oir* 12.)
— tirais	q. — tisse	q. — tisse	. . . . .	— tissant
— tirais	q. — tisses	q. — tisses	☞ — tis	— ti . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — tisse	q. — tît	q. — tisse	— tis . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — tissions	q. — tissions	☞ — tissons	— tie . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — tissiez	q. — tissiez	☞ — tissez	— ties . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — tissent	q. — tissent	q. — tissent	(*ir* 0.)
— glerais	q. — gle	q. — glasse	. . . . .	— glant
— glerais	q. — gles	q. — glasses	☞ — gle	— glé . . m. s.
— glerait	q. — gle	q. — glât	q. — gle	— glés . . m. p.
— glerions	q. — glions	q. — glassions	☞ — glons	— glée . . f. s.
— gleriez	q. — gliez	q. — glassiez	☞ — glez	— glées . f. p.
— gleraient	q. — glent	q. — glassent	q. — glent	(*er* 0.)
aurais	q. aie	q. eusse	. . . . .	ayant
aurais	q. aies	q. eusses	☞ aie	eu . . m. s.
aurait	q. ait	q. eût	q. ait	eus . . m. p.
aurions	q. ayons	q. eussions	☞ ayons	eue . . f. s.
auriez	q. ayez	q. eussiez	☞ ayez	eues . . f. p.
auraient	q. aient	q. eussent	q. aient	(*oir* 14.)
battrais	q. batte	q. battisse	. . . . .	battant
battrais	q. battes	q. battisses	☞ bats	battu . m. s.
battrait	q. batte	q. battît	q. batte	battus . m. p.
battrions	q. battions	q. battissions	☞ battons	battue . f. s.
battriez	q. battiez	q. battissiez	☞ battez	battues. f. p.
battraient	q. battent	q. battissent	q. battent	(*re* 45.)
— nirais	q. — nisse	q. — nisse	. . . . .	— nissant
— nirais	q. — nisses	q. — nisses	☞ — nis	— i, —ie, &c.
— nirait	q. — nisse	q. — nît	q. — nisse	*On dit aussi*—
— nirions	q. — nissions	q. — nissions	☞ — nissons	— it, —ite, &c.
— niriez	q. — nissiez	q. — nissiez	☞ — nissez	*Voir au Dict.*
— niraient	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	(*ir* 10.)
— émerais	q. — ème	q. — émasse	. . . . .	— émant
— émerais	q. — èmes	q. — émasses	☞ — ème	— émé . . m. s.
— émerait	q. — ème	q. — émât	q. — ème	— émés . m. p.
— émerions	q. — émions	q. — émassions	☞ — émons	— émée . f. s.
— émeriez	q. — émiez	q. — émassiez	☞ — émez	— émées . f. p.
— émeraient	q. — èment	q. — émassent	q. — èment	(*er* 6.)
boirais	q. boive	q. busse	. . . . .	buvant
boirais	q. boives	q. busses	☞ bois	bu . . m. s.
boirait	q. boive	q. bût	q. boive	bus . . m. p.
boirions	q. buvions	q. bussions	☞ buvons	bue . . f. s.
boiriez	q. buviez	q. bussiez	☞ buvez	bues. . f. p.
boiraient	q. boivent	q. bussent	q. boivent	(*re* 26.)
— clerais	q. — cle	q. — classe	. . . . .	— clant
— clerais	q. — cles	q. — classes	☞ — cle	— clé . . m. s.
— clerait	q. — cle	q. — clât	q. — cle	— clés . . m. p.
— clerions	q. — clions	q. — classions	☞ — clons	— clée . . f. s.
— cleriez	q. — cliez	q. — classiez	☞ — clez	— clées . f. p.
— cleraient	q. — clent	q. — classent	q. — clent	(*er* 0.)
— irais	q. — e	q. — isse	. . . . .	— ant
— irais	q. — es	q. — isses	☞ bous	— i . . . m. s.
— irait	q. — e	q. — ît	q. — e	— is . . m. p.
— irions	q. — ions	q. — issions	☞ — ons	— ie . . f. s.
— iriez	q. — iez	q. — issiez	☞ — ez	— ies . . f. p.
— iraient	q. — ent	q. — issent	q. — ent	(*ir* 6.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Braire.	il brait ils braient	*voir au Dict.*	*inusité*	il braira ils brairont
2. Bruire.	il bruit	il bruyait ils bruyaient	*voir au Dict.*	. . . . .
3. Brû-ler.	— le — les — le — lons — lez — lent	— lais — lais — lait — lions — liez — laient	— lai — las — la — lâmes — lâtes — lèrent	— lerai — leras — lera — lerons — lerez — leront
4. Ca-cher.	— che — ches — che — chons — chez — chent	— chais — chais — chait — chions — chiez — chaient	— chai — chas — cha — châmes — châtes — chèrent	— cherai — cheras — chera — cherons — cherez — cheront
5. Cél-ébrer.	— èbre — èbres — èbre — ébrons — ébrez — èbrent	— ébrais — ébrais — ébrait — ébrions — ébriez — ébraient	— ébrai — ébras — ébra — ébrâmes — ébrâtes — ébrèrent	— ébrerai — ébreras — ébrera — ébrerons — ébrerez — ébreront
6. Certi-fier.	— fie — fies — fie — fions — fiez — fient	— fiais — fiais — fiait — fiions — fiiez — fiaient	— fiai — fias — fia — fiâmes — fiâtes — fièrent	— fierai — fieras — fiera — fierons — fierez — fieront
7. Chan-ter.	— te — tes — te — tons — tez — tent	— tais — tais — tait — tions — tiez — taient	— tai — tas — ta — tâmes — tâtes — tèrent	— terai — teras — tera — terons — terez — teront
8. Chauf-fer.	— fe — fes — fe — fons — fez — fent	— fais — fais — fait — fions — fiez — faient	— fai — fas — fa — fâmes — fâtes — fèrent	— ferai — feras — fera — ferons — ferez — feront
9. Cher-cher.	— che — ches — che — chons — chez — chent	— chais — chais — chait — chions — chiez — chaient	— chai — chas — cha — châmes — châtes — chèrent	— cherai — cheras — chera — cherons — cherez — cheront
10. Ché-rir.	— ris — ris — rit — rissons — rissez — rissent	— rissais — rissais — rissait — rissions — rissiez — rissaient	— ris — ris — rit — rîmes — rîtes — rirent	— rirai — riras — rira — rirons — rirez — riront
11. Choi-sir.	— sis — sis — sit — sissons — sissez — sissent	— sissais — sissais — sissait — sissions — sissiez — sissaient	— sis — sis — sit — sîmes — sîtes — sirent	— sirai — siras — sira — sirons — sirez — siront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
il brairait ils brairaient	qu'il braie qu'ils braient	*inusité.*	. . . . .	brayant . . . . . (*re* 16.)
. . . . .	*voir au Dict.*	*voir au Dict.*	. . . . .	*voir au Dict.* & (*re* 34.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	. . . . .	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	☞ — le	— lé . . m. s.
— lerait	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	☞ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	☞ — lez	— lées . . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(*er* 0.)
— cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	. . . . .	— chant
— cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	☞ — che	— ché . . m. s.
— cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	— chés . m. p.
— cherions	q. — chions	q. — chassions	☞ — chons	— chée . f. s.
— cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chassiez	☞ — chez	— chées . f. p.
— cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	(*er* 0.)
— ébrerais	q. — èbre	q. — ébrasse	. . . . .	— ébrant
— ébrerais	q. — èbres	q. — ébrasses	☞ — èbre	— ébré . m. s.
— ébrerait	q. — èbre	q. — ébrât	q. — èbre	— ébrés . m. p.
— ébrerions	q. — ébrions	q. — ébrassions	☞ — ébrons	— ébrée . f. s.
— ébreriez	q. — ébriez	q. — ébrassiez	☞ — ébrez	— ébrées . f. p.
— ébreraient	q. — èbrent	q. — ébrassent	q. — èbrent	(*er* 6.)
— fierais	q. — fie	q. — fiasse	. . . . .	— fiant
— fierais	q. — fies	q. — fiasses	☞ — fie	— fié . . m. s.
— fierait	q. — fie	q. — fiât	q. — fie	— fiés . . m. p.
— fierions	q. — fiions	q. — fiassions	☞ — fions	— fiée . . f. s.
— fieriez	q. — fiiez	q. — fiassiez	☞ — fiez	— fiées . f. p.
— fieraient	q. — fient	q. — fiassent	q. — fient	(*er* 0. 10.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— ferais	q. — fe	q. — fasse	. . . . .	— fant
— ferais	q. — fes	q. — fasses	☞ — fe	— fé . . m. s.
— ferait	q. — fe	q. — fât	q. — fe	— fés . . m. p.
— ferions	q. — fions	q. — fassions	☞ — fons	— fée . . f. s.
— feriez	q. — fiez	q. — fassiez	☞ — fez	— feés . . f. p.
— feraient	q. — fent	q. — fassent	q. — fent	(*er* 0.)
— cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	. . . . .	— chant
— cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	☞ — che	— ché . . m. s.
— cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	— chés . m. p.
— cherions	q. — chions	q. — chassions	☞ — chons	— chée . f. s.
— cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chassiez	☞ — chez	— chées . f. p.
— cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	(*er* 0.)
— rirais	q. — risse	q. — risse	. . . . .	— rissant
— rirais	q. — risses	q. — risses	☞ — ris	— ri . . m. s.
— rirait	q. — risse	q. — rît	q. — risse	— ris . . m. p.
— ririons	q. — rissions	q. — rissions	☞ — rissons	— rie . . f. s.
— ririez	q. — rissiez	q. — rissiez	☞ — rissez	— ries . . f. p.
— riraient	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	(*ir* 0.)
— sirais	q. — sisse	q. — sisse	. . . . .	— sissant
— sirais	q. — sisses	q. — sisses	☞ — sis	— si . . m. s.
— sirait	q. — sisse	q. — sît	q. — sisse	— sis . . m. p.
— sirions	q. — sissions	q. — sissions	☞ — sissons	— sie . . f. s.
— siriez	q. — sissiez	q. — sissiez	☞ — sissez	— sies . . f. p.
— siraient	q. — sissent	q. — sissent	q. — sissent	(*ir* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Circon-cire.	— cis	— cisais	— cis	— cirai
	— cis	— cisais	— cis	— ciras
	— cit	— cisait	— cit	— cira
	— cisons	— cisions	— cîmes	— cirons
	— cisez	— cisiez	— cîtes	— cirez
	— cisent	— cisaient	— cirent	— cironi
2. Ci-ter.	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
3. Clore.	clos	*voir au Dict.*	*voir au Dict.*	clorai
	clos			cloras
	clôt			clora
	. . . . .			clorons
	. . . . .			clorez
	. . . . .			cloront
4. Con-clure.	— clus	— cluais	— clus	— clurai
	— clus	— cluais	— clus	— cluras
	— clut	— cluait	— clut	— clura
	— cluons	— cluïons	— clûmes	— clurons
	— cluez	— cluïez	— clûtes	— clurez
	— cluent	— cluaient	— clurent	— cluront
5. Condui-re.	— s	— sais	— sis	— rai
	— s	— sais	— sis	— ras
	— t	— sait	— sit	— ra
	— sons	— sions	— sîmes	— rons
	— sez	— siez	— sîtes	— rez
	— sent	— saient	— sirent	— ront
6. Con-fire.	— fis	— fisais	— fis	— firai
	— fis	— fisais	— fis	— firas
	— fit	— fisait	— fit	— fira
	— fisons	— fisions	— fîmes	— firons
	— fisez	— fisiez	— fîtes	— firez
	— fisent	— fisaient	— firent	— fironi
7. Con-naître.	— nais	— naissais	— nus	— naîtrai
	— nais	— naissais	— nus	— naîtras
	— naît	— naissait	— nut	— naîtra
	— naissons	— naissions	— nûmes	— naîtrons
	— naissez	— naissiez	— nûtes	— naîtrez
	— naissent	— naissaient	— nurent	— naîtront
8. Con-ter.	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
9. Contre-dire.	— dis	— disais	— dis	— dirai
	— dis	— disais	— dis	— diras
	— dit	— disait	— dit	— dira
	— disons	— disions	— dîmes	— dirons
	— disez	— disiez	— dîtes	— direz
	— disent	— disaient	— dirent	— diront
10. Corri-ger.	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— cirais	q. — cise	q. — cisse	. . . . .	— cisant
— cirais	q. — cises	q. — cisses	☞ — cis	
— cirait	q. — cise	q. — cît	q. — cise	— cis m. s. & p.
— cirions	q. — cisions	q. — cissions	☞ — cisons	— cise . . f. s.
— ciriez	q. — cisiez	q. — cissiez	☞ — cisez	— cises . f. p.
— ciraient	q. — cisent	q. — cissent	q. — cisent	(*re* 19.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
clorais			. . . . .	. . . . .
clorais			☞ clos	
clorait	*voir au Dict.*	*voir au Dict.*	q. close	— clos m. s. & p.
clorions			. . . . .	— close . f. s.
cloriez			. . . . .	— closes . f. p.
cloraient			q. closent	(*re* 35.)
— clurais	q. — clue	q. — clusse	. . . . .	— cluant
— clurais	q. — clues	q. — clusses	☞ — clus	— clu . . m. s.
— clurait	q. — clue	q. — clût	q. — clue	— clus . m. p.
— clurions	q. — cluïons	q. — clussions	☞ — cluons	— clue . f. s.
— cluriez	q. — cluïez	q. — clussiez	☞ — cluez	— clues . f. p.
— cluraient	q. — cluent	q. — clussent	q. — cluent	(*re* 47.)
— rais	q. — se	q. — sisse	. . . . .	— sant
— rais	q. — ses	q. — sisses	☞ — s	— t . . . m. s.
— rait	q. — se	q. — sît	q. — se	— ts . . m. p.
— rions	q. — sions.	q. — sissions	☞ — sons	— te . . f. s.
— riez	q. — siez	q. — sissiez	☞ — sez	— tes . . f. p.
— raient	q. — sent	q. — sissent	q. — sent	(*re* 31.)
— firais	q. — fise	q. — fisse	. . . . .	— fisant
— firais	q. — fises	q. — fisses	☞ — fis	— fit . . m. s.
— firait	q. — fise	q. — fît	q. — fise	— fits . . m. p.
— firions	q. — fisions	q. — fissions	☞ — fisons	— fite . . f. s.
— firiez	q. — fisiez	q. — fissiez	☞ — fisez	— fites . . f. p.
— firaient	q. — fisent	q. — fissent	q. — fisent	(*re* 24.)
— naîtrais	q. — naisse	q. — nusse	. . . . .	— naissant
— naîtrais	q. — naisses	q. — nusses	☞ — nais	— nu . . m. s.
— naîtrait	q. — naisse	q. — nût	q. — naisse	— nus . . m. p.
— naîtrions	q. — naissions	q. — nussions	☞ — naissons	— nue . . f. s.
— naîtriez	q. — naissiez	q. — nussiez	☞ — naissez	— nues . f. p.
— naîtraient	q. — naissent	q. — nussent	q. — naissent	(*re* 40.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— dirais	q. — dise	q. — disse	. . . . .	— disant
— dirais	q. — dises	q. — disses	☞ — dis	— dit . . m. s.
— dirait	q. — dise	q. — dît	q. — dise	— dits . . m. p.
— dirions	q. — disions	q. — dissions	☞ — disons	— dite . . f. s.
— diriez	q. — disiez	q. — dissiez	☞ — disez	— dites . f. p.
— diraient	q. — disent	q. — dissent	q. — disent	(*re* 21.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	. . . . .	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . m. s.
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gés . . m. p.
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	— gée . . f. s.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	— gées . . f. p.
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(*er* 3.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Cou-dre.	— ds	— sais	— sis	— drai
	— ds	— sais	— sis	— dras
	— d	— sait	— sit	— dra
	— sons	— sions	— sîmes	— drons
	— sez	— siez	— sîtes	— drez
	— sent	— saient	— sirent	— dront
2. Cou-rir.	— rs	— rais	— rus	— rrai
	— rs	— rais	— rus	— rras
	— rt	— rait	— rut	— rra
	— rons	— rions	— rûmes	— rrons
	— rez	— riez	— rûtes	— rrez
	— rent	— raient	— rurent	— rront
3. Cr-aindre.	— ains	— aignais	— aignis	— aindrai
	— ains	— aignais	— aignis	— aindras
	— aint	— aignait	— aignit	— aindra
	— aignons	— aignions	— aignîmes	— aindrons
	— aignez	— aigniez	— aignîtes	— aindrez
	— aignent	— aignaient	— aignirent	— aindront
4. Croire.	crois	croyais	crus	croirai
	crois	croyais	crus	croiras
	croit	croyait	crut	croira
	croyons	croyions	crûmes	croirons
	croyez	croyiez	crûtes	croirez
	croient	croyaient	crurent	croiront
5. Croître.	croîs	croissais	crûs	croîtrai
	croîs	croissais	crûs	croîtras
	croît	croissait	crût	croîtra
	croissons	croissions	crûmes	croîtrons
	croissez	croissiez	crûtes	croîtrez
	croissent	croissaient	crûrent	croîtront
6. Crou-pir.	— pis	— pissais	— pis	— pirai
	— pis	— pissais	— pis	— piras
	— pit	— pissait	— pit	— pira
	— pissons	— pissions	— pîmes	— pirons
	— pissez	— pissiez	— pîtes	— pirez
	— pissent	— pissaient	— pirent	— piront
7. Cueill-ir.	— e	— ais	— is	— erai
	— es	— ais	— is	— eras
	— e	— ait	— it	— era
	— ons	— ions	— îmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— îtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— irent	— eront
8. Da-ter.	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
9. Dé-choir.	— chois	— choyais	— chus	— cherrai
	— chois	— choyais	— chus	— cherras
	— choit	— choyait	— chut	— cherra
	— choyons	— choyions	— chûmes	— cherrons
	— choyez	— choyiez	— chûtes	— cherrez
	— choient	— choyaient	— churent	— cherront
10. Deman-der.	— de	— dais	— dai	— derai
	— des	— dais	— das	— deras
	— de	— dait	— da	— dera
	— dons	— dions	— dâmes	— derons
	— dez	— diez	— dâtes	— derez
	— dent	— daient	— dèrent	— deront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— drais	q. — se	q. — sisse	. . . . .	— sant
— drais	q. — ses	q. — sisses	☞ — ds	— su . . m. s.
— drait	q. — se	q. — sît	q. — se	— sus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — sions	q. — sissions	☞ — sons	— sue . . f. s.
— driez	q. — siez	q. — sissiez	☞ — sez	— sues . . f. p.
— draient	q. — sent	q. — sissent	q. — sent	(*re* 10.)
— rrais	q. — re	q. — russe	. . . . .	— rant
— rrais	q. — res	q. — russes	☞ — rs	— ru . . m. s.
— rrait	q. — re	q. — rût	q. — re	— rus . . m. p.
— rrions	q. — rions	q. — russions	☞ — rons	— rue . . f. s.
— rriez	q. — riez	q. — russiez	☞ — rez	— rues . . f. p.
— rraient	q. — rent	q. — russent	q. — rent	(*ir* 4.)
— aindrais	q. — aigne	q. — aignisse	. . . . .	— aignant
— aindrais	q. — aignes	q. — aignisses	☞ — ains	— aint . . m. s.
— aindrait	q. — aigne	q. — aignît	q. — aigne	— aints . m. p.
— aindrions	q. — aignions	q. — aignissions	☞ — aignons	— ainte . f. s.
— aindriez	q. — aigniez	q. — aignissiez	☞ — aignez	— aintes . f. p.
— aindraient	q. — aignent	q. — aignissent	q. — aignent	(*re* 4.)
croirais	q. croie	q. crusse	. . . . .	croyant
croirais	q. croies	q. crusses	☞ crois	cru . . m. s.
croirait	q. croie	q. crût	q. croie	crus . . m. p.
croirions	q. croyions	q. crussions	☞ croyons	crue . . f. s.
croiriez	q. croyiez	q. crussiez	☞ croyez	crues . f. p.
croiraient	q. croient	q. crussent	q. croient	(*re* 27.)
croîtrais	q. croisse	q. crûsse	. . . . .	croissant
croîtrais	q. croisses	q. crûsses	☞ croîs	crû . . m. s.
croîtrait	q. croisse	q. crût	q. croisse	crûs . . m. p.
croîtrions	q. croissions	q. crûssions	☞ croissons	crûe . . f. s.
croîtriez	q. croissiez	q. crûssiez	☞ croissez	crûes . f. p.
croîtraient	q. croissent	q. crûssent	q. croissent	(*re* 43.)
— pirais	q. — pisse	q. — pisse	. . . . .	— pissant
— pirais	q. — pisses	q. — pisses	☞ — pis	
— pirait	q. — pisse	q. — pît	q. — pisse	— pi . . . †
— pirions	q. — pissions	q. — pissions	☞ — pissons	† *voir au Dict.*
— piriez	q. — pissiez	q. — pissiez	☞ — pissez	
— piraient	q. — pissent	q. — pissent	q. — pissent	(*ir* 0.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — isse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — isses	☞ — e	— i . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ît	q. — e	— is . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — issions	☞ — ons	— ie . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — issiez	☞ — ez	— ies . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — issent	q. — ent	(*ir* 7.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— cherrais	q. — choie	q. — chusse	. . . . .	. . . . .
— cherrais	q. — choies	q. — chusses	☞ — chois	— chu . . m. s.
— cherrait	q. — choie	q. — chût	q. — choie	— chus . m. p.
— cherrions	q. — choyions	q. — chussions	☞ — choyons	— chue . f. s.
— cherriez	q. — choyiez	q. — chussiez	☞ — choyez	— chues . f. p.
— cherraient	q. — choient	q. — chussent	q. — choient	(*oir* 1.)
— derais	q. — de	q. — dasse	. . . . .	— dant
— derais	q. — des	q. — dasses	☞ — de	— dé . . m. s.
— derait	q. — de	q. — dât	q. — de	— dés . . m. p.
— derions	q. — dions	q. — dassions	☞ — dons	— dée . . f. s.
— deriez	q. — diez	q. — dassiez	☞ — dez	— dées . . f. p.
— deraient	q. — dent	q. — dassent	q. — dent	(*er* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Dép-ecer.	— ècе	— eçais	— eçai	— ècerai
	— èces	— eçais	— eças	— ècerаs
	— èce	— eçait	— eça	— ècera
	— eçons	— ecions	— eçâmes	— ècerons
	— ecez	— eciez	— eçâtes	— ècerez
	— ècent	— eçaient	— ecèrent	— èceront
2. Déro-ber.	— be	— bais	— bai	— berai
	— bes	— bais	— bas	— beras
	— be	— bait	— ba	— bera
	— bons	— bions	— bâmes	— berons
	— bez	— biez	— bâtes	— berez
	— bent	— baient	— bèrent	— beront
3. Dési-rer.	— re	— rais	— rai	— rerai
	— res	— rais	— ras	— reras
	— re	— rait	— ra	— rera
	— rons	— rions	— râmes	— rerons
	— rez	— riez	— râtes	— rerez
	— rent	— raient	— rèrent	— reront
4. Devoir.	dois	devais	dus	devrai
	dois	devais	dus	devras
	doit	devait	dut	devra
	devons	devions	dûmes	devrons
	devez	deviez	dûtes	devrez
	doivent	devaient	durent	devront
5. Di-ner.	— ne	— nais	— nai	— nerai
	— nes	— nais	— nas	— neras
	— ne	— nait	— na	— nera
	— nons	— nions	— nâmes	— nerons
	— nez	— niez	— nâtes	— nerez
	— nent	— naient	— nèrent	— neront
6. Dire.	dis	disais	dis	dirai
	dis	disais	dis	diras
	dit	disait	dit	dira
	disons	disions	dîmes	dirons
	dites	disiez	dîtes	direz
	disent	disaient	dirent	diront
7. Distin-guer.	— gue	— guais	— guai	— guerai
	— gues	— guais	— guas	— gueras
	— gue	— guait	— gua	— guera
	— guons	— guions	— guâmes	— guerons
	— guez	— guiez	— guâtes	— guerez
	— guent	— guaient	— guèrent	— gueront
8. Don-ner.	— ne	— nais	— nai	— nerai
	— nes	— nais	— nas	— neras
	— ne	— nait	— na	— nera
	— nons	— nions	— nâmes	— nerons
	— nez	— niez	— nâtes	— nerez
	— nent	— naient	— nèrent	— neront
9. Dor-mir.	— s	— mais	— mis	— mirai
	— s	— mais	— mis	— miras
	— t	— mait	— mit	— mira
	— mons	— mions	— mîmes	— mirons
	— mez	— miez	— mîtes	— mirez
	— ment	— maient	— mirent	— miront
10. Dou-ter.	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— ècerais	q. — ècе	q. — eçasse	. . . . .	— eçant
— ècerais	q. — èces	q. — eçasses	☞ — ècе	— ecé . . m. s.
— ècerait	q. — ècе	q. — eçât	q. — ècе	— ecés . . m. p.
— ècerions	q. — ecions	q. — eçassions	☞ — eçons	— ecée . . f. s.
— ècerіez	q. — eciez	q. — eçassiez	☞ — ecez	— ecées . f. p.
— ècerait	q. — ècent	q. — eçassent	q. — ècent	(*er* 2. 5.)
— berais	q. — be	q. — basse	. . . . .	— bant
— berais	q. — bes	q. — basses	☞ — be	— bé . . m. s.
— berait	q. — be	q. — bât	q. — be	— bés . . m. p.
— berions	q. — bions	q. — bassions	☞ — bons	— bée . . f. s.
— beriez	q. — biez	q. — bassiez	☞ — bez	— bées . . f. p.
— beraient	q. — bent	q. — bassent	q. — bent	(*er* 0.)
— rerais	q. — re	q. — rasse	. . . . .	— rant
— rerais	q. — res	q. — rasses	☞ — re	— ré . . m. s.
— rerait	q. — re	q. — rât	q. — re	— rés . . m. p.
— rerions	q. — rions	q. — rassions	☞ — rons	— rée . . f. s.
— reriez	q. — riez	q. — rassiez	☞ — rez	— rées . . f. p.
— reraient	q. — rent	q. — rassent	q. — rent	(*er* 0.)
devrais	q. doive	q. dusse	. . . . .	devant
devrais	q. doives	q. dusses	☞ dois	dû . . m. s.
devrait	q. doive	q. dût	q. doive	dus . . m. p.
devrions	q. devions	q. dussions	☞ devons	due . . f. s.
devriez	q. deviez	q. dussiez	☞ devez	dues . f. p.
devraient	q. doivent	q. dussent	q. doivent	(*oir* 16.)
— nerais	q. — ne	q. — nasse	. . . . .	— nant
— nerais	q. — nes	q. — nasses	☞ — ne	— né . . . †
— nerait	q. — ne	q. — nât	q. — ne	
— nerions	q. — nions	q. — nassions	☞ — nons	† *voir au Dict.*
— neriez	q. — niez	q. — nassiez	☞ — nez	
— neraient	q. — nent	q. — nassent	q. — nent	(*er* 0.)
dirais	q. dise	q. disse	. . . . .	disant
dirais	q. dises	q. disses	☞ dis	dit . . m. s.
dirait	q. dise	q. dît	q. dise	dits . . m. p.
dirions	q. disions	q. dissions	☞ disons	dite . . f. s.
diriez	q. disiez	q. dissiez	☞ dites	dites . f. p.
diraient	q. disent	q. dissent	q. disent	(*re* 20.)
— guerais	q. — gue	q. — guasse	. . . . .	— guant
— guerais	q. — gues	q. — guasses	☞ — gue	— gué . . m. s.
— guerait	q. — gue	q. — guât	q. — gue	— gués . m. p.
— guerions	q. — guions	q. — guassions	☞ — guons	— guée . f. s.
— gueriez	q. — guiez	q. — guassiez	☞ — guez	— guées . f. p.
— gueraient	q. — guent	q. — guassent	q. — guent	(*er* 0. 12.)
— nerais	q. — ne	q. — nasse	. . . . .	— nant
— nerais	q. — nes	q. — nasses	☞ — ne	— né . . m. s.
— nerait	q. — ne	q. — nât	q. — ne	— nés . . m. p.
— nerions	q. — nions	q. — nassions	☞ — nons	— née . . f. s.
— neriez	q. — niez	q. — nassiez	☞ — nez	nées . . f. p.
— neraient	q. — nent	q. — nassent	q. — nent	(*er* 0.)
— mirais	q. — me	q. — misse	. . . . .	— mant
— mirais	q. — mes	q. — misses	☞ — s	— mi . . . †
— mirait	q. — me	q. — mît	q. — me	
— mirions	q. — mions	q. — missions	☞ — mons	† *voir au Dict.*
— miriez	q. — miez	q. — missiez	☞ — mez	
— miraient	q. — ment	q. — missent	q. — ment	(*ir* 1.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Échoir.	échoit *ou* échet échoient	† *voir au Dict.*	échut échurent	écherra écherront
2. Éclore.	éclôt éclosent	. . . . .	. . . . .	éclora écloront
3. É-crire.	— cris — cris — crit — crivons — crivez — crivent	— crivais — crivais — crivait — crivions — criviez — crivaient	— crivis — crivis — crivit — crivîmes — crivîtes — crivirent	— crirai — criras — crira — crirons — crirez — criront
4. Em-plir.	— plis — plis — plit — plissons — plissez — plissent	— plissais — plissais — plissait — plissions — plissiez — plissaient	— plis — plis — plit — plîmes — plîtes — plirent	— plirai — pliras — plira — plirons — plirez — pliront
5. Encof-frer.	— fre — fres — fre — frons — frez — front	— frais — frais — frait — frions — friez — fraient	— frai — fras — fra — frâmes — frâtes — frèrent	— frerai — freras — frera — frerons — frerez — freront
6. Engen-drer.	— dre — dres — dre — drons — drez — drent	— drais — drais — drait — drions — driez — draient	— drai — dras — dra — drâmes — drâtes — drèrent	— drerai — dreras — drera — drerons — drerez — dreront
7. Enno-blir.	— blis — blis — blit — blissons — blissez — blissent	— blissais — blissais — blissait — blissions — blissiez — blissaient	— blis — blis — blit — blîmes — blîtes — blirent	— blirai — bliras — blira — blirons — blirez — bliront
8. En-trer.	— tre — tres — tre — trons — trez — trent	— trais — trais — trait — trions — triez — traient	— trai — tras — tra — trâmes — trâtes — trèrent	— trerai — treras — trera — trerons — trerez — treront
9. Enva-hir.	— his — his — hit — hissons — hissez — hissent	— hissais — hissais — hissait — hissions — hissiez — hissaient	— his — his — hit — hîmes — hîtes — hirent	— hirai — hiras — hira — hirons — hirez — hiront
10. En-voyer.	— voie — voies — voie — voyons — voyez — voient	— voyais — voyais — voyait — voyions — voyiez — voyaient	— voyai — voyas — voya — voyâmes — voyâtes — voyèrent	— verrai — verras — verra — verrons — verrez — verront
11. Esp-érer.	— ère — ères — ère — érons — érez — èrent	— érais — érais — érait — érions — ériez — éraient	— érai — éras — éra — érâmes — érâtes — érèrent	— érerai — éreras — érera — érerons — érerez — éreront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
écherrait écherraient	. . . . .	q. échût q. échussent	. . . . .	échéant échu, e, &c. † (*oir* 2.)
éclorait écloraient	q. — éclose q. — éclosent	. . . . .	. . . . .	éclos m. s. & p. éclose, &c. f. (*re* 36.)
— crirais	q. — crive	q. — crivisse	. . . . .	— crivant
— crirais	q. — crives	q. — crivisses	☞ — cris	— crit . . m. s.
— crirait	q. — crive	q. — crivît	q. — crive	— crits . m. p.
— cririons	q. — crivions	q. — crivissions	☞ — crivons	— crite . f. s.
— cririez	q. — criviez	q. — crivissiez	☞ — crivez	— crites . f. p.
— criraient	q. — crivent	q. — crivissent	q. — crivent	(*re* 29.)
— plirais	q. — plisse	q. — plisse	. . . . .	— plissant
— plirais	q. — plisses	q. — plisses	☞ — plis	— pli . . m. s.
— plirait	q. — plisse	q. — plît	q. — plisse	— plis . . m. p.
— plirions	q. — plissions	q. — plissions	☞ — plissons	— plie . . f. s.
— pliriez	q. — plissiez	q. — plissiez	☞ — plissez	— plies . f. p.
— pliraient	q. — plissent	q. — plissent	q. — plissent	(*ir* 0.)
— frerais	q. — fre	q. — frasse	. . . . .	— frant
— frerais	q. — fres	q. — frasses	☞ — fre	— fré . . m. s.
— frerait	q. — fre	q. — frât	q. — fre	— frés . . m. p.
— frerions	q. — frions	q. — frassions	☞ — frons	— frée . . f. s.
— freriez	q. — friez	q. — frassiez	☞ — frez	— frées . f. p.
— freraient	q. — frent	q. — frassent	q. — frent	(*er* 0.)
— drerais	q. — dre	q. — drasse	. . . . .	— drant
— drerais	q. — dres	q. — drasses	☞ — dre	— dré . . m. s.
— drerait	q. — dre	q. — drât	q. — dre	— drés . . m. p.
— drerions	q. — drions	q. — drassions	☞ — drons	— drée . . f. s.
— dreriez	q. — driez	q. — drassiez	☞ — drez	— drées . f. p.
— dreraient	q. — drent	q. — drassent	q. — drent	(*er* 0.)
— blirais	q. — blisse	q. — blisse	. . . . .	— blissant
— blirais	q. — blisses	q. — blisses	☞ — blis	— bli . . m. s.
— blirait	q. — blisse	q. — blît	q. — blisse	— blis . . m. p.
— blirions	q. — blissions	q. — blissions	☞ — blissons	— blie . . f. s.
— bliriez	q. — blissiez	q. — blissiez	☞ — blissez	— blies . f. p.
— bliraient	q. — blissent	q. — blissent	q. — blissent	(*ir* 0.)
— trerais	q. — tre	q. — trasse	. . . . .	— trant
— trerais	q. — tres	q. — trasses	☞ — tre	— tré . . m. s.
— trerait	q. — tre	q. — trât	q. — tre	— trés . . m. p.
— trerions	q. — trions	q. — trassions	☞ — trons	— trée . . f. s.
— treriez	q. — triez	q. — trassiez	☞ — trez	— trées . f. p.
— treraient	q. — trent	q. — trassent	q. — trent	(*er* 0.)
— hirais	q. — hisse	q. — hisse	. . . . .	— hissant
— hirais	q. — hisses	q. — hisses	☞ — his	— hi . . m. s.
— hirait	q. — hisse	q. — hît	q. — hisse	— his . . m. p.
— hirions	q. — hissions	q. — hissions	☞ — hissons.	— hie . . f. s.
— hiriez	q. — hissiez	q. — hissiez	☞ — hissez	— hies . . f. p.
— hiraient	q. — hissent	q. — hissent	q. — hissent	(*ir* 0.)
— verrais	q. — voie	q. — voyasse	. . . . .	— voyant
— verrais	q. — voies	q. — voyasses	☞ — voie	— voyé . m. s.
— verrait	q. — voie	q. — voyât	q. — voie	— voyés . m. p.
— verrions	q. — voyions	q. — voyassions	☞ — voyons	— voyée . f. s.
— verriez	q. — voyiez	q. — voyassiez	☞ — voyez	— voyées . f. p.
— verraient	q. — voient	q. — voyassent	q. — voient	(*er* 4".)
— érerais	q. — ère	q. — érasse	. . . . .	— érant
— érerais	q. — ères	q. — érasses	☞ — ère	— éré . . m. s.
— érerait	q. — ère	q. — érât	q. — ère	— érés . . m. p.
— érerions	q. — érions	q. — érassions.	☞ — érons	— érée . . f. s.
— éreriez	q. — ériez	q. — érassiez	☞ — érez	— érées . f. p.
— éreraient	q. — èrent	q. — érassent	q. — èrent	(*er* 6.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Ess-ayer.	— aie	— ayais	— ayai	— aierai
	— aies	— ayais	— ayas	— aieras
	— aie	— ayait	— aya	— aiera
	— ayons	— ayions	— ayâmes	— aierons
	— ayez	— ayiez	— ayâtes	— aierez
	— aient	— ayaient	— ayèrent	— aieront
2. Ess-uyer.	— uie	— uyais	— uyai	— uierai
	— uies	— uyais	— uyas	— uieras
	— uie	— uyait	— uya	— uiera
	— uyons	— uyions	— uyâmes	— uierons
	— uyez	— uyiez	— uyâtes	— uierez
	— uient	— uyaient	— uyèrent	— uieront
3. Être.	suis	étais	fus	serai
	es	étais	fus	seras
	est	était	fut	sera
	sommes	étions	fûmes	serons
	êtes	étiez	fûtes	serez
	sont	étaient	furent	seront
4. Éveill-er.	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
5. Faillir.	*Voir Y 5.*	. . . . .	je faillis, &c.	*Voir Y 5*
6. Faire.	fais	faisais	fis	ferai
	fais	faisais	fis	feras
	fait	faisait	fit	fera
	faisons	faisions	fîmes	ferons
	faites	faisiez	fîtes	ferez
	font	faisaient	firent	feront
7. Falloir.	il faut	il fallait	il fallut	il faudra
8. Fer-mer.	— me	— mais	— mai	— merai
	— mes	— mais	— mas	— meras
	— me	— mait	— ma	— mera
	— mons	— mions	— mâmes	— merons
	— mez	— miez	— mâtes	— merez
	— ment	— maient	— mèrent	— meront
9. Fi-nir.	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— nirai
	— nis	— nissais	— nis	— niras
	— nit	— nissait	— nit	— nira
	— nissons	— nissions	— nîmes	— nirons
	— nissez	— nissiez	— nîtes	— nirez
	— nissent	— nissaient	— nirent	— niront
10. Fix-er.	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
11. Flé-chir.	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chirai
	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chiras
	— chit	— chissait	— chit	— chira
	— chissons	— chissions	— chîmes	— chirons
	— chissez	— chissiez	— chîtes	— chirez
	— chissent	— chissaient	— chirent	— chiront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— aierais	q. — aie	q. — ayasse	. . . . .	— ayant
— aierais	q. — aies	q. — ayasses	☞ — aie	— ayé . . m. s.
— aierait	q. — aie	q. — ayât	q. — aie	— ayés. . m. p.
— aierions	q. — ayions	q. — ayassions	☞ — ayons	— ayée . f. s.
— aieriez	q. — ayiez	q. — ayassiez	☞ — ayez	— ayées . f. p.
— aieraient	q. — aient	q. — ayassent	q. — aient	(*er* 4.)
— uierais	q. — uie	q. — uyasse	. . . . .	— uyant
— uierais	q. — uies	q. — uyasses	☞ — uie	— uyé . . m. s.
— uierait	q. — uie	q. — uyât	q. — uie	— uyés . m. p.
— uierions	q. — uyions	q. — uyassions	☞ — uyons	— uyée . f. s.
— uieriez	q. — uyiez	q. — uyassiez	☞ — uyez	— uyées . f. p.
— uieraient	q. — uient	q. — uyassent	q. — uient	(*er* 4.)
serais	q. sois	q. fusse	. . . . .	étant
serais	q. sois	q. fusses	☞ sois	été . . . †
serait	q. soit	q. fût	q. soit	
serions	q. soyons	q. fussions	☞ soyons	† *invariable.*
seriez	q. soyez	q. fussiez	☞ soyez	
seraient	q. soient	q. fussent	q. soient	(*re* 38.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é. . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0.)
& au Dict.	. . . . .	q. je faillisse, &c.	. . . . .	. . . . . failli . . † *Dict.* (*ir* 9 & *Y* 5.)
ferais	q. fasse	q. fisse	. . . . .	faisant
ferais	q. fasses	q. fisses	☞ fais	fait . . m. s.
ferait	q. fasse	q. fît	q. fasse	faits . m. p.
ferions	q. fassions	q. fissions	☞ faisons	faite . f. s.
feriez	q. fassiez	q. fissiez	☞ faites	faites . f. p.
feraient	q. fassent	q. fissent	q. fassent	(*re* 14.)
il faudrait	qu'il faille	qu'il fallût	. . . . .	. . . . . fallu . . . † *Dict.* (*oir* 5.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	. . . . .	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	☞ — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més. . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	☞ — mons	— mée. . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	☞ — mez	— mées . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(*er* 0.)
— nirais	q. — nisse	q. — nisse	. . . . .	— nissant
— nirais	q. — nisses	q. — nisses	☞ — nis	— ni . . m. s.
— nirait	q. — nisse	q. — nît	q. — nisse	— nis . . m. p.
— nirions	q. — nissions	q. — nissions	☞ — nissons	— nie . . f. s.
— niriez	q. — nissiez	q. — nissiez	☞ — nissez	— nies. . f. p.
— niraient	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	q. — nissent	(*ir* 0.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0.)
— chirais	q. — chisse	q. — chisse	. . . . .	— chissant
— chirais	q. — chisses	q. — chisses	☞ — chis	— chi . . m. s.
— chirait	q. — chisse	q. — chît	q. — chisse	— chis. . m. p.
— chirions	q. — chissions	q. — chissions	☞ — chissons	— chie. . f. s.
— chiriez	q. — chissiez	q. — chissiez	☞ — chissez	— chies . f. p.
— chiraient	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	(*ir* 0.)

INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Flé–trir.	— tris	— trissais	— tris	— trirai
	— tris	— trissais	— tris	— triras
	— trit	— trissait	— trit	— trira
	— trissons	— trissions	— trîmes	— trirons
	— trissez	— trissiez	— trîtes	— trirez
	— trissent	— trissaient	— trirent	— triront
2. Fleu–rir. (*être en fleurs*)	— ris	— rissais	— ris	— rirai
	— ris	— rissais	— ris	— riras
	— rit	— rissait	— rit	— rira
	— rissons	— rissions	— rîmes	— rirons
	— rissez	— rissiez	— rîtes	— rirez
	— rissent	— rissaient	— rirent	— riront
3. Fl–eurir. (*prospérer*)	— euris	— orissais	— euris	— euriraì
	— euris	— orissais	— euris	— euriras
	— eurit	— orissait	— eurit	— eurira
	— eurissons	— orissions	— eurîmes	— eurirons
	— eurissez	— orissiez	— eurîtes	— eurirez
	— eurissent	— orissaient	— eurirent	— euriront
4. For–mer.	— me	— mais	— mai	— merai
	— mes	— mais	— mas	— meras
	— me	— mait	— ma	— mera
	— mons	— mions	— mâmes	— merons
	— mez	— miez	— mâtes	— merez
	— ment	— maient	— mèrent	— meront
5. Fran–chir.	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chirai
	— chis	— chissais	— chis	— chiras
	— chit	— chissait	— chit	— chira
	— chissons	— chissions	— chîmes	— chirons
	— chissez	— chissiez	— chîtes	— chirez
	— chissent	— chissaient	— chirent	— chiront
6. Fuir.	fuis	fuyais	fuis	fuirai
	fuis	fuyais	fuis	fuiras
	fuit	fuyait	fuit	fuira
	fuyons	fuyions	fuîmes	fuirons
	fuyez	fuyiez	fuîtes	fuirez
	fuient	fuyaient	fuirent	fuiront
7. Fu–mer.	— me	— mais	— mai	— merai
	— mes	— mais	— mas	— meras
	— me	— mait	— ma	— mera
	— mons	— mions	— mâmes	— merons
	— mez	— miez	— mâtes	— merez
	— ment	— maient	— mèrent	— meront
8. Ga–gner.	— gne	— gnais	— gnai	— gnerai
	— gnes	— gnais	— gnas	— gneras
	— gne	— gnait	— gna	— gnera
	— gnons	— gnions	— gnâmes	— gnerons
	— gnez	— gniez	— gnâtes	— gnerez
	— gnent	— gnaient	— gnèrent	— gneront
9. G–eler.	— èle	— elais	— elai	— èlerai
	— èles	— elais	— elas	— èleras
	— èle	— elait	— ela	— èlera
	— elons	— elions	— elâmes	— èlerons
	— elez	— eliez	— elâtes	— èlerez
	— èlent	— elaient	— elèrent	— èleront
10. Gé–mir.	— mis	— missais	— mis	— mirai
	— mis	— missais	— mis	— miras
	— mit	— missait	— mit	— mira
	— missons	— missions	— mîmes	— mirons
	— missez	— missiez	— mîtes	— mirez
	— missent	— missaient	— mirent	— miront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— trirais	q. — trisse	q. — trisse	. . . . .	— trissant
— trirais	q. — trisses	q. — trisses	☞ — tris	— tri . . m. s.
— trirait	q. — trisse	q. — trît	q. — trisse	— tris . . m. p.
— tririons	q. — trissions	q. — trissions	☞ — trissons	— trie . . f. s.
— tririez	q. — trissiez	q. — trissiez	☞ — trissez	— tries . f. p.
— tririaient	q. — trissent	q. — trissent	q. — trissent	(*ir* 0.)
— rirais	q. — risse	q. — risse	. . . . .	— rissant
— rirais	q. — risses	q. — risses	☞ — ris	— ri . . m. s.
— rirait	q. — risse	q. — rît	q. — risse	— ris . . m. p.
— ririons	q. — rissions	q. — rissions	☞ — rissons	— rie . . f. s.
— ririez	q. — rissiez	q. — rissiez	☞ — rissez	— ries . . f. p.
— riraient	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	q. — rissent	(*ir* 0.)
— eurirais	q. — eurisse	q. — eurisse	. . . . .	— orissant
— eurirais	q. — eurisses	q. — eurisses	☞ — euris	— eurie . m. s.
— eurirait	q. — eurisse	q. — eurît	q. — eurisse	— euris . m. p.
— euririons	q. — eurissions	q. — eurissions	☞ — eurissons	— eurie . f. s.
— euririez	q. — eurissiez	q. — eurissiez	☞ — eurissez	— euries . f. p.
— euriraient	q. — eurissent	q. — eurissent	q. — eurissent	(*ir* 11.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	. . . . .	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	☞ — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	☞ — mons	— mée . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	☞ — mez	— mées . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(*er* 0.)
— chirais	q. — chisse	q. — chisse	. . . . .	— chissant
— chirais	q. — chisses	q. — chisses	☞ — chis	— chi . . m. s.
— chirait	q. — chisse	q. — chît	q. — chisse	— chis . . m. p.
— chirions	q. — chissions	q. — chissions	☞ — chissons	— chie . . f. s.
— chiriez	q. — chissiez	q. — chissiez	☞ — chissez	— chies . f. p.
— chiraient	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	q. — chissent	(*ir* 0.)
fuirais	q. fuie	q. fuisse	. . . . .	fuyant
fuirais	q. fuies	q. fuisses	☞ fuis	fui . . m. s.
fuirait	q. fuie	q. fuît	q. fuie	fuis . . m. p.
fuirions	q. fuyions	q. fuissions	☞ fuyons	fuie . . f. s.
fuiriez	q. fuyiez	q. fuissiez	☞ fuyez	fuies . f. p.
fuiraient	q. fuient	q. fuissent	q. fuient	(*ir* 12.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	. . . . .	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	☞ — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	☞ — mons	— mée . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	☞ — mez	— mées . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(*er* 0.)
— gnerais	q. — gne	q. — gnasse	. . . . .	— gnant
— gnerais	q. — gnes	q. — gnasses	☞ — gne	— gné . . m. s.
— gnerait	q. — gne	q. — gnât	q. — gne	— gnés . m. p.
— gnerions	q. — gnions	q. — gnassions	☞ — gnons	— gnée . f. s.
— gneriez	q. — gniez	q. — gnassiez	☞ — gnez	— gnées . f. p.
— gneraient	q. — gnent	q. — gnassent	q. — gnent	(*er* 0.)
— èlerais	q. — èle	q. — elasse	. . . . .	— elant
— èlerais	q. — èles	q. — elasses	☞ — èle	— elé . . m. s.
— èlerait	q. — èle	q. — elât	q. — èle	— elés . . m. p.
— èlerions	q. — elions	q. — elassions	☞ — elons	— elée . . f. s.
— èleriez	q. — eliez	q. — elassiez	☞ — elez	— elées . f. p.
— èleraient	q. — èlent	q. — elassent	q. — èlent	(*er* 5.)
— mirais	q. — misse	q. — misse	. . . . .	— missant
— mirais	q. — misses	q. — misses	☞ — mis	— mi . . . †
— mirait	q. — misse	q. — mît	q. — misse	
— mirions	q. — missions	q. — missions	☞ — missons	† *voir au Dict.*
— miriez	q. — missiez	q. — missiez	☞ — missez	
— miraient	q. — missent	q. — missent	q. — missent	(*ir* 0.)

INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Grass-eyer.	— eye	— eyais	— eyai	— eyerai
	— eyes	— eyais	— eyas	— eyeras
	— eye	— eyait	— eya	— eyera
	— eyons	— eyions	— eyâmes	— eyerons
	— eyez	— eyiez	— eyâtes	— eyerez
	— eyent	— eyaient	— eyèrent	— eyeront
2. Grêler.	il grêle	il grêlait	il grêla	il grêlera
3. Gros-sir.	— sis	— sissais	— sis	— sirai
	— sis	— sissais	— sis	— siras
	— sit	— sissait	— sit	— sira
	— sissons	— sissions	— sîmes	— sirons
	— sissez	— sissiez	— sîtes	— sirez
	— sissent	— sissaient	— sirent	— siront
4. Haïr.	haïs	haïssais	haïs	haïrai
	haïs	haïssais	haïs	haïras
	haït	haïssait	haït	haïra
	haïssons	haïssions	haïmes	haïrons
	haïssez	haïssiez	haïtes	haïrez
	haïssent	haïssaient	haïrent	haïront
5. Jaill-ir.	— it	— issait	— it	— ira
	— issent	— issaient	— irent	— iront
6. J-eter.	— ette	— etais	— etai	— etterai
	— ettes	— etais	— etas	— etteras
	— ette	— etait	— eta	— ettera
	— etons	— etions	— etâmes	— etterons
	— etez	— etiez	— etâtes	— etterez
	— ettent	— etaient	— etèrent	— etteront
7. J-oindre.	— oins	— oignais	— oignis	— oindrai
	— oins	— oignais	— oignis	— oindras
	— oint	— oignait	— oignit	— oindra
	— oignons	— oignions	— oignîmes	— oindrons
	— oignez	— oigniez	— oignîtes	— oindrez
	— oignent	— oignaient	— oignirent	— oindront
8. Jou-er.	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ïons	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— ïez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
9. Jou-ir.	— is	— issais	— is	— irai
	— is	— issais	— is	— iras
	— it	— issait	— it	— ira
	— issons	— issions	— îmes	— irons
	— issez	— issiez	— îtes	— irez
	— issent	— issaient	— irent	— iront
10. Ju-ger.	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront
11. Ju-rer.	— re	— rais	— rai	— rerai
	— res	— rais	— ras	— reras
	— re	— rait	— ra	— rera
	— rons	— rions	— râmes	— rerons
	— rez	— riez	— râtes	— rerez
	— rent	— raient	— rèrent	— reront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— eyerais	q. — eye	q. — eyasse	. . . . .	— eyant
— eyerais	q. — eyes	q. — eyasses	☞ — eye	
— eyerait	q. — eye	q. — eyât	q. — eye	— eyé . . . †
— eyerions	q. — eyions	q. — eyassions	☞ — eyons	
— eyeriez	q. — eyiez	q. — eyassiez	☞ — eyez	† *voir au Dict.*
— eyeraient	q. — eyent	q. — eyassent	q. — eyent	(*er* 4 & 4'.)
il grêlerait	qu'il grêle	qu'il grêlât	. . . . .	grêlant grêlé . . † *Dict.* (*er* 0 & 9.)
— sirais	q. — sisse	q. — sisse	. . . . .	— sissant
— sirais	q. — sisses	q. — sisses	☞ — sis	— si . . m. s.
— sirait	q. — sisse	q. — sît	q. — sisse	— sis . . m. p.
— sirions	q. — sissions	q. — sissions	☞ — sissons	— sie . . f. s.
— siriez	q. — sissiez	q. — sissiez	☞ — sissez	— sies . . f. p.
— siraient	q. — sissent	q. — sissent	q. sissent	(*ir* 0.)
haïrais	q. haïsse	q. haïsse	. . . . .	haïssant
haïrais	q. haïsses	q. haïsses	☞ hais	haï . . m. s.
haïrait	q. haïsse	q. haït	q. haïsse	haïs . . m. p.
haïrions	q. haïssions	q. haïssions	☞ haïssons	haïe . . f. s.
haïriez	q. haïssiez	q. haïssiez	☞ haïssez	haïes . f. p.
haïraient	q. haïssent	q. haïssent	q. haïssent	(*ir* 15.)
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	. . . . .	— issant
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent		— i . . . . † *Dict.*
				(*ir* 0.)
— etterais	q. — ette	q. — etasse	. . . . .	— etant
— etterais	q. — ettes	q. — etasses	☞ — ette	— eté . . m. s.
— etterait	q. — ette	q. — etât	q. — ette	— etés . . m. p.
— etterions	q. — etions	q. — etassions	☞ — etons	— etée . . f. s.
— etteriez	q. — etiez	q. — etassiez	☞ — etez	— etées . f. p.
— etteraient	q. — ettent	q. — etassent	q. — ettent	(*er* 5'.)
— oindrais	q. — oigne	q. — oignisse	. . . . .	— oignant
— oindrais	q. — oignes	q. — oignisses	☞ — oins	— oint . . m. s.
— oindrait	q. — oigne	q. — oignît	q. — oigne	— oints . m. p.
— oindrions	q. — oignions	q. — oignissions	☞ — oignons	— ointe . f. s.
— oindriez	q. — oigniez	q. — oignissiez	☞ — oignez	— ointes . f. p.
— oindraient	q. — oignent	q. — oignissent	q. — oignent	(*re* 6.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ïons	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — ïez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 11.)
— irais	q. — isse	q. — isse	. . . . .	— issant
— irais	q. — isses	q. — isses	☞ — is	
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	q. — isse	— i . . . . †
— irions	q. — issions	q. — issions	☞ — issons	
— iriez	q. — issiez	q. — issiez	☞ — issez	† *voir au Dict.*
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent	q. — issent	(*ir* 0.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	. . . . .	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . m. s.
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gés . . m. p.
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	— gée . . f. s.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	— gées . . f. p.
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(*er* 3.)
— rerais	q. — re	q. — rasse	. . . . .	— rant
— rerais	q. — res	q. — rasses	☞ — re	— ré . . m. s.
— rerait	q. — re	q. — rât	q. — re	— rés . . m. p.
— rerions	q. — rions	q. — rassions	☞ — rons	— rée . . f. s.
— reriez	q. — riez	q. — rassiez	☞ — rez	— rées . . f. p.
— reraient	q. — rent	q. — rassent	q. — rent	(*er* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. La-ver.	— ve	— vais	— vai	— verai
	— ves	— vais	— vas	— veras
	— ve	— vait	— va	— vera
	— vons	— vions	— vâmes	— verons
	— vez	— viez	— vâtes	— verez
	— vent	— vaient	— vèrent	— veront
2. L-éguer.	— ègue	— éguais	— éguai	— éguerai
	— ègues	— éguais	— éguas	— égueras
	— ègue	— éguait	— égua	— éguera
	— éguons	— éguions	— éguâmes	— éguerons
	— éguez	— éguiez	— éguâtes	— éguerez
	— èguent	— éguaient	— éguèrent	— égueront
3. L-éser.	— èse	— ésais	— ésai	— éserai
	— èses	— ésais	— ésas	— éseras
	— èse	— ésait	— ésa	— ésera
	— ésons	— ésions	— ésâmes	— éserons
	— ésez	— ésiez	— ésâtes	— éserez
	— èsent	— ésaient	— ésèrent	— éseront
4. L-ever.	— ève	— evais	— evai	— èverai
	— èves	— evais	— evas	— èveras
	— ève	— evait	— eva	— èvera
	— evons	— evions	— evâmes	— èverons
	— evez	— eviez	— evâtes	— èverez
	— èvent	— evaient	— evèrent	— èveront
5. Lire.	lis	lisais	lus	lirai
	lis	lisais	lus	liras
	lit	lisait	lut	lira
	lisons	lisions	lûmes	lirons
	lisez	lisiez	lûtes	lirez
	lisent	lisaient	lurent	liront
6. Lo-ger.	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront
7. Luire.	luis	luisais	*inusité.*	luirai
	luis	luisais		luiras
	luit	luisait		luira
	luisons	luisions		luirons
	luisez	luisiez		luirez
	luisent	luisaient		luiront
8. Lut-ter.	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
9. Man-ger.	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront
10. Mar-quer.	— que	— quais	— quai	— querai
	— ques	— quais	— quas	— queras
	— que	— quait	— qua	— quera
	— quons	— quions	— quâmes	— querons
	— quez	— quiez	— quâtes	— querez
	— quent	— quaient	— quèrent	— queront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— verais	q. — ve	q. — vasse	. . . . .	— vant
— verais	q. — ves	q. — vasses	☞ — ve	— vé . . m. s.
— verait	q. — ve	q. — vât	q. — ve	— vés . . m. p.
— verions	q. — vions	q. — vassions	☞ — vons	— vée . . f. s.
— veriez	q. — viez	q. — vassiez	☞ — vez	— vées . . f. p.
— veraient	q. — vent	q. — vassent	q. — vent	(*er* 0.)
— éguerais	q. — ègue	q. — éguasse	. . . . .	— éguant
— éguerais	q. — ègues	q. — éguasses	☞ — ègue	— égué . m. s.
— éguerait	q. — ègue	q. — éguât	q. — ègue	— égués . m. p.
— éguerions	q. — éguions	q. — éguassions	☞ — éguons	— éguée . f. s.
— égueriez	q. — éguiez	q. — éguassiez	☞ — éguez	— éguées . f. p.
— égueraient	q. — èguent	q. — éguassent	q. — èguent	(*er* 6 & 12.)
— éserais	q. — èse	q. — ésasse	. . . . .	— ésant
— éserais	q. — èses	q. — ésasses	☞ — èse	— ésé . . m. s.
— éserait	q. — èse	q. — ésât	q. — èse	— ésés . . m. p.
— éserions	q. — ésions	q. — ésassions	☞ — ésons	— ésée . . f. s.
— éseriez	q. — ésiez	q. — ésassiez	☞ — ésez	— ésées . f. p.
— éseraient	q. — èsent	q. — ésassent	q. — èsent	(*er* 6.)
— èverais	q. — ève	q. — evasse	. . . . .	— evant
— èverais	q. — èves	q. — evasses	☞ — ève	— evé . . m. s.
— èverait	q. — ève	q. — evât	q. — ève	— evés . . m. p.
— èverions	q. — evions	q. — evassions	☞ — evons	— evée . . f. s.
— èveriez	q. — eviez	q. — evassiez	☞ — evez	— evées . f. p.
— èveraient	q. — èvent	q. — evassent	q. — èvent	(*er* 5.)
lirais	q. lise	q. lusse	. . . . .	lisant
lirais	q. lises	q. lusses	☞ — lis	lu . . m. s.
lirait	q. lise	q. lût	q. — lise	lus . . m. p.
lirions	q. lisions	q. lussions	☞ — lisons	lue . . f. s.
liriez	q. lisiez	q. lussiez	☞ — lisez	lues . . f. p.
liraient	q. lisent	q. lussent	q. — lisent	(*re* 25.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	. . . . .	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . m. s.
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gés . . m. p.
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	— gée . . f. s.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	— gées . . f. p.
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(*er* 3.)
luirais	q. luise		. . . . .	
luirais	q. luises		☞ luis	luisant
luirait	q. luise	*inusité.*	q. luise	lui . . . . . †
luirions	q. luisions		☞ luisons	
luiriez	q. luisiez		☞ luisez	† *voir au Dict.*
luiraient	q. luisent		q. luisent	(*re* 32.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— tant
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— té . . . . . †
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	† *voir au Dict.*
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	. . . . .	— geant
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— gé . . m. s.
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gés . . m. p.
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	— gée . . f. s.
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	— gées . . f. p.
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(*er* 3.)
— querais	q. — que	q. — quasse,	. . . . .	— quant
— querais	q. — ques	q. — quasses	☞ — que	— qué . . m. s.
— querait	q. — que	q. — quât	q. — que	— qués . . m. p.
— querions	q. — quions	q. — quassions	☞ — quons	— quée . f. s.
— queriez	q. — quiez	q. — quassiez	☞ — quez	— quées . f. p.
— queraient	q. — quent	q. — quassent	q. — quent	(*er* 0 & 12.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Mau-dire	— dis	— dissais	— dis	— dirai
	— dis	— dissais	— dis	— diras
	— dit	— dissait	— dit	— dira
	— dissons	— dissions	— dîmes	— dirons
	— dissez	— dissiez	— dîtes	— direz
	— dissent	— dissaient	— dirent	— diront
2. Mê-ler	— le	— lais	— lai	— lerai
	— les	— lais	— las	— leras
	— le	— lait	— la	— lera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— lerons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— lerez
	— lent	— laient	— lèrent	— leront
3. M-ener	— ène	— enais	— enai	— ènerai
	— ènes	— enais	— enas	— èneras
	— ène	— enait	— ena	— ènera
	— enons	— enions	— enâmes	— ènerons
	— enez	— eniez	— enâtes	— ènerez
	— ènent	— enaient	— enèrent	— èneront
4.—Mettre	— mets	— mettais	— mis	— mettrai
	— mets	— mettais	— mis	— mettras
	— met	— mettait	— mit	— mettra
	— mettons	— mettions	— mîmes	— mettrons
	— mettez	— mettiez	— mîtes	— mettrez
	— mettent	— mettaient	— mirent	— mettront
5. Mor-dre	— ds	— dais	— dis	— drai
	— ds	— dais	— dis	— dras
	— d	— dait	— dit	— dra
	— dons	— dions	— dîmes	— drons
	— dez	— diez	— dîtes	— drez
	— dent	— daient	— dirent	— dront
6. Mou-dre	— ds	— lais	— lus	— drai
	— ds	— lais	— lus	— dras
	— d	— lait	— lut	— dra
	— lons	— lions	— lûmes	— drons
	— lez	— liez	— lûtes	— drèz
	— lent	— laient	— lurent	— dront
7. Mouill-er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
8. Mourir	meurs	mourais	mourus	mourrai
	meurs	mourais	mourus	mourras
	meurt	mourait	mourut	mourra
	mourons	mourions	mourûmes	mourrons
	mourez	mouriez	mourûtes	mourrez
	meurent	mouraient	moururent	mourront
9. Mouvoir	meus	mouvais	mus	mouvrai
	meus	mouvais	mus	mouvras
	meut	mouvait	mut	mouvra
	mouvons	mouvions	mûmes	mouvrons
	mouvez	mouviez	mûtes	mouvrez
	meuvent	mouvaient	murent	mouvront
10. Na-ger	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— dirais	q. — disse	q. — disse	. . . . .	— dissant
— dirais	q. — disses	q. — disses	☞ — dis	— dit . . m. s.
— dirait	q. — disse	q. — dît	q. — disse	— dits . . m. p.
— dirions	q. — dissions	q. — dissions	☞ — dissons	— dite . . f. s.
— diriez	q. — dissiez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dissez	— dites . f. p.
— diraient	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	q. — dissent	(*re* 22.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	. . . . .	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	☞ — le	— lé . . m. s.
— lerait	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	☞ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	☞ — lez	— lées . . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(*er* 0 & 9.)
— ènerais	q. — ène	q. — enasse	. . . . .	— enant
— ènerais	q. — ènes	q. — enasses	☞ — ène	— ené . . m. s.
— ènerait	q. — ène	q. — enât	q. — ène	— enés. . m. p.
— ènerions	q. — enions	q. — enassions	☞ — enons	— enée . f. s.
— èneriez	q. — eniez	q. — enassiez	☞ — enez	— enées . f. p.
— èneraient	q. — ènent	q. — enassent	q. — ènent	(*er* 5.)
— mettrais	q. — mette	q. — misse	. . . . .	— mettant
— mettrais	q. — mettes	q. — misses	☞ — mets	
— mettrait	q. — mette	q. — mît	q. — mette	— mis m. s. & p.
— mettrions	q. — mettions	q. — missions	☞ — mettons	— mise . . f. s.
— mettriez	q. — mettiez	q. — missiez	☞ — mettez	— mises. . f. p.
— mettraient	q. — mettent	q. — missent	q. — mettent	(*re* 46.)
— drais	q. — de	q. — disse	. . . . .	— dant
— drais	q. — des	q. — disses	☞ — ds	— du . . m. s.
— drait	q. — de	q. — dît	q. — de	— dus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — dions	q. — dissions	☞ — dons	— due . . f. s.
— driez	q. — diez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dez	— dues. . f. p.
— draient	q. — dent	q. — dissent	q. — dent	(*re* 9.)
— drais	q. — le	q. — lusse	. . . . .	— lant
— drais	q. — les	q. — lusses	☞ — ds	— lu . . m. s.
— drait	q. — le	q. — lût	q. — le	— lus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — lions	q. — lussions	☞ — lons	— lue . . f. s.
— driez	q. — liez	q. — lussiez	☞ — lez	— lues . . f. p.
— draient	q. — lent	q. — lussent	q. — lent	(*re* 11.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0.)
mourrais	q. meure	q. mourusse	. . . . .	mourant
mourrais	q. meures	q. mourusses	☞ meurs	mort . m. s.
mourrait	q. meure	q. mourût	q. meure	morts . m. p.
mourrions	q. mourions	q. mourussions	☞ mourons	morte . f. s.
mourriez	q. mouriez	q. mourussiez	☞ mourez	mortes . f. p.
mourraient	q. meurent	q. mourussent	q. meurent	(*ir* 16.)
mouvrais	q. meuve	q. musse	. . . . .	mouvant
mouvrais	q. meuves	q. musses	☞ meus	mû . . m. s.
mouvrait	q. meuve	q. mût	q. meuve	mus . . m. p.
mouvrions	q. mouvions	q. mussions	☞ mouvons	mue. . f. s.
mouvriez	q. mouviez	q. mussiez	☞ mouvez	mues . f. p.
mouvraient	q. meuvent	q. mussent	q. meuvent	(*oir* 20.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	. . . . .	
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— geant
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gé . . . . . †
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	† *voir au Dict.*
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(*er* 3.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Naître	nais nais naît naissons naissez naissent	naissais naissais naissait naissions naissiez naissaient	naquis naquis naquit naquîmes naquîtes naquirent	naîtrai naîtras naîtra naîtrons naîtrez naîtront
2. Nei-ger	il —ge	il —geait	il —gea	il —gera
3. Nom-mer	— me — mes — me — mons — mez — ment	— mais — mais — mait — mions — miez — maient	— mai — mas — ma — mâmes — mâtes — mèrent	— merai — meras — mera — merons — merez — meront
4. Nuire	nuis nuis nuit nuisons nuisez nuisent	nuisais nuisais nuisait nuisions nuisiez nuisaient	nuisis nuisis nuisit nuisîmes nuisîtes nuisirent	nuirai nuiras nuira nuirons nuirez nuiront
5. Obé-ir	— is — is — it — issons — issez — issent	— issais — issais — issait — issions — issiez — issaient	— is — is — it — îmes — îtes — irent	— irai — iras — ira — irons — irez — iront
6. Of-frir	— fre — fres — fre — frons — frez — frent	— frais — frais — frait — frions — friez — fraient	— fris — fris — frit — frîmes — frîtes — frirent	— frirai — friras — frira — frirons — frirez — friront
7. Ouïr	*V. au Dict.*	. . . . .	j'ouïs, &c.	. . . . .
8. Ou-vrir	— vre — vres — vre — vrons — vrez — vrent	— vrais — vrais — vrait — vrions — vriez — vraient	— vris — vris — vrit — vrîmes — vrîtes — vrirent	— vrirai — vriras — vrira — vrirons — vrirez — vriront
9. Paître	pais pais paît paissons paissez paissent	paissais paissais paissait paissions paissiez paissaient	*inusité.*	paîtrai paîtras paîtra paîtrons paîtrez paîtront
10. Pa-raître	— rais — rais — raît — raissons — raissez — raissent	— raissais — raissais — raissait — raissions — raissiez — raissaient	— rus — rus — rut — rûmes — rûtes — rurent	— raîtrai — raîtras — raîtra — raîtrons — raîtrez — raîtront
11. Pa-rer	— re — res — re — rons — rez — rent	— rais — rais — rait — rions — riez — raient	— rai — ras — ra — râmes — râtes — rèrent	— rerai — reras — rera — rerons — rerez — reront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
naîtrais	q. naisse	q. naquisse	. . . . .	naissant
naîtrais	q. naisses	q. naquisses	☞ nais	né . . m. s.
naîtrait	q. naisse	q. naquît	q. naisse	nés . . m. p.
naîtrions	q. naissions	q. naquissions	☞ naissons	née . . f. s.
naîtriez	q. naissiez	q. naquissiez	☞ naissez	nées . f. p.
naîtraient	q. naissent	q. naquissent	q. naissent	(*re* 39.)
il —gerait	qu'il —ge	qu'il —geât	. . . . .	— geant — gé (*er* 3.)
— merais	q. — me	q. — masse	. . . . .	— mant
— merais	q. — mes	q. — masses	☞ — me	— mé . . m. s.
— merait	q. — me	q. — mât	q. — me	— més . . m. p.
— merions	q. — mions	q. — massions	☞ — mons	— mée . . f. s.
— meriez	q. — miez	q. — massiez	☞ — mez	— mées . f. p.
— meraient	q. — ment	q. — massent	q. — ment	(*er* 0.)
nuirais	q. nuise	q. nuisisse	. . . . .	
nuirais	q. nuises	q. nuisisses	☞ nuis	nuisant
nuirait	q. nuise	q. nuisît	q. nuise	nui. . . . †
nuirions	q. nuisions	q. nuisissions	☞ nuisons	
nuiriez	q. nuisiez	q. nuisissiez	☞ nuisez	† *voir au Dict.*
nuiraient	q. nuisent	q. nuisissent	q. nuisent	(*re* 33.)
— irais	q. — isse	q. — isse	. . . . .	— issant
— irais	q. — isses	q. — isses	☞ — is	— i . . . m. s.
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	q. — isse	— is . . m. p.
— irions	q. — issions	q. — issions	☞ — issons	— ie . . f. s.
— iriez	q. — issiez	q. — issiez	☞ — issez	— ies . . f. p.
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent	q. — issent	(*ir* 0.)
— frirais	q. — fre	q. — frisse	. . . . .	— frant
— frirais	q. — fres	q. — frisses	☞ — fre	— fert . . m. s.
— frirait	q. — fre	q. — frît	q. — fre	— ferts . m. p.
— fririons	q. — frions	q. — frissions	☞ — frons	— ferte . f. s.
— fririez	q. — friez	q. — frissiez	☞ — frez	— fertes . f. p.
— friraient	q. — frent	q. — frissent	q. — frent	(*ir* 3.)
. . . . .	. . . . .	q. j'ouïsse, &c.	. . . . .	. . . . . ouï. . † *Dict.* (*ir* 18.)
— vrirais	q. — vre	q. — vrisse	. . . . .	— vrant
— vrirais	q. — vres	q. — vrisses	☞ — vre	— vert. . m. s.
— vrirait	q. — vre	q. — vrît	q. — vre	— verts . m. p.
— vririons	q. — vrions	q. — vrissions	☞ — vrons	— verte . f. s.
— vririez	q. — vriez	q. — vrissiez	☞ — vrez	— vertes . f. p.
— vriraient	q. — vrent	q. — vrissent	q. — vrent	(*ir* 3.)
paîtrais	q. paisse		. . . . .	
paîtrais	q. paisses		☞ pais	paissant
paîtrait	q. paisse	*inusité.*	q. paisse	pu. . . . †
paîtrions	q. paissions		☞ paissons	
paîtriez	q. paissiez		☞ paissez	† *voir au Dict.*
paîtraient	q. paissent		q. paissent	(*re* 41.)
— raîtrais	q. — raisse	q. — russe	. . . . .	
— raîtrais	q. — raisses	q. — russes	☞ — rais	— raissant
— raîtrait	q. — raisse	q. — rût	q. — raisse	— ru. . . . †
— raîtrions	q. — raissions	q. — russions	☞ — raissons	
— raîtriez	q. — raissiez	q. — russiez	☞ — raissez	† *V. App. Obs.*
— raîtraient	q. — raissent	q. — russent	q. — raissent	(*re* 42.)
— rerais	q. — re	q. — rasse	. . . . .	— rant
— rerais	q. — res	q. — rasses	☞ — re	— ré . . m. s.
— rerait	q. — re	q. — rât	q. — re	— rés . . m. p.
— rerions	q. — rions	q. — rassions	☞ — rons	— rée . . f. s.
— reriez	q. — riez	q. — rassiez	☞ — rez	— rées . f. p.
— reraient	q. — rent	q. — rassent	q. — rent	(*er* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Par-tir	— s	— tais	— tis	— tirai
	— s	— tais	— tis	— tiras
	— t	— tait	— tit	— tira
	— tons	— tions	— tîmes	— tirons
	— tez	— tiez	— tîtes	— tirez
	— tent	— taient	— tirent	— tiront
2. Pas-ser	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
3. P-écher †	— èche	— échais	— échai	— écherai
	— èches	— échais	— échas	— écheras
	— èche	— échait	— écha	— échera
	— échons	— échions	— échâmes	— écherons
	— échez	— échiez	— échâtes	— écherez
	— èchent	— échaient	— échèrent	— écheront
4. Pê-cher †	— che	— chais	— chai	— cherai
	— ches	— chais	— chas	— cheras
	— che	— chait	— cha	— chera
	— chons	— chions	— châmes	— cherons
	— chez	— chiez	— châtes	— cherez
	— chent	— chaient	— chèrent	— cheront
5. Pén-étrer	— ètre	— étrais	— étrai	— étrerai
	— ètres	— étrais	— étras	— étreras
	— ètre	— étrait	— étra	— étrera
	— étrons	— étrions	— étrâmes	— étrerons
	— étrez	— étriez	— étrâtes	— étrerez
	— ètrent	— étraient	— étrèrent	— étreront
6. Pen-ser	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
7. Per-dre	— ds	— dais	— dis	— drai
	— ds	— dais	— dis	— dras
	— d	— dait	— dit	— dra
	— dons	— dions	— dîmes	— drons
	— dez	— diez	— dîtes	— drez
	— dent	— daient	— dirent	— dront
8. P-eser	— èse	— esais	— esai	— èserai
	— èses	— esais	— esas	— èseras
	— èse	— esait	— esa	— èsera
	— esons	— esions	— esâmes	— èserons
	— esez	— esiez	— esâtes	— èserez
	— èsent	— esaient	— esèrent	— èseront
9. Pi-ler	— le	— lais	— lai	— lerai
	— les	— lais	— las	— leras
	— le	— lait	— la	— lera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— lerons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— lerez
	— lent	— laient	— lèrent	— leront
10. Pill-er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— tirais	q. — te	q. — tisse	. . . . .	— tant
— tirais	q. — tes	q. — tisses	☞ — s	— ti . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — te	q. — tît	q. — te	— tis . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — tions	q. — tissions	☞ — tons	— tie . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — tiez	q. — tissiez	☞ — tez	— ties . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — tent	q. — tissent	q. — tent	(*ir* 1.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0.)
— écherais	q. — èche	q. — échasse	. . . . .	
— écherais	q. — èches	q. — échasses	☞ — èche	— échant
— écherait	q. — èche	q. — échât	q. — èche	— éché. . . . †
— écherions	q. — échions	q. — échassions	☞ — échons	
— écheriez	q. — échiez	q. — échassiez	☞ — échez	† *voir au Dict.*
— écheraient	q. — èchent	q. — échassent	q. — èchent	(*er* 6.)
— cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	. . . . .	— chant
— cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	☞ — che	— ché . . m. s.
— cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	— chés . m. p.
— cherions	q. — chions	q. — chassions	☞ — chons	— chée . f. s.
— cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chassiez	☞ — chez	— chées . f. p.
— cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	(*er* 0 & 9.)
— étrerais	q. — ètre	q. — étrasse	. . . . .	— étrant
— étrerais	q. — ètres	q. — étrasses	☞ — ètre	— étré . . m. s.
— étrerait	q. — ètre	q. — étrât	q. — ètre	— étrés . m. p.
— étrerions	q. — étrions	q. — étrassions	☞ — étrons	— étrée . f. s.
— étreriez	q. — étriez	q. — étrassiez	☞ — étrez	— étrées . f. p.
— étreraient	q. — ètrent	q. — étrassent	q. — ètrent	(*er* 6.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0.)
— drais	q. — de	q. — disse	. . . . .	— dant
— drais	q. — des	q. — disses	☞ — ds	— du . . m. s.
— drait	q. — de	q. — dît	q. — de	— dus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — dions	q. — dissions	☞ — dons	— due . . f. s.
— driez	q. — diez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dez	— dues . f. p.
— draient	q. — dent	q. — dissent	q. — dent	(*re* 0 & 8.)
— èserais	q. — èse	q. — esasse	. . . . .	— esant
— èserais	q. — èses	q. — esasses	☞ — èse	— esé . . m. s.
— èserait	q. — èse	q. — esât	q. — èse	— esés . . m. p.
— èserions	q. — esions	q. — esassions	☞ — esons	— esée . . f. s.
— èseriez	q. — esiez	q. — esassiez	☞ — esez	— esées . f. p.
— èseraient	q. — èsent	q. — esassent	q. — èsent	(*er* 5.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	. . . . .	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	☞ — le	— lé . . m. s.
— lerait	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	☞ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	☞ — lez	— lées . . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(*er* 0.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Pla-cer	— ce — ces — ce — çons — cez — cent	— çais — çais — çait — cions — ciez — çaient	— çai — ças — ça — çâmes — çâtes — cèrent	— cerai — ceras — cera — cerons — cerez — ceront
2. Plaire	plais plais plaît plaisons plaisez plaisent	plaisais plaisais plaisait plaisions plaisiez plaisaient	plus plus plut plûmes plûtes plurent	plairai plairas plaira plairons plairez plairont
3. Pleuvoir	pleut pleuvent	pleuvait pleuvaient	plut plurent	pleuvra pleuvront
4. Pl-oyer	— oie — oies — oie — oyons — oyez — oient	— oyais — oyais — oyait — oyions — oyiez — oyaient	— oyai — oyas — oya — oyâmes — oyâtes — oyèrent	— oierai — oieras — oiera — oierons — oierez — oieront
5. Poindre	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	il poindra
6. Po-lir	— lis — lis — lit — lissons — lissez — lissent	— lissais — lissais — lissait — lissions — lissiez — lissaient	— lis — lis — lit — limes — lîtes — lirent	— lirai — liras — lira — lirons — lirez — liront
7. Por-ter	— te — tes — te — tons — tez — tent	— tais — tais — tait — tions — tiez — taient	— tai — tas — ta — tâmes — tâtes — tèrent	— terai — teras — tera — terons — terez — teront
8. Po-ser	— se — ses — se — sons — sez — sent	— sais — sais — sait — sions — siez — saient	— sai — sas — sa — sâmes — sâtes — sèrent	— serai — seras — sera — serons — serez — seront
9. Poss-éder	— ède — èdes — ède — édons — édez — èdent	— édais — édais — édait — édions — édiez — édaient	— édai — édas — éda — édâmes — édâtes — édèrent	— éderai — éderas — édera — éderons — éderez — éderont
10. Pour-voir	— vois — vois — voit — voyons — voyez — voient	— voyais — voyais — voyait — voyions — voyiez — voyaient	— vus — vus — vut — vûmes — vûtes — vurent	— voirai — voiras — voira — voirons — voirez — voiront
11. Pouvoir	puis *ou* peux peux peut pouvons pouvez peuvent	pouvais pouvais pouvait pouvions pouviez pouvaient	pus pus put pûmes pûtes purent	pourrai pourras pourra pourrons pourrez pourront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— cerais	q. — ce	q. — çasse	. . . . .	— çant
— cerais	q. — ces	q. — çasses	☞ — ce	— cé . . m. s.
— cerait	q. — ce	q. — çât	q. — ce	— cés . . m. p.
— cerions	q. — cions	q. — çassions	☞ — çons	— cée . . f. s.
— ceriez	q. — ciez	q. — çassiez	☞ — cez	— cées . f. p.
— ceraient	q. — cent	q. — çassent	q. — cent	(*er* 2.)
plairais	q. plaise	q. plusse	. . . . .	
plairais	q. plaises	q. plusses	☞ plais	plaisant
plairait	q. plaise	q. plût	q. plaise	plu. . . . †
plairions	q. plaisions	q. plussions	☞ plaisons	
plairiez	q. plaisiez	q. plussiez	☞ plaisez	† *voir au Dict.*
plairaient	q. plaisent	q. plussent	q. plaisent	(*re* 15.)
pleuvrait	q. pleuve	q. plût	q. pleuve	pleuvant
pleuvraient	q. pleuvent	q. plussent	q. pleuvent	plu. . † *Dict.* (*oir* 19.)
— oierais	q. — oie	q. — oyasse	. . . . .	— oyant
— oierais	q. — oies	q. — oyasses	☞ — oie	— oyé . . m. s.
— oierait	q. — oie	q. — oyât	q. — oie	— oyés . m. p.
— oierions	q. — oyions	q. — oyassions	☞ — oyons	— oyée . f. s.
— oieriez	q. — oyiez	q. — oyassiez	☞ — oyez	— oyées . f. p.
— oieraient	q. — oient	q. — oyassent	q. — oient	(*er* 4.)
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . (*re* 6.)
— lirais	q. — lisse	q. — lisse	. . . . .	— lissant
— lirais	q. — lisses	q. — lisses	☞ — lis	— li . . m. s.
— lirait	q. — lisse	q. — lît	q. — lisse	— lis . . m. p.
— lirions	q. — lissions	q. — lissions	☞ — lissons	— lie . . f. s.
— liriez	q. — lissiez	q. — lissiez	☞ — lissez	— lies . . f. p.
— liraient	q. — lissent	q. — lissént	q. — lissent	(*ir* 0.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0. §.)
— éderais	q. — ède	q. — édasse	. . . . .	— édant
— éderais	q. — èdes	q. — édasses	☞ — ède	— édé . . m. s.
— éderait	q. — ède	q. — édât	q. — ède	— édés . m. p.
— éderions	q. — édions	q. — édassions	☞ — édons	— édée . f. s.
— éderiez	q. — édiez	q. — édassiez	☞ — édez	— édées . f. p.
— éderaient	q. — èdent	q. — édassent	q. — èdent	(*er* 6.)
— voirais	q. — voie	q. — vusse	. . . . .	— voyant
— voirais	q. — voies	q. — vusses	☞ — vois	— vu . . m. s.
— voirait	q. — voie	q. — vût	q. — voie	— vus . . m. p.
— voirions	q. — voyions	q. — vussions	☞ — voyons	— vue . . f. s.
— voiriez	q. — voyiez	q. — vussiez	☞ — voyez	— vues . f. p.
— voiraient	q. — voient	q. — vussent	q. — voient	(*oir* 18.)
pourrais	q. puisse	q. pusse		
pourrais	q. puisses	q. pusses		pouvant
pourrait	q. puisse	q. pût	*inusité.*	pu. . . . . †
pourrions	q. puissions	q. pussions		
pourriez	q. puissiez	q. pussiez		† *voir au Dict.*
pourraient	q. puissent	q. pussent		(*oir* 21.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1.— Prendre	prends	prenais	pris	prendrai
	prends	prenais	pris	prendras
	prend	prenait	prit	prendra
	prenons	prenions	prîmes	prendrons
	prenez	preniez	prîtes	prendrez
	prennent	prenaient	prirent	prendront
2. Pré-ter	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
3. Pré-valoir	— vaux	— valais	— valus	— vaudrai
	— vaux	— valais	— valus	— vaudras
	— vaut	— valait	— valut	— vaudra
	— valons	— valions	— valûmes	— vaudrons
	— valez	— valiez	— valûtes	— vaudrez
	— valent	— valaient	— valurent	— vaudront
4. Pré-voir	— vois	— voyais	— vis	— voirai
	— vois	— voyais	— vis	— voiras
	— voit	— voyait	— vit	— voira
	— voyons	— voyions	— vîmes	— voirons
	— voyez	— voyiez	— vîtes	— voirez
	— voient	— voyaient	— virent	— voiront
5. Pri-er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
6. Pri-ser	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
7. Pri-ver	— ve	— vais	— vai	— verai
	— ves	— vais	— vas	— veras
	— ve	— vait	— va	— vera
	— vons	— vions	— vâmes	— verons
	— vez	— viez	— vâtes	— verez
	— vent	— vaient	— vèrent	— veront
8. Pronon-cer	— ce	— çais	— çai	— cerai
	— ces	— çais	— ças	— ceras
	— ce	— çait	— ça	— cera
	— çons	— cions	— çâmes	— cerons
	— cez	— ciez	— çâtes	— cerez
	— cent	— çaient	— cèrent	— ceront
9. Quit-ter	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
10. Rapi-écer	— èce	— éçais	— éçai	— écerai
	— èces	— éçais	— éças	— éceras
	— èce	— éçait	— éça	— écera
	— éçons	— écions	— éçâmes	— écerons
	— écez	— éciez	— éçâtes	— écerez
	— ècent	— éçaient	— écèrent	— éceront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
prendrais	q. prenne	q. prisse	. . . . .	
prendrais	q. prennes	q. prisses	☞ prends	prenant
prendrait	q. prenne	q. prît	q. prenne	pris m. s. & p.
prendrions	q. prenions	q. prissions	☞ prenons	prise . f. s.
prendriez	q. preniez	q. prissiez	☞ prenez	prises . f. p.
prendraient	q. prennent	q. prissent	q. prennent	(*re* 2.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0 & 9.)
— vaudrais	q. — vale	q. — valusse	. . . . .	— valant
— vaudrais	q. — vales	q. — valusses	☞ — vaux	— valu . m. s.
— vaudrait	q. — vale	q. — valût	q. — vale	— valus . m. p.
— vaudrions	q. — valions	q. — valussions	☞ — valons	— value . f. s.
— vaudriez	q. — valiez	q. — valussiez	☞ — valez	— values . f. p.
— vaudraient	q. — valent	q. — valussent	q. — valent	(*oir* 4.)
— voirais	q. — voie	q. — visse	. . . . .	— voyant
— voirais	q. — voies	q. — visses	☞ — vois	— vu . . m. s.
— voirait	q. — voie	q. — vît	q. — voie	— vus . . m. p.
— voirions	q. — voyions	q. — vissions	☞ — voyons	— vue . . f. s.
— voiriez	q. — voyiez	q. — vissiez	☞ — voyez	— vues . f. p.
— voiraient	q. — voient	q. — vissent	q. — voient	(*oir* 17.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0 & 10.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0. §.)
— verais	q. — ve	q. — vasse	. . . . .	— vant
— verais	q. — ves	q. — vasses	☞ — ve	— vé . . m. s.
— verait	q. — ve	q. — vât	q. — ve	— vés . . m. p.
— verions	q. — vions	q. — vassions	☞ — vons	— vée . . f. s.
— veriez	q. — viez	q. — vassiez	☞ — vez	— vées . f. p.
— veraient	q. — vent	q. — vassent	q. — vent	(*er* 0.)
— cerais	q. — ce	q. — çasse	. . . . .	— çant
— cerais	q. — ces	q. — çasses	☞ — ce	— cé . . m. s.
— cerait	q. — ce	q. — çât	q. — ce	— cés . . m. p.
— cerions	q. — cions	q. — çassions	☞ — çons	— cée . . f. s.
— ceriez	q. — ciez	q. — çassiez	☞ — cez	— cées . . f. p.
— ceraient	q. — cent	q. — çassent	q. — cent	(*er* 2.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— écerais	q. — ège	q. — éçasse	. . . . .	— éçant
— écerais	q. — èges	q. — éçasses	☞ — ège	— écé . . m. s.
— écerait	q. — ège	q. — éçât	q. — ège	— écés . m. p.
— écerions	q. — écions	q. — éçassions	☞ — éçons	— écée . f. s.
— éceriez	q. — éciez	q. — éçassiez	☞ — écez	— écées . f. p.
— éceraient	q. — ègent	q. — éçassent	q. — ègent	(*er* 2 & 6.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Ra-ser	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
2. Ra-vir	— vis	— vissais	— vis	— virai
	— vis	— vissais	— vis	— viras
	— vit	— vissait	— vit	— vira
	— vissons	— vissions	— vîmes	— virons
	— vissez	— vissiez	— vîtes	— virez
	— vissent	— vissaient	— virent	— viront
3. R-ayer	— aye	— ayais	— ayai	— ayerai
	— ayes	— ayais	— ayas	— ayeras
	— aye	— ayait	— aya	— ayera
	— ayons	— ayions	— ayâmes	— ayerons
	— ayez	— ayiez	— ayâtes	— ayerez
	— ayent	— ayaient	— ayèrent	— ayeront
4. Rebu-ter	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
5. Re-cevoir	— çois	— cevais	— çus	— cevrai
	— çois	— cevais	— çus	— cevras
	— çoit	— cevait	— çut	— cevra
	— cevons	— cevions	— çûmes	— cevrons
	— cevez	— ceviez	— çûtes	— cevrez
	— çoivent	— cevaient	— çurent	— cevront
6. Recou-vrer	— vre	— vrais	— vrai	— vrerai
	— vres	— vrais	— vras	— vreras
	— vre	— vrait	— vra	— vrera
	— vrons	— vrions	— vrâmes	— vrerons
	— vrez	— vriez	— vrâtes	— vrerez
	— vrent	— vraient	— vrèrent	— vreront
7. R-égler	— ègle	— églais	— églai	— égleraі
	— ègles	— églais	— églas	— égleras
	— ègle	— églait	— égla	— églera
	— églons	— églions	— églâmes	— églerons
	— églez	— égliez	— églâtes	— églerez
	— èglent	— églaient	— églèrent	— égleront
8. R-égner	— ègne	— égnais	— égnai	— égnerai
	— ègnes	— égnais	— égnas	— égneras
	— ègne	— égnait	— égna	— égnera
	— égnons	— égnions	— égnâmes	— égnerons
	— égnez	— égniez	— égnâtes	— égnerez
	— ègnent	— égnaient	— égnèrent	— égneront
9. Réint-égrer	— ègre	— égrais	— égrai	— égrerai
	— ègres	— égrais	— égras	— égreras
	— ègre	— égrait	— égra	— égrera
	— égrons	— égrions	— égrâmes	— égrerons
	— égrez	— égriez	— égrâtes	— égrerez
	— ègrent	— égraient	— égrèrent	— égreront
10. Remer-cier	— cie	— ciais	— ciai	— cierai
	— cies	— ciais	— cias	— cieras
	— cie	— ciait	— cia	— ciera
	— cions	— ciions	— ciâmes	— cierons
	— ciez	— ciiez	— ciâtes	— cierez
	— cient	— ciaient	— cièrent	— cieront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0. §.)
— virais	q. — visse	q. — visse	. . . . .	— vissant
— virais	q. — visses	q. — visses	☞ — vis	— vi . . m. s.
— virait	q. — visse	q. — vît	q. — visse	— vis . . m. p.
— virions	q. — vissions	q. — vissions	☞ — vissons	— vie . . f. s.
— viriez	q. — vissiez	q. — vissiez	☞ — vissez	— vies . . f. p.
— viraient	q. — vissent	q. — vissent	q. — vissent	(*ir* 0.)
— ayerais	q. — aye	q. — ayasse	. . . . .	— ayant
— ayerais	q. — ayes	q. — ayasses	☞ — aye	— ayé . . m. s.
— ayerait	q. — aye	q. — ayât	q. — aye	— ayés . . m. p.
— ayerions	q. — ayions	q. — ayassions	☞ — ayons	— ayée . f. s.
— ayeriez	q. — ayiez	q. — ayassiez	☞ — ayez	— ayées . f. p.
— ayeraient	q. — ayent	q. — ayassent	q. — ayent	(*er* 4'.)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— cevrais	q. — çoive	q. — çusse	. . . . .	— cevant
— cevrais	q. — çoives	q. — çusses	☞ — çois	— çu . . m. s.
— cevrait	q. — çoive	q. — çût	q. — çoive	— çus . . m. p.
— cevrions	q. — cevions	q. — çussions	☞ — cevons	— çue . . f. s.
— cevriez	q. — ceviez	q. — çussiez	☞ — cevez	— çues . . f. p.
— cevraient	q. — çoivent	q. — çussent	q. — çoivent	(*oir* 16.)
— vrerais	q. — vre	q. — vrasse	. . . . .	— vrant
— vrerais	q. — vres	q. — vrasses	☞ — vre	— vré . . m. s.
— vrerait	q. — vre	q. — vrât	q. — vre	— vrés . . m. p.
— vrerions	q. — vrions	q. — vrassions	☞ — vrons	— vrée . . f. s.
— vreriez	q. — vriez	q. — vrassiez	☞ — vrez	— vrées . f. p.
— vreraient	q. — vrent	q. — vrassent	q. — vrent	(*er* 0.)
— églerais	q. — ègle	q. — églasse	. . . . .	— églant
— églerais	q. — ègles	q. — églasses	☞ — ègle	— églé . . m. s.
— églerait	q. — ègle	q. — églât	q. — ègle	— églés . m. p.
— églerions	q. — églions	q. — églassions	☞ — églons	— églée . f. s.
— égleriez	q. — égliez	q. — églassiez	☞ — églez	— églées . f. p.
— égleraient	q. — èglent	q. — églassent	q. — èglent	(*er* 6.)
— égnerais	q. — ègne	q. — égnasse	. . . . .	— égnant
— égnerais	q. — ègnes	q. — égnasses	☞ — ègne	— égné . . . . †
— égnerait	q. — ègne	q. — égnât	q. — ègne	
— égnerions	q. — égnions	q. — égnassions	☞ — égnons	
— égneriez	q. — égniez	q. — égnassiez	☞ — égnez	† *voir au Dict.*
— égneraient	q. — ègnent	q. — égnassent	q. — ègnent	(*er* 6.)
— égrerais	q. — ègre	q. — égrasse	. . . . .	— égrant
— égrerais	q. — ègres	q. — égrasses	☞ — ègre	— égré . . m. s.
— égrerait	q. — ègre	q. — égrât	q. — ègre	— égrés . m. p.
— égrerions	q. — égrions	q. — égrassions	☞ — égrons	— égrée . f. s.
— égreriez	q. — égriez	q. — égrassiez	☞ — égrez	— égrées . f. p.
— égreraient	q. — ègrent	q. — égrassent	q. — ègrent	(*er* 6.)
— cierais	q. — cie	q. — ciasse	. . . . .	— ciant
— cierais	q. — cies	q. — ciasses	☞ — cie	— cié . . m. s.
— cierait	q. — cie	q. — ciât	q. — cie	— ciés . . m. p.
— cierions	q. — ciions	q. — ciassions	☞ — cions	— ciée . . f. s.
— cieriez	q. — ciiez	q. — ciassiez	☞ — ciez	— ciées . f. p.
— cieraient	q. — cient	q. — ciassent	q. — cient	(*er* 0 & 10.)

INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Rép-éter	— ète	— étais	— étai	— éterai
	— ètes	— étais	— étas	— éteras
	— ète	— était	— éta	— étera
	— étons	— étions	— étâmes	— éterons
	— étez	— étiez	— étâtes	— éterez
	— ètent	— étaient	— étèrent	— éteront
2. Répon-dre	— ds	— dais	— dis	— drai
	— ds	— dais	— dis	— dras
	— d	— dait	— dit	— dra
	— dons	— dions	— dîmes	— drons
	— dez	— diez	— dîtes	— drez
	— dent	— daient	— dirent	— dront
3. Ré-soudre	— sous	— solvais	— solus	— soudrai
	— sous	— solvais	— solus	— soudras
	— sout	— solvait	— solut	— soudra
	— solvons	— solvions	— solûmes	— soudrons
	— solvez	— solviez	— solûtes	— soudrez
	— solvent	— solvaient	— solurent	— soudront
4. Res-ter	— te	— tais	— tai	— terai
	— tes	— tais	— tas	— teras
	— te	— tait	— ta	— tera
	— tons	— tions	— tâmes	— terons
	— tez	— tiez	— tâtes	— terez
	— tent	— taient	— tèrent	— teront
5. Rév-éler	— èle	— élais	— élai	— élerai
	— èles	— élais	— élas	— éleras
	— èle	— élait	— éla	— élera
	— élons	— éliions	— élâmes	— élerons
	— élez	— éliez	— élâtes	— élerez
	— èlent	— élaient	— élèrent	— éleront
6. Rê-ver	— ve	— vais	— vai	— verai
	— ves	— vais	— vas	— veras
	— ve	— vait	— va	— vera
	— vons	— vions	— vâmes	— verons
	— vez	— viez	— vâtes	— verez
	— vent	— vaient	— vèrent	— veront
7. Rire	ris	riais	ris	rirai
	ris	riais	ris	riras
	rit	riait	rit	rira
	rions	riions	rîmes	rirons
	riez	riiez	rîtes	rirez
	rient	riaient	rirent	riront
8. Rom-pre	— ps	— pais	— pis	— prai
	— ps	— pais	— pis	— pras
	— pt	— pait	— pit	— pra
	— pons	— pions	— pîmes	— prons
	— pez	— piez	— pîtes	— prez
	— pent	— paient	— pirent	— pront
9. Saill-ir (*s'avancer*)	— e	— ait	. . . . .	— era
	— ent	— aient		— eront
10. Saill-ir (*jaillir*)	— it	— issait	— it	— ira
	— issent	— issaient	— irent	— iront
11. Sa-ler	— le	— lais	— lai	— lerai
	— les	— lais	— las	— leras
	— le	— lait	— la	— lera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— lerons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— lerez
	— lent	— laient	— lèrent	— leront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— éterais	q. — ète	q. — étasse	. . . . .	— étant
— éterais	q. — ètes	q. — étasses	☞ — ète	— été . . m. s.
— éterait	q. — ète	q. — étât	q. — ète	— étés . . m. p.
— éterions	q. — étions	q. — étassions	☞ — étons	— étée . . f. s.
— éteriez	q. — étiez	q. — étassiez	☞ — étez	— étées . f. p.
— éteraient	q. — ètent	q. — étassent	q. — ètent	(*er* 6.)
— drais	q. — de	q. — disse	. . . . .	— dant
— drais	q. — des	q. — disses	☞ — ds	— du . . m. s.
— drait	q. — de	q. — dît	q. — de	— dus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — dions	q. — dissions	☞ — dons	— due . . f. s.
— driez	q. — diez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dez	— dues. . f. p.
— draient	q. — dent	q. — dissent	q. — dent	(*re* 0 & 7.)
— soudrais	q. — solve	q. — solusse	. . . . .	— solvant
— soudrais	q. — solves	q. — solusses	☞ — sous	— solu. . † m. s.
— soudrait	q. — solve	q. — solût	q. — solve	— solus . m. p.
— soudrions	q. — solvions	q. — solussions	☞ — solvons	— solue . f. s.
— soudriez	q. — solviez	q. — solussiez	☞ — solvez	— solues . f. p.
— soudraient	q. — solvent	q. — solussent	q. — solvent	(*re* 13 & † *Dict.*)
— terais	q. — te	q. — tasse	. . . . .	— tant
— terais	q. — tes	q. — tasses	☞ — te	— té . . m. s.
— terait	q. — te	q. — tât	q. — te	— tés . . m. p.
— terions	q. — tions	q. — tassions	☞ — tons	— tée . . f. s.
— teriez	q. — tiez	q. — tassiez	☞ — tez	— tées . . f. p.
— teraient	q. — tent	q. — tassent	q. — tent	(*er* 0.)
— élerais	q. — èle	q. — élasse	. . . . .	— élant
— élerais	q. — èles	q. — élasses	☞ — èle	— élé . . m. s.
— élerait	q. — èle	q. — élât	q. — èle	— élés . . m. p.
— élerions	q. — élions	q. — élassions	☞ — élons	— élée . . f. s.
— éleriez	q. — éliez	q. — élassiez	☞ — élez	— élées . f. p.
— éleraient	q. — èlent	q. — élassent	q. — èlent	(*er* 6.)
— verais	q. — ve	q. — vasse	. . . . .	— vant
— verais	q. — ves	q. — vasses	☞ — ve	— vé . . m. s.
— verait	q. — ve	q. — vât	q. — ve	— vés . . m. p.
— verions	q. — vions	q. — vassions	☞ — vons	— vée . . f. s.
— veriez	q. — viez	q. — vassiez	☞ — vez	— vées. . f. p.
— veraient	q. — vent	q. — vassent	q. — vent	(*er* 0 & 9.)
rirais	q. rie	q. risse	. . . . .	riant
rirais	q. ries	q. risses	☞ ris	ri . † m. s.
rirait	q. rie	q. rît	q. rie	
ririons	q. riions	q. rissions	☞ rions	† *voir au Dict.*
ririez	q. riiez	q. rissiez	☞ riez	
riraient	q. rient	q. rissent	q. rient	(*re* 28.)
— prais	q. — pe	q. — pisse	. . . . .	— pant
— prais	q. — pes	q. — pisses	☞ — ps	— pu . . m. s.
— prait	q. — pe	q. — pît	q. — pe	— pus . . m. p.
— prions	q. — pions	q. — pissions	☞ — pons	— pue . . f. s.
— priez	q. — piez	q. — pissiez	☞ — pez	— pues . f. p.
— praient	q. — pent	q. — pissent	q. — pent	(*re* 37.)
— erait	q. — e	. . . . .	. . . . .	— ant
— eraient	q. — ent			— i . . . † *Dict.*
				(*ir* 13.)
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	q. — isse	— issant
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent	q. — issent	— i . . . † *Dict.*
				(*ir* 0 & 13.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	. . . . .	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	☞ — le	— lé . . m. s.
— lerait	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	☞ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	☞ — lez	— lées . . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(*er* 0.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Salu–er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ïons	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— ïez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
2. Savoir	sais	savais	sus	saurai
	sais	savais	sus	sauras
	sait	savait	sut	saura
	savons	savions	sûmes	saurons
	savez	saviez	sûtes	saurez
	savent	savaient	surent	sauront
3. Sem–bler	— ble	— blait	— bla	— blera
	— blent	— blaient	— blèrent	— bleront
4. S–emer	— ème	— emais	— emai	— èmerai
	— èmes	— emais	— emas	— èmeras
	— ème	— emait	— ema	— èmera
	— emons	— emions	— emâmes	— èmerons
	— emez	— emiez	— emâtes	— èmerez
	— ément	— emaient	— emèrent	— èmeront
5. Sen–tir	— s	— tais	— tis	— tirai
	— s	— tais	— tis	— tiras
	— t	— tait	— tit	— tira
	— tons	— tions	— tîmes	— tirons
	— tez	— tiez	— tîtes	— tirez
	— tent	— taient	— tirent	— tiront
6. Seoir	*il* sied	*il* seyait	. . . . .	*il* siéra
	ils siéent	*ils* seyaient		*ils* siéront
7. Ser–vir	— s	— vais	— vis	— virai
	— s	— vais	— vis	— viras
	— t	— vait	— vit	— vira
	— vons	— vions	— vîmes	— virons
	— vez	— viez	— vîtes	— virez
	— vent	— vaient	— virent	— viront
8. S–evrer	— èvre	— evrais	— evrai	— èvrerai
	— èvres	— evrais	— evras	— èvreras
	— èvre	— evrait	— evra	— èvrera
	— evrons	— evrions	— evrâmes	— èvrerons
	— evrez	— evriez	— evrâtes	— èvrerez
	— èvrent	— evraient	— evrèrent	— èvreront
9. Si–gner	— gne	— gnais	— gnai	— gnerai
	— gnes	— gnais	— gnas	— gneras
	— gne	— gnait	— gna	— gnera
	— gnons	— gnions	— gnâmes	— gnerons
	— gnez	— gniez	— gnâtes	— gnerez
	— gnent	— gnaient	— gnèrent	— gneront
10. Son–ger	— ge	— geais	— geai	— gerai
	— ges	— geais	— geas	— geras
	— ge	— geait	— gea	— gera
	— geons	— gions	— geâmes	— gerons
	— gez	— giez	— geâtes	— gerez
	— gent	— geaient	— gèrent	— geront
11. Sor–tir	— s	— tais	— tis	— tirai
	— s	— tais	— tis	— tiras
	— t	— tait	— tit	— tira
	— tons	— tions	— tîmes	— tirons
	— tez	— tiez	— tîtes	— tirez
	— tent	— taient	— tirent	— tiront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ïons	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — ïez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 11.)
saurais	q. sache	q. susse	. . . . .	sachant
saurais	q. saches	q. susses	☞ sache	su . . m. s.
saurait	q. sache	q. sût	q. sache	sus . . m. p.
saurions	q. sachions	q. sussions	☞ sachons	sue . . f. s.
sauriez	q. sachiez	q. sussiez	☞ sachez	sues . . f. p.
sauraient	q. sachent	q. sussent	q. sachent	(*oir* 15.)
— blerait	q. — ble	q. — blât	*voir* A 5.	— blant
— bleraient	q. — blent	q. — blassent		— blé . . † *Dict.*
				(*er* 0 & *Dict.*)
— èmerais	q. — ème	q. — emasse	. . . . .	— emant
— èmerais	q. — èmes	q. — emasses	☞ — ème	— emé . . m. s.
— èmerait	q. — ème	q. — emât	q. — ème	— emés . m. p.
— èmerions	q. — emions	q. — emassions	☞ — emons	— emée . f. s.
— èmeriez	q. — emiez	q. — emassiez	☞ — emez	— emées . f. p.
— èmeraient	q. — èment	q. — emassent	q. — èment	(*er* 5 & 5".)
— tirais	q. — te	q. — tisse	. . . . .	— tant
— tirais	q. — tes	q. — tisses	☞ — s	— ti . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — te	q. — tît	q. — te	— tis . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — tions	q. — tissions	☞ — tons	— tie . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — tiez	q. — tissiez	☞ — tez	— ties . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — tent	q. — tissent	q. — tent	(*ir* 1.)
il siérait	qu'*il* siée	. . . . .	. . . . .	seyant
ils siéraient	qu'*ils* siéent			*voir au Dict.*
				(*oir* 10.)
— virais	q. — ve	q. — visse	. . . . .	— vant
— virais	q. — ves	q. — visses	☞ — s	— vi . . m. s.
— virait	q. — ve	q. — vît	q. — ve	— vis . . m. p.
— virions	q. — vions	q. — vissions	☞ — vons	— vie . . f. s.
— viriez	q. — viez	q. — vissiez	☞ — vez	— vies . . f. p.
— viraient	q. — vent	q. — vissent	q. — vent	(*ir* 1.)
— èvrerais	q. — èvre	q. — evrasse	. . . . .	— evrant
— èvrerais	q. — èvres	q. — evrasses	☞ — èvre	— evré . . m. s.
— èvrerait	q. — èvre	q. — evrât	q. — èvre	— evrés . m. p.
— èvrerions	q. — evrions	q. — evrassions	☞ — evrons	— evrée . f. s.
— èvreriez	q. — evriez	q. — evrassiez	☞ — evrez	— evrées . f. p.
— èvreraient	q. — èvrent	q. — evrassent	q. — èvrent	(*er* 5.)
— gnerais	q. — gne	q. — gnasse	. . . . .	— gnant
— gnerais	q. — gnes	q. — gnasses	☞ — gne	— gné . . m. s.
— gnerait	q. — gne	q. — gnât	q. — gne	— gnés . . m. p.
— gnerions	q. — gnions	q. — gnassions	☞ — gnons	— gnée . f. s.
— gneriez	q. — gniez	q. — gnassiez	☞ — gnez	— gnées . f. p.
— gneraient	q. — gnent	q. — gnassent	q. — gnent	(*er* 0.)
— gerais	q. — ge	q. — geasse	. . . . .	
— gerais	q. — ges	q. — geasses	☞ — ge	— geant
— gerait	q. — ge	q. — geât	q. — ge	— gé . . . †
— gerions	q. — gions	q. — geassions	☞ — geons	
— geriez	q. — giez	q. — geassiez	☞ — gez	† *voir au Dict.*
— geraient	q. — gent	q. — geassent	q. — gent	(*er* 3.)
— tirais	q. — te	q. — tisse	. . . . .	— tant
— tirais	q. — tes	q. — tisses	☞ — s	— ti . . m. s.
— tirait	q. — te	q. — tît	q. — te	— tis . . m. p.
— tirions	q. — tions	q. — tissions	☞ — tons	— tie . . f. s.
— tiriez	q. — tiez	q. — tissiez	☞ — tez	— ties . . f. p.
— tiraient	q. — tent	q. — tissent	q. — tent	(*ir* 1.)

INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1. Souf-fler	— fle	— flais	— flai	— flerai
	— fles	— flais	— flas	— fleras
	— fle	— flait	— fla	— flera
	— flons	— flions	— flâmes	— flerons
	— flez	— fliez	— flâtes	— flerez
	— flent	— flaient	— flèrent	— fleront
2. Sou-per	— pe	— pais	— pai	— perai
	— pes	— pais	— pas	— peras
	— pe	— pait	— pa	— pera
	— pons	— pions	— pâmes	— perons
	— pez	— piez	— pâtes	— perez
	— pent	— paient	— pèrent	— peront
3. Su-bir	— bis	— bissais	— bis	— birai
	— bis	— bissais	— bis	— biras
	— bit	— bissait	— bit	— bira
	— bissons	— bissions	— bîmes	— birons
	— bissez	— bissiez	— bîtes	— birez
	— bissent	— bissaient	— birent	— biront
4. Suf-fire	— fis	— fisais	— fis	— firai
	— fis	— fisais	— fis	— firas
	— fit	— fisait	— fit	— fira
	— fisons	— fisions	— fîmes	— firons
	— fisez	— fisiez	— fîtes	— firez
	— fisent	— fisaient	— firent	— firont
5.—Suivre	suis	suivais	suivis	suivrai
	suis	suivais	suivis	suivras
	suit	suivait	suivit	suivra
	suivons	suivions	suivîmes	suivrons
	suivez	suiviez	suivîtes	suivrez
	suivent	suivaient	suivirent	suivront
6. Sur-seoir	— seois	— soyais	— sis	— seoirai
	— seois	— soyais	— sis	— seoiras
	— seoit	— soyait	— sit	— seoira
	— soyons	— soyions	— sîmes	— seoirons
	— soyez	— soyiez	— sîtes	— seoirez
	— soient	— soyaient	— sirent	— seoiront
7. Tâ-cher	— che	— chais	— chai	— cherai
	— ches	— chais	— chas	— cheras
	— che	— chait	— cha	— chera
	— chons	— chions	— châmes	— cherons
	— chez	— chiez	— châtes	— cherez
	— chent	— chaient	— chèrent	— cheront
8.—Taire	tais	taisais	tus	tairai
	tais	taisais	tus	tairas
	tait	taisait	tut	taira
	taisons	taisions	tûmes	tairons
	taisez	taisiez	tûtes	tairez
	taisent	taisaient	turent	tairont
9. Tax-er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
10. T-eindre	— eins	— eignais	— eignis	— eindrai
	— eins	— eignais	— eignis	— eindras
	— eint	— eignait	— eignit	— eindra
	— eignons	— eignions	— eignîmes	— eindrons
	— eignez	— eigniez	— eignîtes	— eindrez
	— eignent	— eignaient	— eignirent	— eindront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— flerais	q. — fle	q. — flasse	. . . . .	— flant
— flerais	q. — fles	q. — flasses	☞ — fle	— flé . . m. s.
— flerait	q. — fle	q. — flât	q. — fle	— flés . . m. p.
— flerions	q. — flions	q. — flassions	☞ — flons	— flée . . f. s.
— fleriez	q. — fliez	q. — flassiez	☞ — flez	— flées . f. p.
— fleraient	q. — flent	q. — flassent	q. — flent	(*er* 0.)
— perais	q. — pe	q. — passe	. . . . .	
— perais	q. — pes	q. — passes	☞ — pe	— pant
— perait	q. — pe	q. — pât	q. — pe	— pé . . . . †
— perions	q. — pions	q. — passions	☞ — pons	
— periez	q. — piez	q. — passiez	☞ — pez	† *voir au Dict.*
— peraient	q. — pent	q. — passent	q. — pent	(*er* 0.)
— birais	q. — bisse	q. — bisse	. . . . .	— bissant
— birais	q. — bisses	q. — bisses	☞ — bis	— bi . . m. s.
— birait	q. — bisse	q. — bît	q. — bisse	— bis . . m. p.
— birions	q. — bissions	q. — bissions	☞ — bissons	— bie . . f. s.
— biriez	q. — bissiez	q. — bissiez	☞ — bissez	— bies . . f. p.
— biraient	q. — bissent	q. — bissent	q. — bissent	(*ir* 0.)
— firais	q. — fise	q. — fisse	. . . . .	
— firais	q. — fises	q. — fisses	☞ — fis	— fisant
— firait	q. — fise	q. — fît	q. — fise	— fi . . . . †
— firions	q. — fisions	q. — fissions	☞ — fisons	
— firiez	q. — fisiez	q. — fissiez	☞ — fisez	† *voir au Dict.*
— firaient	q. — fisent	q. — fissent	q. — fisent	(*re* 23.)
suivrais	q. suive	q. suivisse	. . . . .	suivant
suivrais	q. suives	q. suivisses	☞ suis	suivi . m. s.
suivrait	q. suive	q. suivît	q. suive	suivis . m. p.
suivrions	q. suivions	q. suivissions	☞ suivons	suivie . f. s.
suivriez	q. suiviez	q. suivissiez	☞ suivez	suivies . f. p.
suivraient	q. suivent	q. suivissent	q. suivent	(*re* 48.)
— seoirais	q. — soie	q. — sisse	. . . . .	— soyant
— seoirais	q. — soies	q. — sisses	☞ — seois	
— seoirait	q. — soie	q. — sît	q. — soie	— sis m. s. & p.
— seoirions	q. — soyions	q. — sissions	☞ — soyons	— sise . . f. s.
— seoiriez	q. — soyiez	q. — sissiez	☞ — soyez	— sises . f. p.
— seoiraient	q. — soient	q. — sissent	q. — soient	(*oir* 11.)
— cherais	q. — che	q. — chasse	. . . . .	
— cherais	q. — ches	q. — chasses	☞ — che	— chant
— cherait	q. — che	q. — chât	q. — che	— ché . . . . †
— cherions	q. — chions	q. — chassions	☞ — chons	
— cheriez	q. — chiez	q. — chassiez	☞ — chez	† *voir au Dict.*
— cheraient	q. — chent	q. — chassent	q. — chent	(*er* 0.)
taîrais	q. taîse	q. tusse	. . . . .	taîsant
taîrais	q. taîses	q. tusses	☞ taîs	tû . . m. s.
taîrait	q. taîse	q. tût	q. taîse	tus . . m. p.
taîrions	q. taîsions	q. tussions	☞ taîsons	tue . . f. s.
taîriez	q. taîsiez	q. tussiez	☞ taîsez	tues . . f. p.
taîraient	q. taîsent	q. tussent	q. taîsent	(*re* 18.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0.)
— eindrais	q. — eigne	q. — èignisse	. . . . .	— eignant
— eindrais	q. — eignes	q. — eignisses	☞ — eins	— eint . . m. s.
— eindrait	q. — eigne	q. — eignît	q. — eigne	— eints . m. p.
— eindrions	q. — eignions	q. — eignissions	☞ — eignons	— einte . f. s.
— eindriez	q. — eigniez	q. — eignissiez	☞ — eignez	— eintes . f. p.
— eindraient	q. — eignent	q. — eignissent	q. — eignent	(*re* 5.)

INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1.—Tenir	— tiens	— tenais	— tins	— tiendrai
	— tiens	— tenais	— tins	— tiendras
	— tient	— tenait	— tint	— tiendra
	— tenons	— tenions	— tînmes	— tiendrons
	— tenez	— teniez	— tîntes	— tiendrez
	— tiennent	— tenaient	— tinrent	— tiendront
2. Tis-ser	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
3.—Traire	— trais	— trayais	*inusité.*	— trairai
	— trais	— trayais		— trairas
	— trait	— trayait		— traira
	— trayons	— trayions		— trairons
	— trayez	— trayiez		— trairez
	— traient	— trayaient		— trairont
4. Travaill-er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
5. Tressaill-ir	— e	— ais	— is	— irai
	— es	— ais	— is	— iras
	— e	— ait	— it	— ira
	— ons	— ions	— îmes	— irons
	— ez	— iez	— îtes	— irez
	— ent	— aient	— irent	— iront
6. Trou-ver	— ve	— vais	— vai	— verai
	— ves	— vais	— vas	— veras
	— ve	— vait	— va	— vera
	— vons	— vions	— vâmes	— verons
	— vez	— viez	— vâtes	— verez
	— vent	— vaient	— vèrent	— veront
7. U-ser	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
8. Vain-cre	— cs	— quais	— quis	— crai
	— cs	— quais	— quis	— cras
	— c	— quait	— quit	— cra
	— quons	— quions	— quîmes	— crons
	— quez	— quiez	— quîtes	— crez
	— quent	— quaient	— quirent	— cront
9. Valoir	vaux	valais	valus	vaudrai
	vaux	valais	valus	vaudras
	vaut	valait	valut	vaudra
	valons	valions	valûmes	vaudrons
	valez	valiez	valûtes	vaudrez
	valent	valaient	valurent	vaudront
10. Ven-dre	— ds	— dais	— dis	— drai
	— ds	— dais	— dis	— dras
	— d	— dait	— dit	— dra
	— dons	— dions	— dîmes	— drons
	— dez	— diez	— dîtes	— drez
	— dent	— daient	— dirent	— dront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— tiendrais	q. — tienne	q. — tinsse	. . . . .	— tenant
— tiendrais	q. — tiennes	q. — tinsses	☞ — tiens	— tenu . m. s.
— tiendrait	q. — tienne	q. — tînt	q. — tienne	— tenus . m. p.
— tiendrions	q. — tenions	q. — tinssions	☞ — tenons	— tenue . f. s.
— tiendriez	q. — teniez	q. — tinssiez	☞ — tenez	— tenues . f. p.
— tiendraient	q. — tiennent	q. — tinssent	q. — tiennent	(*ir* 2.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0.)
— trairais	q. — traie		. . . . .	— trayant
— trairais	q. — traies		☞ — trais	— trait . m. s.
— trairait	q. — traie	*inusité.*	q. — traie	— traits . m. p.
— trairions	q. — trayions		☞ — trayons	— traite . f. s.
— trairiez	q. — trayiez		☞ — trayez	— traites . f. p.
— trairaient	q. — traient		q. — traient	(*re* 17.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0.)
— irais	q. — e	q. — isse	. . . . .	
— irais	q. — es	q. — isses	☞ — e	— ant
— irait	q. — e	q. — ît	q. — e	— i. . . . . †
— irions	q. — ions	q. — issions	☞ — ons	
— iriez	q. — iez	q. — issiez	☞ — ez	† *voir au Dict.*
— iraient	q. — ent	q. — issent	q. — ent	(*ir* 14.)
— verais	q. — ve	q. — vasse	. . . . .	— vant
— verais	q. — ves	q. — vasses	☞ — ve	— vé . . m. s.
— verait	q. — ve	q. — vât	q. — ve	— vés . . m. p.
— verions	q. — vions	q. — vassions	☞ — vons	— vée . . f. s.
— veriez	q. — viez	q. — vassiez	☞ — vez	— vées . f. p.
— veraient	q. — vent	q. — vassent	q. — vent	(*er* 0.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0. §.)
— crais	q. — que	q. — quisse	. . . . .	— quant
— crais	q. — ques	q. — quisses	☞ — cs	— cu . . m. s.
— crait	q. — que	q. — quît	q. — que	— cus . . m. p.
— crions	q. — quions	q. — quissions	☞ — quons	— cue . . f. s.
— criez	q. — quiez	q. — quissiez	☞ — quez	— cues . f. p.
— craient	q. — quent	q. — quissent	q. — quent	(*re* 1.)
vaudrais	q. vaille	q. valusse	. . . . .	valant
vaudrais	q. vailles	q. valusses	☞ vaux	valu . m. s.
vaudrait	q. vaille	q. valût	q. vaille	valus . m. p.
vaudrions	q. valions	q. valussions	☞ valons	value . f. s.
vaudriez	q. valiez	q. valussiez	☞ valez	values . f. p.
vaudraient	q. vaillent	q. valussent	q. vaillent	(*oir* 3.)
— drais	q. — de	q. — disse	. . . . .	— dant
— drais	q. — des	q. — disses	☞ — ds	— du . . m. s.
— drait	q. — de	q. — dît	q. — de	— dus . . m. p.
— drions	q. — dions	q. — dissions	☞ — dons	— due . . f. s.
— driez	q. — diez	q. — dissiez	☞ — dez	— dues . f. p.
— draient	q. — dent	q. — dissent	q. — dent	(*re* 0 & 3.)

INFINITIF PRÉS.	PRÉSENT IND.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT IND.	FUTUR.
1.— Venir	— viens	— venais	— vins	— viendrai
	— viens	— venais	— vins	— viendras
	— vient	— venait	— vint	— viendra
	— venons	— venions	— vînmes	— viendrons
	— venez	— veniez	— vîntes	— viendrez
	— viennent	— venaient	— vinrent	— viendront
2. Ver-ser	— se	— sais	— sai	— serai
	— ses	— sais	— sas	— seras
	— se	— sait	— sa	— sera
	— sons	— sions	— sâmes	— serons
	— sez	— siez	— sâtes	— serez
	— sent	— saient	— sèrent	— seront
3.— Vêtir	— vêts	— vêtais	— vêtis	— vêtirai
	— vêts	— vêtais	— vêtis	— vêtiras
	— vêt	— vêtait	— vêtit	— vêtira
	— vêtons	— vêtions	— vêtîmes	— vêtirons
	— vêtez	— vêtiez	— vêtîtes	— vêtirez
	— vêtent	— vêtaient	— vêtirent	— vêtiront
4. Vi-brer	— bre	— brais	— brai	— brerai
	— bres	— brais	— bras	— breras
	— bre	— brait	— bra	— brera
	— brons	— brions	— brâmes	— brerons
	— brez	— briez	— brâtes	— brerez
	— brent	— braient	— brèrent	— breront
5. Vieill-ir	— is	— issais	— is	— irai
	— is	— issais	— is	— iras
	— it	— issait	— it	— ira
	— issons	— issions	— îmes	— irons
	— issez	— issiez	— îtes	— irez
	— issent	— issaient	— irent	— iront
6.— Vivre	vis	vivais	vécus	vivrai
	vis	vivais	vécus	vivras
	vit	vivait	vécut	vivra
	vivons	vivions	vécûmes	vivrons
	vivez	viviez	vécûtes	vivrez
	vivent	vivaient	vécurent	vivront
7. Voir	vois	voyais	vis	verrai
	vois	voyais	vis	verras
	voit	voyait	vit	verra
	voyons	voyions	vîmes	verrons
	voyez	voyiez	vîtes	verrez
	voient	voyaient	virent	verront
8. Vo-ler	— le	— lais	— lai	— lerai
	— les	— lais	— las	— leras
	— le	— lait	— la	— lera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— lerons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— lerez
	— lent	— laient	— lèrent	— leront
9. Vouloir	veux	voulais	voulus	voudrai
	veux	voulais	voulus	voudras
	veut	voulait	voulut	voudra
	voulons	voulions	voulûmes	voudrons
	voulez	vouliez	voulûtes	voudrez
	veulent	voulaient	voulurent	voudront
10. Y avoir	il y a	il y avait	il y eut	il y aura
	il y a eu	il y avait eu	il y eut eu	il y aura eu

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— viendrais	q. — vienne	q. — vinsse	. . . . .	— venant
— viendrais	q. — viennes	q. — vinsses	☞ — viens	— venu . m. s.
— viendrait	q. — vienne	q. — vînt	q. — vienne	— venus . m. p.
— viendrions	q. — venions	q. — vinssions	☞ — venons	— venue . f. s.
— viendriez	q. — veniez	q. — vinssiez	☞ — venez	— venues . f. p.
— viendraient	q. — viennent	q. — vinssent	q. — viennent	(*ir* 2.)
— serais	q. — se	q. — sasse	. . . . .	— sant
— serais	q. — ses	q. — sasses	☞ — se	— sé . . m. s.
— serait	q. — se	q. — sât	q. — se	— sés . . m. p.
— serions	q. — sions	q. — sassions	☞ — sons	— sée . . f. s.
— seriez	q. — siez	q. — sassiez	☞ — sez	— sées . . f. p.
— seraient	q. — sent	q. — sassent	q. — sent	(*er* 0.)
— vêtirais	q. — vête	q. — vêtisse	. . . . .	— vêtant
— vêtirais	q. — vêtes	q. — vêtisses	☞ — vêts	— vêtu . m. s.
— vêtirait	q. — vête	q. — vêtît	q. — vête	— vêtus . m. p.
— vêtirions	q. — vêtions	q. — vêtissions	☞ — vêtons	— vêtue . f. s.
— vêtiriez	q. — vêtiez	q. — vêtissiez	☞ — vêtez	— vêtues . f. p.
— vêtiraient	q. — vêtent	q. — vêtissent	q. — vêtent	(*ir* 8 & *Dict.*)
— brerais	q. — bre	q. — brasse	. . . . .	— brant
— brerais	q. — bres	q. — brasses	☞ — bre	— bré . . m. s.
— brerait	q. — bre	q. — brât	q. — bre	— brés . . m. p.
— brerions	q. — brions	q. — brassions	☞ — brons	— brée . f. s.
— breriez	q. — briez	q. — brassiez	☞ — brez	— brées . f. p.
— breraient	q. — brent	q. — brassent	q. — brent	(*er* 0.)
— irais	q. — isse	q. — isse	. . . . .	— issant
— irais	q. — isses	q. — isses	☞ — is	— i . . . m. s.
— irait	q. — isse	q. — ît	q. — isse	— is . . m. p.
— irions	q. — issions	q. — issions	☞ — issons	— ie . . f. s.
— iriez	q. — issiez	q. — issiez	☞ — issez	— ies . . f. p.
— iraient	q. — issent	q. — issent	q. — issent	(*ir* 0.)
vivrais	q. vive	q. vécusse	. . . . .	
vivrais	q. vives	q. vécusses	☞ vis	vivant
vivrait	q. vive	q. vécût	q. vive	vécu. . . . †
vivrions	q. vivions	q. vécussions	☞ vivons	
vivriez	q. viviez	q. vécussiez	☞ vivez	† *voir au Dict.*
vivraient	q. vivent	q. vécussent	q. vivent	(*re* 49.)
verrais	q. voie	q. visse	. . . . .	voyant
verrais	q. voies	q. visses	☞ vois	vu . . m. s.
verrait	q. voie	q. vît	q. voie	vus . . m. p.
verrions	q. voyions	q. vissions	☞ voyons	vue . . f. s.
verriez	q. voyiez	q. vissiez	☞ voyez	vues . f. p.
verraient	q. voient	q. vissent	q. voient	(*oir* 13.)
— lerais	q. — le	q. — lasse	. . . . .	— lant
— lerais	q. — les	q. — lasses	☞ — le	— lé . . m. s.
— lerait	q. — le	q. — lât	q. — le	— lés . . m. p.
— lerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	☞ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— leriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	☞ — lez	— lées . f. p.
— leraient	q. — lent	q. — lassent	q. — lent	(*er* 0.)
voudrais	q. veuille	q. voulusse	. . . . .	voulant
voudrais	q. veuilles	q. voulusses	☞ veuille	voulu . m. s.
voudrait	q. veuille	q. voulût	q. veuille	voulus . m. p.
voudrions	q. voulions	q. voulussions	☞ veuillons	voulue . f. s.
voudriez	q. vouliez	q. voulussiez	☞ veuillez	voulues f. p.
voudraient	q. veuillent	q. voulussent	q. veuillent	(*oir* 6 & *Dict.*)
il y aurait	qu'il y ait	qu'il y eût	qu'il y ait	eu
il y aurait eu	qu'il y ait eu	qu'il y eût eu		*Voir* C 4. (*oir* 14.)

INFINITIF Prés.	PRÉSENT Ind.	IMPARFAIT.	PRÉTÉRIT Ind.	FUTUR.
1. Annu-ler	— lle	— lais	— lai	— llerai
	— lles	— lais	— las	— lleras
	— lle	— lait	— la	— llera
	— lons	— lions	— lâmes	— llerons
	— lez	— liez	— lâtes	— llerez
	— llent	— laient	— lèrent	— lleront
2. Argu-er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront
3. Cach-eter	— ette	— etais	— etai	— eterai
	— ettes	— etais	— etas	— eteras
	— ette	— etait	— eta	— etera
	— etons	— etions	— etâmes	— eterons
	— etez	— etiez	— etâtes	— eterez
	— ettent	— etaient	— etèrent	— eteront
4. Ex-écrer	— ècre	— écrais	— écrai	— écrerai
	— ècres	— écrais	— écras	— écreras
	— ècre	— écrait	— écra	— écrera
	— écrons	— écrions	— écrâmes	— écrerons
	— écrez	— écriez	— écrâtes	— écrerez
	— ècrent	— écraient	— écrèrent	— écreront
5. Faillir	faux	faillais	faillis	faillirai
	faux	faillais	faillis	failliras
	faut	faillait	faillit	faillira
	faillons	faillions	faillîmes	faillirons
	faillez	failliez	faillîtes	faillirez
	faillent	faillaient	faillirent	failliront
6. Re-céper	— cèpe	— cépais	— cépai	— céperai
	— cèpes	— cépais	— cépas	— céperas
	— cèpe	— cépait	— cépa	— cépera
	— cépons	— cépions	— cépâmes	— céperons
	— cépez	— cépiez	— cépâtes	— céperez
	— cèpent	— cépaient	— cépèrent	— céperont
7. Re-paître	— pais	— paissais	— pus	— paîtrai
	— pais	— paissais	— pus	— paîtras
	— paît	— paissait	— put	— paîtra
	— paissons	— paissions	— pûmes	— paîtrons
	— paissez	— paissiez	— pûtes	— paîtrez
	— paissent	— paissaient	— purent	— paîtront
8. S-emer	— ème	— emais	— emai	— emerai
	— èmes	— emais	— emas	— emeras
	— ème	— emait	— ema	— emera
	— emons	— emions	— emâmes	— emerons
	— emez	— emiez	— emâtes	— emerez
	— èment	— emaient	— emèrent	— emeront
9. Tr-éfler	— èfle	— éflais	— éflai	— éflerai
	— èfles	— éflais	— éflas	— éfleras
	— èfle	— éflait	— éfla	— éflera
	— éflons	— éflions	— éflâmes	— éflerons
	— éflez	— éfliez	— éflâtes	— éflerez
	— èflent	— éflaient	— éflèrent	— éfleront
10. Vex-er	— e	— ais	— ai	— erai
	— es	— ais	— as	— eras
	— e	— ait	— a	— era
	— ons	— ions	— âmes	— erons
	— ez	— iez	— âtes	— erez
	— ent	— aient	— èrent	— eront

CONDITIONNEL.	PRÉSENT SUB.	PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	IMPÉRATIF.	PARTICIPES.
— llerais	q. — lle	q. — lasse	. . . . .	— lant
— llerais	q. — lles	q. — lasses	☞ — lle	— lé . . m. s.
— llerait	q. — lle	q. — lât	q. — lle	— lés . . m. p.
— llerions	q. — lions	q. — lassions	☞ — lons	— lée . . f. s.
— lleriez	q. — liez	q. — lassiez	☞ — lez	— lées . . f. p.
— lleraient	q. — llent	q. — lassent	q. — llent	(*er* 14.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 13.)
— eterais	q. — ette	q. — etasse	. . . . .	— etant
— eterais	q. — ettes	q. — etasses	☞ — ette	— eté . . m. s.
— eterait	q. — ette	q. — etât	q. — ette	— etés . m. p.
— eterions	q. — etions	q. — etassions	☞ — etons	— etée . f. s.
— eteriez	q. — etiez	q. — etassiez	☞ — etez	— etées . f. p.
— eteraient	q. — ettent	q. — etassent	q. — ettent	(*er* 5".)
— écrerais	q. — ècre	q. — écrasse	. . . . .	— écrant
— écrerais	q. — ècres	q. — écrasses	☞ — ècre	— écré . . m. s.
— écrerait	q. — ècre	q. — écrât	q. — ècre	— écrés . m. p.
— écrerions	q. — écrions	q. — écrassions	☞ — écrons	— écrée . f. s.
— écreriez	q. — écriez	q. — écrassiez	☞ — écrez	— écrées . f. p.
— écreraient	q. — ècrent	q. — écrassent	q. — ècrent	(*er* 6.)
inusité	*inusité*	q. faillisse q. faillisses q. faillît q. faillissions q. faillissiez q. faillissent	*inusité*	faillant failli. . . .† †. . *voir au Dict.* (*ir* 9.)
— céperais	q. — cèpe	q. — cépasse	. . . . .	— cépant
— céperais	q. — cèpes	q. — cépasses	☞ — cèpe	— cépé . m. s.
— céperait	q. — cèpe	q. — cépât	q. — cèpe	— cépés . m. p.
— céperions	q. — cépions	q. — cépassions	☞ — cépons	— cépée . f. s.
— céperiez	q. — cépiez	q. — cépassiez	☞ — cépez	— cépées . f. p.
— céperaient	q. — cèpent	q. — cépassent	q. — cèpent	(*er* 6.)
— paîtrais	q. — paisse	q. — pusse	. . . . .	— paissant
— paîtrais	q. — paisses	q. — pusses	☞ — pais	— pu . . m. s.
— paîtrait	q. — paisse	q. — pût	q. — paisse	— pus . . m. p.
— paîtrions	q. — paissions	q. — pussions	☞ — paissons	— pue . . f. s.
— paîtriez	q. — paissiez	q. — pussiez	☞ — paissez	— pues . f. p.
— paîtraient	q. — paissent	q. — pussent	q. — paissent	(*re* 40 & 41.)
— emerais	q. — ème	q. — emasse	. . . . .	— emant
— emerais	q. — èmes	q. — emasses	☞ — ème	— emé . . m. s.
— emerait	q. — ème	q. — emât	q. — ème	— emés . m. p.
— emerions	q. — emions	q. — emassions	☞ — emons	— emée . f. s.
— emeriez	q. — emiez	q. — emassiez	☞ — emez	— emées . f. p.
— emeraient	q. — èment	q. — emassent	q. — èment	(*er* 5 & 5".)
— éflerais	q. — èfle	q. — éflasse	. . . . .	— éflant
— éflerais	q. — èfles	q. — éflasses	☞ — èfle	— éflé . . m. s.
— éflerait	q. — èfle	q. — éflât	q. — èfle	— éflés . m. p.
— éflerions	q. — éflions	q. — éflassions	☞ — éflons	— éflée . f. s.
— éfleriez	q. — éfliez	q. — éflassiez	☞ — éflez	— éflées . f. p.
— éfleraient	q. — èflent	q. — éflassent	q. — èflent	(*er* 6.)
— erais	q. — e	q. — asse	. . . . .	— ant
— erais	q. — es	q. — asses	☞ — e	— é. . . m. s.
— erait	q. — e	q. — ât	q. — e	— és . . m. p.
— erions	q. — ions	q. — assions	☞ — ons	— ée . . f. s.
— eriez	q. — iez	q. — assiez	☞ — ez	— ées . . f. p.
— eraient	q. — ent	q. — assent	q. — ent	(*er* 0 & 5'''.)

MODELS FOR THE

(WITH AVOIR.)

COMPOUNDS OF THE:—

INFINIT.	avoir parlé †	(to) have spoken	PRESENT.
PRESENT	j'ai parlé tu as parlé il a parlé nous avons parlé vous avez parlé ils ont parlé	I have spoken thou hast spoken he has spoken we have spoken you have spoken they have spoken	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	j'avais parlé tu avais parlé il avait parlé nous avions parlé vous aviez parlé ils avaient parlé	I had spoken thou hadst spoken he had spoken we had spoken you had spoken they had spoken	INDICAT.
PRETER.	j'eus parlé tu eus parlé il eut parlé nous eûmes parlé vous eûtes parlé ils eurent parlé	I had spoken thou hadst spoken he had spoken we had spoken you had spoken they had spoken	INDICAT.
FUTURE	j'aurai parlé tu auras parlé il aura parlé nous aurons parlé vous aurez parlé ils auront parlé	I shall have spoken thou shalt have spoken he shall have spoken we shall have spoken you shall have spoken they shall have spoken	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	j'aurais parlé tu aurais parlé il aurait parlé nous aurions parlé vous auriez parlé ils auraient parlé	I should have spoken thou shouldst have spoken he should have spoken we should have spoken you should have spoken they should have spoken	MOOD.
PRESENT	que j'aie parlé que tu aies parlé qu'il ait parlé que nous ayons parlé que vous ayez parlé qu'ils aient parlé	that I may have spoken that thou mayst have spoken that he may have spoken that we may have spoken that you may have spoken that they may have spoken	SUBJUNC.
PRETER.	que j'eusse parlé que tu eusses parlé qu'il eût parlé que nous eussions parlé que vous eussiez parlé qu'ils eussent parlé	that I might have spoken that thou mightst have spoken that he might have spoken that we might have spoken that you might have spoken that they might have spoken	SUBJUNC.
IMPERAT.	..... ☞ aie parlé qu'il ait parlé ☞ ayons parlé ☞ ayez parlé qu'ils aient parlé	..... ☞ have (thou) spoken let him have spoken ☞ let us have spoken ☞ have (ye) spoken let them have spoken	PRESENT.
PARTICIP.	ayant parlé.	having spoken.	PRESENT.

* In modern languages, verbs have no particular inflec-
as for instance: *amavero, amaverim*, &c., nor to their Passive Voice
the *past participle* of the verb after the conjugation of either *avoir*, to have.
to the verbs *avoir* & *être*, and that of *compound*
† As to the agreement of the Past Participle, see the

COMPOUND TENSES*

(WITH ÊTRE.)

COMPOUNDS OF THE:—

INFINIT.	être aimé †	(to) be loved	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je suis aimé	I am loved	INDICAT.
	tu es aimé	thou art loved	
	il est aimé	he is loved	
	nous sommes aimés	we are loved	
	vous êtes aimés †	you are loved	
	ils sont aimés	they are loved	
IMPERF.	j'étais aimé	I was loved	INDICAT.
	tu étais aimé	thou wast loved	
	il était aimé	he was loved	
	nous étions aimés	we were loved	
	vous étiez aimés	you were loved	
	ils étaient aimés	they were loved	
PRETER.	je fus aimé	I was loved	INDICAT.
	tu fus aimé	thou wast loved	
	il fut aimé	he was loved	
	nous fûmes aimés	we were loved	
	vous fûtes aimés	you were loved	
	ils furent aimés	they were loved	
FUTURE	je serai aimé	I shall be loved	INDICAT.
	tu seras aimé	thou shalt be loved	
	il sera aimé	he shall be loved	
	nous serons aimés	we shall be loved	
	vous serez aimés	you shall be loved	
	ils seront aimés	they shall be loved	
CONDIT.	je serais aimé	I should be loved	MOOD.
	tu serais aimé	thou shouldst be loved	
	il serait aimé	he should be loved	
	nous serions aimés	we should be loved	
	vous seriez aimés	you should be loved	
	ils seraient aimés	they should be loved	
PRESENT	que je sois aimé	that I may be loved	SUBJUNC.
	que tu sois aimé	that thou mayst be loved	
	qu'il soit aimé	that he may be loved	
	que nous soyons aimés	that we may be loved	
	que vous soyez aimés	that you may be loved	
	qu'ils soient aimés	that they may be loved	
PRETER.	que je fusse aimé	that I might be loved	SUBJUNC.
	que tu fusses aimé	that thou mightst be loved	
	qu'il fût aimé	that he might be loved	
	que nous fussions aimés	that we might be loved	
	que vous fussiez aimés	that you might be loved	
	qu'ils fussent aimés	that they might be loved	
IMPERAT.	.....	.....	MOOD.
	☞ sois aimé	☞ be (thou) loved	
	qu'il soit aimé	let him be loved	
	☞ soyons aimés	☞ let us be loved	
	☞ soyez aimés	☞ be (ye) loved	
	qu'ils soient aimés	let them be loved	
PARTICIP.	étant aimé	being loved	PRESENT.

tions, answering to some of the Greek or Latin Tenses,
as *amor, amabar*, &c. This deficiency is fully supplied by using
or *être*, to be, as exhibited above. Hence the name of *auxiliary* is given
tenses to the tenses of a verb so conjugated.
Table concerning it, at the end of the Dictionary.

MODELS FOR CONJUGAT.

(IN THEIR SIMPLE TENSES.)

INFINIT.	se lever	(to) rise	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je me † lève	I rise	INDICAT.
	tu te lèves	thou risest	
	il se lève	he rises	
	nous nous levons	we rise	
	vous vous levez	you rise	
	ils se lèvent	they rise	
IMPERF.	je me levais	I was rising	INDICAT.
	tu te levais	thou wast rising	
	il se levait	he was rising	
	nous nous levions	we were rising	
	vous vous leviez	you were rising	
	ils se levaient	they were rising	
PRETER.	je me levai	I rose	INDICAT.
	tu te levas	thou rosest	
	il se leva	he rose	
	nous nous levâmes	we rose	
	vous vous levâtes	you rose	
	ils se levèrent	they rose	
FUTURE	je me lèverai	I shall rise	INDICAT.
	tu te lèveras	thou shalt rise	
	il se lèvera	he shall rise	
	nous nous lèverons	we shall rise	
	vous vous lèverez	you shall rise	
	ils se lèveront	they shall rise	
CONDIT.	je me lèverais	I should rise	MOOD.
	tu te lèverais	thou shouldst rise	
	il se lèverait	he should rise	
	nous nous lèverions	we should rise	
	vous vous lèveriez	you should rise	
	ils se lèveraient	they should rise	
PRESENT	que je me lève	that I may rise	SUBJUNC.
	que tu te lèves	that thou mayst rise	
	qu'il se lève	that he may rise	
	que nous nous levions	that we may rise	
	que vous vous leviez	that you may rise	
	qu'ils se lèvent	that they may rise	
PRETER.	que je me levasse	that I might rise	SUBJUNC.
	que tu te levasses	that thou mightst rise	
	qu'il se levât	that he might rise	
	que nous nous levassions	that we might rise	
	que vous vous levassiez	that you might rise	
	qu'ils se levassent	that they might rise	
IMPERAT.	.....	.....	MOOD.
	☞ lève-toi †	☞ rise (thou)	
	qu'il se lève	let him rise	
	☞ levons-nous †	☞ let us rise	
	☞ levez-vous †	☞ rise (ye)	
	qu'ils se lèvent	let them rise	
PARTICIP.	se levant	rising	PRESENT.

* To conjugate a verb *reflectively*, is merely to repeat its own conjugation with the addition of the reflective pronouns, *me, te, se, nous, vous*, as above,

† Observing that pronouns come before the verb by which they are governed, or before its auxiliary, except in the Imperative affirmative.

ING VERBS REFLECTIVELY*

(IN THEIR COMPOUND TENSES.)

INFINIT.	s'être‡ levé‖	(to) have risen	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je me¶ suis levé tu t'es levé il s'est levé nous nous sommes levés vous vous êtes levés‖ ils se sont levés	I have risen thou hast risen he has risen we have risen you have risen they have risen	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je m'étais levé tu t'étais levé il s'était levé nous nous étions levés vous vous étiez levés ils s'étaient levés	I had been rising thou hadst been rising he had been rising we had been rising you had been rising they had been rising	INDICAT.
PRETER.	je me fus levé tu te fus levé il se fut levé nous nous fûmes levés vous vous fûtes levés ils se furent levés	I had risen thou hadst risen he had risen we had risen you had risen they had risen	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je me serai levé tu te seras levé il se sera levé nous nous serons levés vous vous serez levés ils se seront levés	I shall have risen thou shalt have risen he shall have risen we shall have risen you shall have risen they shall have risen	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je me serais levé tu te serais levé il se serait levé nous nous serions levés vous vous seriez levés ils se seraient levés	I should have risen thou shouldst have risen he should have risen we should have risen you should have risen they should have risen	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je me sois levé que tu te sois levé qu'il se soit levé que nous nous soyons levés que vous vous soyez levés qu'ils se soient levés	that I may have risen that thou mayst have risen that he may have risen that we may have risen that you may have risen that they may have risen	SUBJUNC.
PRETER.	que je me fusse levé que tu te fusses levé qu'il se fût levé que nous nous fussions levés que vous vous fussiez levés qu'ils se fussent levés	that I might have risen that thou mightst have risen that he might have risen that we might have risen that you might have risen that they might have risen	SUBJUNC.
	The imperative is not used as a Compound tense.		
PARTICIP.	s'étant levé	having risen	PRESENT.

‖ For the proper spelling of the Past Participle, See the Tables concerning it.

‡ It is a strange but a most important fact that in the Compound tenses of all reflective or pronominal verbs (and in them alone) we use the auxiliary *être* (to be), instead of *avoir* (to have).

¶ In Compound tenses the governed pronouns always come before the auxiliary.

CONJUGATION OF THE

(IN ITS SIMPLE TENSES.)

INFINIT.	s'en aller	(to) go away	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je m'en vais tu t'en vas il s'en va nous nous en allons vous vous en allez ils s'en vont	I go away thou goest away he goes away we go away you go away they go away	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je m'en allais tu t'en allais il s'en allait nous nous en allions. vous vous en alliez ils s'en allaient	I was going away thou wast going away he was going away we were going away you were going away they were going away	INDICAT.
PRETER.	je m'en allai tu t'en allas il s'en alla nous nous en allâmes vous vous en allâtes ils s'en allèrent	I went away thou wentest away he went away we went away you went away they went away	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je m'en irai tu t'en iras il s'en ira nous nous en irons vous vous en irez ils s'en iront	I shall go away thou shalt go away he shall go away we shall go away you shall go away they shall go away	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je m'en irais tu t'en irais il s'en irait nous nous en irions vous vous en iriez ils s'en iraient	I should go away thou shouldst go away he should go away we should go away you should go away they should go away	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je m'en aille que tu t'en ailles qu'il s'en aille que nous nous en allions que vous vous en alliez qu'ils s'en aillent	that I may go away that thou mayst go away that he may go away that we may go away that you may go away that they may go away	SUBJUNC.
PRETER.	que je m'en allasse que tu t'en allasses qu'il s'en allât que nous nous en allassions que vous vous en allassiez qu'ils s'en allassent	that I might go away that thou mightst go away that he might go away that we might go away that you might go away that they might go away	SUBJUNC.
IMPERAT.	..... ☞ va-t'en qu'il s'en aille ☞ allons-nous-en ☞ allez-vous-en qu'ils s'en aillent	..... ☞ go (thou) away let him go away ☞ let us go away ☞ go (ye) away let them go away	MOOD.
PARTICIP.	s'en allant	going away	PRESENT.

VERB 'S'EN ALLER'

(IN ITS COMPOUND TENSES.)

INFINIT.	s'en être allé†	(to) be gone away	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je m'en suis allé tu t'en es allé il s'en est allé nous nous en sommes allés vous vous en êtes allés† ils s'en sont allés	I have gone away thou hast gone away he has gone away we have gone away you have gone away they have gone away	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je m'en étais allé tu t'en étais allé il s'en était allé nous nous en étions allés vous vous en étiez allés ils s'en étaient allés	I was gone away thou wast gone away he was gone away we were gone away you were gone away they were gone away	INDICAT.
PRETER.	je m'en fus allé tu t'en fus allé il s'en fut allé nous nous en fûmes allés vous vous en fûtes allés ils s'en furent allés	I was gone away thou wast gone away he was gone away we were gone away you were gone away they were gone away	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je m'en serai allé tu t'en seras allé il s'en sera allé nous nous en serons allés vous vous en serez allés ils s'en seront allés	I shall be gone away thou shalt be gone away he shall be gone away we shall be gone away you shall be gone away they shall be gone away	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je m'en serais allé tu t'en serais allé il s'en serait allé nous nous en serions allés vous vous en seriez allés ils s'en seraient allés	I should be gone away thou shouldst be gone away he should be gone away we should be gone away you should be gone away they should be gone away	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je m'en sois allé que tu t'en sois allé qu'il s'en soit allé que nous nous en soyons allés que vous vous en soyez allés qu'ils s'en soient allés	that I may be gone away that thou mayst be gone away that he may be gone away that we may be gone away that you may be gone away that they may be gone away	SUBJUNC.
PRETER.	que je m'en fusse allé que tu t'en fusses allé qu'il s'en fût allé que nous nous en fussions allés que vous vous en fussiez allés qu'ils s'en fussent allés	that I might be gone away that thou mightst be gone aw. that he might be gone away that we might be gone away that you might be gone away that they might be gone away	SUBJUNC.
	The imperative is not used as a compound tense.		
PARTICIP.	s'en étant allé	being gone away	PRESENT.

† For the agreement of the Past Participle, see the Tables concerning it, at the end of the Dictionary.

MODELS FOR CONJUGATING

THE OTHER TENSES*

PRESENT	parlé-je? ‖	do I speak?	INDICAT.
	parles-tu? †	dost thou speak?	
	parle-t-il?	does he speak?	
	parle-t-elle?	does she speak?	
	parle-t-on ‡	does any one speak?	
	parlons-nous?	do we speak?	
	parlez-vous?	do you speak?	
	parlent-ils?	do they speak?	
	parlent-elles?	do they speak?	
IMPERF.	parlais-je?	was I speaking?	INDICAT.
	parlais-tu?	wast thou speaking?	
	parlait-il?	was he speaking?	
	parlait-elle?	was she speaking?	
	parlait-on?	was any one speaking?	
	parlions-nous?	were we speaking?	
	parliez-vous?	were you speaking?	
	parlaient-ils?	were they speaking?	
	parlaient-elles?	were they speaking?	
PRETER.	parlai-je?	did I speak?	INDICAT.
	parlas-tu?	didst thou speak?	
	parla-t-il? ‡	did he speak?	
	parla-t-elle?	did she speak?	
	parla-t-on?	did any one speak?	
	parlâmes-nous?	did we speak?	
	parlâtes-vous?	did you speak?	
	parlèrent-ils?	did they speak?	
	parlèrent-elles?	did they speak?	
FUTURE	parlerai-je?	shall I speak?	INDICAT.
	parleras-tu?	shalt thou speak?	
	parlera-t-il?	shall he speak?	
	parlera-t-elle? ‡	shall she speak?	
	parlera-t-on?	shall any one speak?	
	parlerons-nous?	shall we speak?	
	parlerez-vous?	shall you speak?	
	parleront-ils?	shall they speak?	
	parleront-elles?	shall they speak?	
CONDIT.	parlerais-je?	should I speak?	MOOD.
	parlerais-tu?	shouldst thou speak?	
	parlerait-il?	should he speak?	
	parlerait-elle?	should she speak?	
	parlerait-on?	should any one speak?	
	parlerions-nous?	should we speak?	
	parleriez-vous?	should you speak?	
	parleraient-ils?	should they speak?	
	parleraient-elles?	should they speak?	

*** ARE NOT USED.**

† Observe that a hyphen is always used between the verb and the pronoun;
‡ and that when the verb ends in *a* or *e* (or *c* as in *vainc* & *convainc*) and the pronoun which follows it is *on*, *il* or *elle*, a euphonic *-t-* is placed between them.
‖ As to the change of *e* into *é* before *-je*, see in the Appendix (Obs. *er* 17).
N.B.—If a question be made with the name of the subject, as *mon frère parle-t-il?*, &c., that name comes first, and the pronoun *il* or *elle*, *ils* or *elles* is yet placed after the verb. Let the Pupil practise this in the above tenses.

VERBS INTERROGATIVELY

THE OTHER TENSES*

PRESENT	est-ce que je dors?	is it that I sleep?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dors?	is it that thou sleepest?	
	est-ce qu'il dort?	is it that he sleeps?	
	est-ce qu'elle dort?	is it that she sleeps?	
	est-ce qu'on dort?	is it that any one sleeps?	
	est-ce que nous dormons?	is it that we sleep?	
	est-ce que vous dormez?	is it that you sleep?	
	est-ce qu'ils dorment?	is it that they sleep?	
	est-ce qu'elles dorment?	is it that they sleep?	
IMPERF.	est-ce que je dormais?	is it that I was sleeping?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dormais?	is it that thou wast sleeping?	
	est-ce qu'il dormait?	is it that he was sleeping?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormait?	is it that she was sleeping?	
	est-ce qu'on dormait?	is it that one was sleeping?	
	est-ce que nous dormions?	is it that we were sleeping?	
	est-ce que vous dormiez?	is it that you were sleeping?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormaient?	is it that they were sleeping?	
	est-ce qu'elles dormaient?	is it that they were sleeping?	
PRETER.	est-ce que je dormis?	is it that I slept?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dormis?	is it that thou didst sleep?	
	est-ce qu'il dormit?	is it that he slept?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormit?	is it that she slept?	
	est-ce qu'on dormit?	is it that some one slept?	
	est-ce que nous dormîmes?	is it that we slept?	
	est-ce que vous dormîtes?	is it that you slept?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormirent?	is it that they slept?	
	est-ce qu'elles dormirent?	is it that they slept?	
FUTURE	est-ce que je dormirai?	is it that I shall sleep?	INDICAT.
	est-ce que tu dormiras?	is it that thou wilt sleep?	
	est-ce qu'il dormira?	is it that he will sleep?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormira?	is it that she will sleep?	
	est-ce qu'on dormira?	is it that one will sleep?	
	est-ce que nous dormirons?	is it that we shall sleep?	
	est-ce que vous dormirez?	is it that you shall sleep?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormiront?	is it that they will sleep?	
	est-ce qu'elles dormiront?	is it that they will sleep?	
CONDIT.	est-ce que je dormirais?	is it that I should sleep?	MOOD.
	est-ce que tu dormirais?	is it that thou shouldst sleep?	
	est-ce qu'il dormirait?	is it that he should sleep?	
	est-ce qu'elle dormirait?	is it that she should sleep?	
	est-ce qu'on dormirait?	is it that one should sleep?	
	est-ce que nous dormirions?	is it that we should sleep?	
	est-ce que vous dormiriez?	is it that you should sleep?	
	est-ce qu'ils dormiraient?	is it that they should sleep?	
	est-ce qu'elles dormiraient?	is it that they should sleep?	

*** ARE NOT USED.**

As, in the opposite model, the obscure syllable *-je*, used after the verb, produces in some cases either ambiguity of sense or harshness of sound, the above form must often be resorted to, because *suis-je?* do I follow? & *suis-je?* am I? *vêts-je?* do I cloth? & *vais-je?* do I go? *vainc-t-il?* does he conquer? & *vint-il?* did he come? *parlé-je?* do I speak? & *parlai-je?* did I speak? produce exactly the same sound; whilst *dors-je? cours-je? dormis-je? corromps-je? requiers-je?* &c. are quite contrary to euphony.

MODELS FOR CONJUGAT-

(IN THEIR SIMPLE TENSES.)

INFINIT.	ne pas parler.	not to speak.	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je ne parle pas tu ne parles pas il ne parle pas nous ne parlons pas vous ne parlez pas ils ne parlent pas	I do not speak thou dost not speak he does not speak we do not speak you do not speak they do not speak	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je ne parlais pas tu ne parlais pas il ne parlait pas nous ne parlions pas vous ne parliez pas ils ne parlaient pas	I was not speaking thou wast not speaking he was not speaking we were not speaking you were not speaking they were not speaking	INDICAT.
PRETER.	je ne parlai pas tu ne parlas pas il ne parla pas nous ne parlâmes pas vous ne parlâtes pas ils ne parlèrent pas	I did not speak thou didst not speak he did not speak we did not speak you did not speak they did not speak	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je ne parlerai pas tu ne parleras pas il ne parlera pas nous ne parlerons pas vous ne parlerez pas ils ne parleront pas	I will not speak thou shalt not speak he shall not speak we will not speak you will not speak they will not speak	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je ne parlerais pas tu ne parlerais pas il ne parlerait pas nous ne parlerions pas vous ne parleriez pas ils ne parleraient pas	I would not speak thou wouldst not speak he would not speak we would not speak you would not speak they would not speak	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je ne parle pas que tu ne parles pas qu'il ne parle pas que nous ne parlions pas que vous ne parliez pas qu'ils ne parlent pas	that I may not speak that thou mayst not speak that he may not speak that we may not speak that you may not speak that they may not speak	SUBJUNC.
PRETER.	que je ne parlasse pas que tu ne parlasses pas qu'il ne parlât pas que nous ne parlassions pas que vous ne parlassiez pas qu'ils ne parlassent pas	that I might not speak that thou mightst not speak that he might not speak that we might not speak that you might not speak that they might not speak	SUBJUNC.
IMPERAT.	..... ☞ ne parle pas qu'il ne parle pas ☞ ne parlons pas ☞ ne parlez pas qu'ils ne parlent pas	..... ☞ speak (thou) not let him not speak ☞ let us not speak ☞ speak (ye) not let them not speak	MOOD.
PARTICIP.	ne parlant pas	not speaking	PRESENT.

OBSERVATIONS:—

In Simple tenses, the particle *ne* (or *n'* before a vowel or *h* mute) comes next to the nominative to the verb, and *pas, point, jamais* or *rien* comes after the verb, except in the pres. Infinitive, where *ne pas, ne point* &c. are generally placed together *before* that tense.

ING VERBS NEGATIVELY.

(IN THE COMPOUND TENSES.)

INFINIT.	ne pas avoir parlé	not to have spoken	PRESENT.
PRESENT	je n'ai pas parlé tu n'as pas parlé il n'a pas parlé nous n'avons pas parlé vous n'avez pas parlé ils n'ont pas parlé	I have not spoken thou hast not spoken he has not spoken we have not spoken you have not spoken they have not spoken	INDICAT.
IMPERF.	je n'avais pas parlé tu n'avais pas parlé il n'avait pas parlé nous n'avions pas parlé vous n'aviez pas parlé ils n'avaient pas parlé	I had not spoken thou hadst not spoken he had not spoken we had not spoken you had not spoken they had not spoken	INDICAT.
PRETER.	je n'eus pas parlé tu n'eus pas parlé il n'eut pas parlé nous n'eûmes pas parlé vous n'eûtes pas parlé ils n'eurent pas parlé	I had not spoken thou hadst not spoken he had not spoken we had not spoken you had not spoken they had not spoken	INDICAT.
FUTURE	je n'aurai pas parlé tu n'auras pas parlé il n'aura pas parlé nous n'aurons pas parlé vous n'aurez pas parlé ils n'auront pas parlé	I shall not have spoken thou shalt not have spoken he shall not have spoken we shall not have spoken you shall not have spoken they shall not have spoken	INDICAT.
CONDIT.	je n'aurais pas parlé tu n'aurais pas parlé il n'aurait pas parlé nous n'aurions pas parlé vous n'auriez pas parlé ils n'auraient pas parlé	I would not have spoken thou wouldst not have spkn. he would not have spoken we would not have spoken you would not have spoken they would not have spoken	MOOD.
PRESENT	que je n'aie pas parlé que tu n'aies pas parlé qu'il n'ait pas parlé que nous n'ayons pas parlé que vous n'ayez pas parlé qu'ils n'aient pas parlé	that I may not have spoken that thou mayst not have spk. that he may not have spoken that we may not have spoken that you may not have spkn. that they may not have spkn.	SUBJUNC.
PRETER.	que je n'eusse pas parlé que tu n'eusses pas parlé qu'il n'eût pas parlé que nous n'eussions pas parlé que vous n'eussiez pas parlé qu'ils n'eussent pas parlé	that I might not have spokn. that thou mightst not have spk. that he might not have spkn. that we might not have spkn. that you might not have spoken that they might not have spokn.	SUBJUNC.
IMPERAT.	..... ☞ n'aie pas parlé qu'il n'ait pas parlé ☞ n'ayons pas parlé ☞ n'ayez pas parlé qu'ils n'aient pas parlé	..... ☞ have not spoken (thou) let him not have spoken ☞ let us not have spoken ☞ have not spoken (ye) let them not have spoken	PRESENT.
PARTICIP.	n'ayant pas parlé.	not having spoken.	PRESENT.

OBSERVATIONS:—

In Compound tenses, the auxiliary is considered as the verb, therefore *ne* comes *after* the nominative to that auxiliary, and *pas, point* &c. *between* the auxiliary and the Past participle, except in the compound of the pres. Infinitive, where *pas, point* &c. may come before or after the auxiliary.

A MODEL

FOR CONJUGATING VERBS

INTERROGATIVELY AND NEGATIVELY

(IN THEIR COMPOUND TENSES).*

PRESENT	n'ai-je pas parlé ?	have I not spoken ?	INDICAT.
	n'as-tu pas parlé ?	hast thou not spoken ?	
	n'a-t-il pas parlé ?	has he not spoken ?	
	n'a-t-elle pas parlé ?	has she not spoken ?	
	n'a-t-on pas parlé ?	has no one spoken ?	
	n'avons-nous pas parlé ?	have we not spoken ?	
	n'avez-vous pas parlé ?	have you not spoken ?	
	n'ont-ils pas parlé ?	have they not spoken ?	
	n'ont-elles pas parlé ?	have they not spoken ?	
IMPERF.	n'avais-je pas parlé ?	had I not spoken ?	INDICAT.
	n'avais-tu pas parlé ?	hadst thou not spoken ?	
	n'avait-il pas parlé ?	had he not spoken ?	
	n'avait-elle pas parlé ?	had she not spoken ?	
	n'avait-on pas parlé ?	had not any one spoken ?	
	n'avions-nous pas parlé ?	had we not spoken ?	
	n'aviez-vous pas parlé ?	had you not spoken ?	
	n'avaient-ils pas parlé ?	had they not spoken ?	
	n'avaient-elles pas parlé ?	had they not spoken ?	
PRETER.	n'eus-je pas parlé ?	had I not spoken ?	INDICAT.
	n'eus-tu pas parlé ?	hadst thou not spoken ?	
	n'eut-il pas parlé ?	had he not spoken ?	
	n'eut-elle pas parlé ?	had she not spoken ?	
	n'eut-on pas parlé ?	had not any one spoken ?	
	n'eûmes-nous pas parlé ?	had we not spoken ?	
	n'eûtes-vous pas parlé ?	had you not spoken ?	
	n'eurent-ils pas parlé ?	had they not spoken ?	
	n'eurent-elles pas parlé ?	had they not spoken ?	
FUTURE	n'aurai-je pas parlé ?	shall I not have spoken ?	INDICAT.
	n'auras-tu pas parlé ?	shalt thou not have spoken ?	
	n'aura-t-il pas parlé ?	shall he not have spoken ?	
	n'aura-t-elle pas parlé ?	shall she not have spoken ?	
	n'aura-t-on pas parlé ?	shall no one have spoken ?	
	n'aurons-nous pas parlé ?	shall we not have spoken ?	
	n'aurez-vous pas parlé ?	shall you not have spoken ?	
	n'auront-ils pas parlé ?	shall they not have spoken ?	
	n'auront-elles pas parlé ?	shall they not have spoken ?	
CONDIT.	n'aurais-je pas parlé ?	should I not have spoken ?	MOOD.
	n'aurais-tu pas parlé ?	shouldst thou not have spokn?	
	n'aurait-il pas parlé ?	should he not have spoken ?	
	n'aurait-elle pas parlé ?	should she not have spoken ?	
	n'aurait-on pas parlé ?	should no one have spoken ?	
	n'aurions-nous pas parlé ?	should we not have spoken ?	
	n'auriez-vous pas parlé ?	should you not have spoken ?	
	n'auraient-ils pas parlé ?	should they not have spoken ?	
	n'auraient-elles pas parlé ?	should they not have spoken ?	

*** THE OTHER TENSES ARE NOT USED.**

*** Observe that *ne* comes before the auxiliary, and *pas* after the interrogative pronoun.

APPENDIX.

A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM

OF THE

CLASSIFICATION

Of French Verbs,

IN FOUR SEPARATE LISTS,

WHEREIN THOSE WHICH HAVE THE SAME PECULIARITIES ARE SEEN TOGETHER, FACING FOUR CORRESPONDING SERIES OF

OBSERVATIONS

REFERRED TO AND FROM THE TABLES BY A SPECIAL NUMBER, FOUND AT THE END OF EACH MODEL.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TERMINATIONS OF ALL TENSES,

WITH REMARKS RELATIVE TO EACH,—AND A DISTINCT TABLE FOR

THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

BEING,

WITH THE TWO PRECEDING PARTS OF THE WORK,

A

SIMPLE AND PROGRESSIVE METHOD,

WHEREBY ANY PERSON MAY THE MORE EASILY ACQUIRE OR IMPART A COMPLETE PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THE FRENCH CONJUGATIONS.

Synopsis

ou

TABLEAU GÉNÉRAL DE LA TERMINAISON DES VERBES.

INFINITIF PRÉS.	— er	— ir	— oir	— re			4 TERMINAISONS.
INDIC. PRÉSENT.	— e	— *s*	— *x*	— *ds*	— *ts*	— *cs*	6 TERMINAISONS.
	— es	— *s*	— *x*	— *ds*	— *ts*	— *cs*	
	— e	— *t*	— *t*	— *d*	— *t*	— *c*	
	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons	
	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	
	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	
IMPARFAIT.			— ais				1 TERMINAISON.
			— ais				
			— ait				
			— ions				
			— iez				
			— aient				
PRÉTÉRIT IND.	— ai	— is	— us	— ins			4 TERMINAISONS.
	— as	— is	— us	— ins			
	— a	— it	— ut	— int			
	— âmes	— îmes	— ûmes	— înmes			
	— âtes	— îtes	— ûtes	— întes			
	— èrent	— irent	— urent	— inrent			
FUTUR IND.			— rai				1 TERMINAISON.
			— ras				
			— ra				
			— rons				
			— rez				
			— ront				
CONDITIONNEL.			— rais				1 TERMINAISON.
			— rais				
			— rait				
			— rions				
			— riez				
			— raient				
IMPÉRATIF.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 TERMINAISONS.
	— e	— *s*	— *x*	— *ds*	— *ts*	— *cs*	
	— e	— e	— e	— e	— e	— e	
	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons	— ons	
	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	— ez	
	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	— ent	
SUBJ. PRÉSENT.			— e				1 TERMINAISON.
			— es				
			— e				
			— ions				
			— iez				
			— ent				
PRÉTÉRIT SUB.	— asse	— isse	— usse	— insse			4 TERMINAISONS.
	— asses	— isses	— usses	— insses			
	— ât	— ît	— ût	— înt			
	— assions	— issions	— ussions	— inssions			
	— assiez	— issiez	— ussiez	— inssiez			
	— assent	— issent	— ussent	— inssent			
PARTIC. PRÉS.			— ant				1 TERMINAISON.
PARTIC. PASSÉ.	— é	— i	— u	— s	— t		5 TERMINAISONS.

GENERALIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION.

The INFINITIVE Pres.

THE first, and doubtless the most important general observation that can be made on the conjugation of French verbs, suggested by a particular acquaintance with the two preceding parts of this work, is, *That verbs which have the same ending in their Pres. Infinitive are generally conjugated alike.* Hence, it has been a common practice amongst French Grammarians to comprise them all in four general Classes or conjugations, according to the four general Terminations, in one of which all of them must necessarily end in their Pres. Infin.; thus:

all those ending in	– *er*,	.... as	parl*er*,	& amounting to about	 4,330,	form the	.... 1st	class or conjugation.
	– *ir*,	.... „	ag*ir*,		 380,		.... 2nd	
	– *oir*,	.... „	recev*oir*,		 40,		.... 3rd	
	– *re*,	.... „	vend*re*,		 250,		.... 4th	

The PRESENT Ind.

The Present Indicative has so many terminations in its sing. differing from each other, either by their spelling or by their sound, that it would be useless to give here all of them, as they do not all belong exclusively to any particular class of verbs. It may be well, however, to exhibit those which are the characteristics of the greater number of verbs conjugated alike in each of the four general classes. Thus:—

For all the verbs of the 1st class or conjugation (except *Aller*..B 6), it ends

in	– e	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	parl–e ..	I speak
	– es	„ 2nd „		tu	parl–es ..	thou speakest
	– e	„ 3rd „		il	parl–e ..	he speaks
	– ons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	parl–ons..	we speak
	– ez	„ 2nd „		vous	parl–ez ..	you speak
	– ent	„ 3rd „		ils	parl–ent..	they speak

&c.

For all the regular verbs of the 2nd class or conjugation, it ends

in	– is	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	j'	ag–is	I act
	– is	„ 2nd „		tu	ag–is	thou actest
	– it	„ 3rd „		il	ag–it	he acts
	– issons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	ag–issons	we act
	– issez	„ 2nd „		vous	ag–issez ..	you act
	– issent	„ 3rd „		ils	ag–issent	they act

&c.

For seven verbs of the 3rd class or conjugation, it ends

in	– ois	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	reç–ois ..	I receive
	– ois	„ 2nd „		tu	reç–ois ..	thou receivest
	– oit	„ 3rd „		il	reç–oit ..	he receives
	– evons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	rec–evons	we receive
	– evez	„ 2nd „		vous	rec–evez	you receive
	– oivent	„ 3rd „		ils	reç–oivent	they receive

&c.

For all the regular verbs of the 4th class or conjugation, it ends

in	– ds	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	ven–ds ..	I sell
	– ds	„ 2nd „		tu	ven–ds ..	thou sellest
	– d	„ 3rd „		il	ven–d ..	he sells
	– dons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	ven–dons	we sell
	– dez	„ 2nd „		vous	ven–dez ..	you sell
	– dent	„ 3rd „		ils	ven–dent	they sell

&c.

The IMPERFECT Ind.

The Imperfect of the Indicative, for all French verbs, regular and irregular, without any exception, has but one termination, which

is	– ais	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	parl–ais	..	I was speaking
	– ais	„ 2nd „		tu	parl–ais	..	thou wast speaking
	– ait	„ 3rd „		il	parl–ait	..	he was speaking
	– ions	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	parl–ions	..	we were speaking
	– iez	„ 2nd „		vous	parl–iez	..	you were speaking
	– aient	„ 3rd „		ils	parl–aient	.	they were speaking

&c.

The PRETERITE Ind.

The Preterite of the Indicative has the four following terminations, for all French verbs, regular and irregular, thus:

The 1st termination, which belongs exclusively to all the verbs ending in *ER*,

is	– ai	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	donn–ai	..	I gave
	– as	„ 2nd „		tu	donn–as	..	thou gavest
	– a	„ 3rd „		il	donn–a	..	he gave
	– âmes	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	donn–âmes		we gave
	– âtes	„ 2nd „		vous	donn–âtes	.	you gave
	– èrent	„ 3rd „		ils	donn–èrent		they gave

&c.

The 2nd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *IR*, to the greatest number of those ending in *RE*, and to a few of those ending in *OIR*,

is	– is	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	fin–is	....	I finished
	– is	„ 2nd „		tu	fin–is	....	thou finishedst
	– it	„ 3rd „		il	fin–it	....	he finished
	– îmes	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	fin–îmes	..	we finished
	– îtes	„ 2nd „		vous	fin–îtes	..	you finished
	– irent	„ 3rd „		ils	fin–irent	..	they finished

&c.

The 3rd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *OIR*, to several of those ending in *RE*, and to a few of those ending in *IR*,

is	– us	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	reç–us	....	I received
	– us	„ 2nd „		tu	reç–us	....	thou receivedst
	– ut	„ 3rd „		il	reç–ut	....	he received
	– ûmes	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	reç–ûmes	..	we received
	– ûtes	„ 2nd „		vous	reç–ûtes	..	you received
	– urent	„ 3rd „		ils	reç–urent	..	they received

&c.

The 4th termination, which only belongs to verbs ending in *ENIR*, that is to the verbs *VENIR* (to come), *TENIR* (to hold), and all their compounds,

is	– ins	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	v–ins	....	I came
	– ins	„ 2nd „		tu	v–ins	....	thou camest
	– int	„ 3rd „		il	v–int	....	he came
	– înmes	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	v–înmes	..	we came
	– întes	„ 2nd „		vous	v–întes	..	you came
	– inrent	„ 3rd „		ils	v–inrent	..	they came

&c.

The FUTURE Ind.

The Future, like the Imperfect, the Conditional, and the Pres. Subjunctive, has but one termination for all French verbs, regular and irregular, which

is	– rai	for the 1st pers. sing.	as	je	li–rai	....	I will read
	– ras	„ 2nd „		tu	li–ras	....	thou wilt read
	– ra	„ 3rd „		il	li–ra	....	he will read
	– rons	for the 1st pers. plur.		nous	li–rons	....	we will read
	– rez	„ 2nd „		vous	li–rez	....	you will read
	– ront	„ 3rd „		ils	li–ront	....	they will read

&c.

THE CONDITIONAL.

The Conditional, like the Imperfect and the Future, has also but one termination for all French verbs, regular and irregular, which termination

is	– rais,	1st p. s.	as	j'	aime–rais	I should like	&c.
	– rais,	2nd „		tu	aime–rais	thou shouldst like	
	– rait,	3rd „		il	aime–rait	he should like	
	– rions,	1st p. pl.		nous	aime–rions	we should like	
	– riez,	2nd „		vous	aime–riez	you should like	
	– raient,	3rd „		ils	aime–raient	they should like	

The PRETERITE Subj.

The Preterite of the Subjunctive, like the Preterite of the Indicative, has only four terminations, which correspond to those of the Preterite Indicative.

The 1st termination, which belongs exclusively to all the verbs ending in *ER*,

is	– asse,	1st p. s.	as	que je	donn–asse ..	that I might give	&c.
	– asses,	2nd „		que tu	donn–asses..	„ thou mightest give	
	– ât,	3rd „		qu' il	donn–ât....	„ he might give	
	– assions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	donn–assions	„ we might give	
	– assiez,	2nd „		que vous	donn–assiez	„ you might give	
	– assent,	3rd „		qu' ils	donn–assent	„ they might give	

The 2nd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *IR*, to the greatest number of those ending in *RE*, and to a few of those ending in *OIR*,

is	– isse,	1st p. s.	as	que je	fin–isse	that I might finish	&c.
	– isses,	2nd „		que tu	fin–isses ..	„ thou mightest finish	
	– ît,	3rd „		qu' il	fin–ît.....	„ he might finish	
	– issions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	fin–issions..	„ we might finish	
	– issiez,	2nd „		que vous	fin–issiez .	„ you might finish	
	– issent,	3rd „		qu' ils	fin–issent ..	„ they might finish	

The 3rd termination, which belongs to almost all the verbs ending in *OIR*, to several of those ending in *RE*, and to a few of those ending in *IR*,

is	– usse,	1st p. s.	as	que je	reç–usse ..	that I might receive	&c.
	– usses,	2nd „		que tu	reç–usses ..	„ thou mightest receive	
	– ût,	3rd „		qu' il	reç–ût	„ he might receive	
	– ussions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	reç–ussions	„ we might receive	
	– ussiez,	2nd „		que vous	reç–ussiez..	„ you might receive	
	– ussent,	3rd „		qu' ils	reç–ussent..	„ they might receive	

The 4th termination, which only belongs to verbs ending in *ENIR*, that is to the verbs *TENIR* (to hold), *VENIR* (to come), and all their compounds,

is	– insse,	1st p. s.	as	que je	v–insse	that I might come	&c.
	– insses,	2nd „		que tu	v–insses ..	„ thou mightest come	
	– int,	3rd „		qu' il	v–int.....	„ he might come	
	– inssions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	v–inssions..	„ we might come	
	– inssiez,	2nd „		que vous	v–inssiez ..	„ you might come	
	– inssent,	3rd „		qu' ils	v–inssent ..	„ they might come	

The PRESENT Subj.

The Present Subjunctive, like the Imperfect of the Indicative, the Future and the Conditional, has but one termination for all French verbs (except *être* and *avoir*), which termination

is	– e,	1st p. s.	as	que je	vend–e	that I may sell	&c.
	– es,	2nd „		que tu	vend–es ..	„ thou mayest sell	
	– e,	3rd „		qu' il	vend–e	„ he may sell	
	– ions,	1st p. pl.		que nous	vend–ions..	„ we may sell	
	– iez,	2nd „		que vous	vend–iez ..	„ you may sell	
	– ent,	3rd „		qu' ils	vend–ent ..	„ they may sell	

THE IMPERATIVE.

The Imperative has no termination of itself, for it borrows its persons, partly from the Present Indicative, and partly from the Present Subjunctive. It therefore possesses as many various terminations as the Present Indicative. I will give here only those which belong to the greater number of verbs conjugated alike in each of the four general classes.

The 1st termination, which belongs to all the verbs of the first class (except *Aller*, to go),

	.....	no....	1st.....		.....	
	– e	for the	2nd pers. sing.		☞ parl–e	speak (thou)
is	– e	„	3rd „	as	qu'il parl–e	let him speak
	– ons	for the	1st pers. plur.		☞ parl–ons ..	let us speak
	– ez	„	2nd „		☞ parl–ez	speak (ye)
	– ent	„	3rd „		qu'ils parl–ent....	let them speak

&c.

The 2nd termination, which belongs to all the regular verbs of the 2nd class,

	.....	no....	1st.....		.....	
	– is	for the	2nd pers. sing.		☞ obé–is	obey (thou)
is	– isse	„	3rd „	as	qu'il obé–isse....	let him obey
	– issons	for the	1st pers. plur.		☞ obé–issons..	let us obey
	– issez	„	2nd „		☞ obé–issez ..	obey (ye)
	– issent	„	3rd „		qu'ils obé–issent..	let them obey

&c.

The 3rd termination, which belongs to 7 of the more regular verbs of the 3rd class,

	.....	no....	1st.....		.....	
	– ois	for the	2nd pers. sing.		☞ reç–ois	receive (thou)
is	– oive	„	3rd „	as	qu'il reç–oive....	let him receive
	– evons	for the	1st pers. plur.		☞ rec–evons ..	let us receive
	– evez	„	2nd „		☞ rec–evez ..	receive (ye)
	– oivent	„	3rd „		qu'ils reç–oivent..	let them receive

&c.

The 4th termination, which belongs to all the regular verbs of the 4th class,

	.....	no....	1st.....		.....	
	– ds	for the	2nd pers. sing.		☞ ven–ds	sell (thou)
is	– de	„	3rd „	as	qu'ils ven–de	let him sell
	– dons	for the	1st pers. plur.		☞ ven–dons ..	let us sell
	– dez	„	2nd „		☞ ven–dez....	sell (ye)
	– dent	„	3rd „		qu'ils ven–dent ..	let them sell

&c.

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The Present Participle of all verbs, without any exception, ends in
ant..... as donn–ant.....giving, &c.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

The Past Participle ends in one of the five following letters*, but with the exception of the first, none belongs exclusively to one particular class.

é .....is exclusively that of all the verbs ending in *–er*, as: *parlé*, &c., and of *naître* and *être*: *né*, *été*.

i .....is generally that of verbs ending in *–ir*, as: *agi*, *parti*, &c.; *failli*, *bouilli*, *cueilli*, &c.

u .....is that of nearly all the verbs ending in *–oir*, as: *reçu*, *voulu*, *vu*, &c.

s .....is that of such verbs as: *acquérir*, *asseoir*, *prendre*, *circoncire*, *mettre*, *clore*, and derivatives, &c., as: *acquis*, *assis*, *pris*, *circoncis*, *mis*, *clos*, *résous*, &c.

t .....is that of such verbs as end in *–frir*, *vrir*, *indre*, of *mourir*, *faire*, *traire*, *dire*, *écrire*, *conduire*, and derivatives, and a very few others, as: *offert*, *mort*, *éteint*, *craint*, *joint*, *fait*, *dit*, *conduit*, &c.

* These are the masculine sing. terminations, to which *e* is added for the fem. and *s* for the plur., in the same manner as in adjectives. (See the last two pages at the end of the Dictionary.)

THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

If the Student has been careful, whilst going through the Verbs of the TABLES, to learn the *Primitive Tenses*, as he has been advised to do in page xiv, No. 11; and has also paid due attention to the foregoing SYNOPSIS, the seven following rules for the *Formation of Tenses* will greatly assist his memory in remembering the inflections of the other tenses called *Derivatives*.

Rule I*. **The Plural of the Pres. Indicative**

may generally be formed from the *Present Participle*, by changing its termination *-ant* into .... *-ons* ..... *-ez* ..... *-ent*; as,

from	parl-*ant*	nous parl-*ons* ..	vous parl-*ez*	ils parl-*ent*;	&c.
	agiss-*ant*	nous agiss-*ons* ..	vous agiss-*ez*	ils agiss-*ent*;	
	vend-*ant*	nous vend-*ons* ..	vous vend-*ez*	ils vend-*ent*;	

Rule II†. **The Imperfect**

may also be formed from the *Present Participle*, by changing its termination *-ant* into *-ais, ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient*; as,

from	parl-*ant*	je parl	*-ais,*	*ais,*	*-ait,*	*-ions,*	*-iez,*	*-aient*;	&c.
	agiss-*ant*	j'agiss	*-ais,*	*ais,*	*-ait,*	*-ions,*	*-iez,*	*-aient*;	
	recev-*ant*	je recev	*-ais,*	*ais,*	*-ait,*	*-ions,*	*-iez,*	*-aient*;	
	vend-*ant*	je vend	*-ais,*	*ais,*	*-ait,*	*-ions,*	*-iez,*	*-aient*;	

Rule III*. **The Future**

may generally be formed from the *Present Infinitive*, by changing its final *-r* or *re* into *-rai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront*; as,

from	parle-*r* ..	je parle	*-rai,*	*-ras,*	*-ra,*	*-rons,*	*-rez,*	*-ront*;	&c.
	agi-*r* ..	j'agi	*-rai,*	*-ras,*	*-ra,*	*-rons,*	*-rez,*	*-ront*;	
	vend-*re* ..	je vend	*-rai,*	*-ras,*	*-ra,*	*-rons,*	*-rez,*	*-ront*;	

Rule IV*. **The Conditional**

may generally be formed, like the future, from the *Pres. Inf.*, by changing its final *-r* or *-re* into *-rais, -rais, -rait, -rions, -riez, -raient*; as,

from	parle-*r*	je parle-*rais,*	*-rais,*	*-rait,*	*-rions,*	*-riez,*	*-raient*;	&c.
	agi-*r*	j'agi-*rais,*	*-rais,*	*-rait,*	*-rions,*	*-riez,*	*-raient*;	
	vend-*re*	je vend-*rais,*	*-rais,*	*-rait,*	*-rions,*	*-riez,*	*-raient*;	

Rule V*. **The Present Subjunctive**

may generally be formed from the *Pres. Participle*, by changing its termination *-ant* ..... into *-e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent*; as,

from	parl-*ant*, ...	que je parl-*e,*	*-es,*	*-e,*	*-ions,*	*-iez,*	*-ent*;	&c.
	agiss-*ant*, ...	que j' agiss-*e,*	*-es,*	*-e,*	*-ions,*	*-iez,*	*-ent*;	
	vend-*ant*, ...	que je vend-*e,*	*-es,*	*-e,*	*-ions,*	*-iez,*	*-ent*;	

Rule VI. **The Preterite Subjunctive**

may always be formed from the *Preterite Indicative*, by changing its terminations *-ai* into *asse*; *-is* into *isse*; *-us* into *usse*; and *-ins* into *insse*, as,

from	je parl *-ai*,	que je parl-*asse,*	*-asses,*	*-ât,*	*-assions,*	*-assiez,*	*-assent*;	&c.
	je fin *-is*,	que je fin-*isse,*	*-isses,*	*-ît,*	*-issions,*	*-issiez,*	*-issent*;	
	je reç *-us*,	que je reç-*usse,*	*-usses,*	*-ût,*	*-ussions,*	*-ussiez,*	*-ussent*;	
	je conv *-ins*,	que je conv-*insse,*	*-insses,*	*-int,*	*-inssions,*	*-inssiez,*	*-inssent*;	

Rule VII. **The Imperative,**

as it has already been observed, generally borrows its persons, partly from the Pres. Ind., and partly from the Pres. Subj. Thus, the 2nd pers. sing. (for it has no 1st pers. sing.) and its 1st and 2nd pers. plural are generally those of the Pres. Ind., and the 3rd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. plur. are always those of the Pres. Subjunctive.

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* All verbs which in their *Pres. Participle* have a penult *e* (unaccented), as *menant, appelant, venant, recevant, devant, prenant*, &c., or end in that tense in *yant*, as *payant, fuyant, voyant, croyant*, deviate from the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th rules; for they change that *e* into some more distinct sound, as: *ils mènent, ils viennent, ils reçoivent*, &c. and the *y* into a single *i*, as: *ils paient, ils fuient, ils croient*, &c., before either of the mute syllables, *e, es, ent*. In this respect they are irregular.

† Except in *Avoir* (to have) and *Savoir* (to know).

CLASSIFICATION.

A LIST OF ALL THE MODELS OF VERBS ENDING IN

ER

Regular and Irregular.

NO. OF OBSERV.			TABLE MARKS.
1.		aller	B 6
2.		pla–cer	P 1
		pronon–cer	Q 8
3.		na–ger	M10
		corri–ger	E10
		lo–ger	L 6
		ju–ger	K10
		son–ger	T 10
		man–ger	L 9
4.		ess–ayer	I 1
		abr–eyer	A 3
		pl–oyer	P 4
		ess–uyer	I 2
	4'	† r–ayer	R 3
		grass–eyer	K 1
	4"	en–voyer	H10
		ren–voyer	H10
5.		dép–ecer	G 1
		g–eler	J 9
		s–emer	T 4
		† s–emer	Y 8
		m–ener	M 3
		p–eser	O 8
		ach–eter	A 7
		l–ever	L 4
		s–evrer	T 8
	5'	app–eler	B 9
		j–eter	K 6
	5" †	cach–eter	Y 3
6.		cél–ébrer	D 5
		rapi–écer	Q10
		p–écher	O 3
		ex–écrer	Y 4
		poss–éder	P 9
		tr–éfler	Y 9
		r–égler	R 7
		r–égner	R 8
		réint–égrer	R 9
		l–éguer	L 2
		rév–éler	S 5
		blasph–émer	C 7
		ali–éner	B 5
		re–céper	Y 6
		ab–équer	A 1
		esp–érer	H11
		l–éser	L 3
		rép–éter	S 1
		pén–étrer	O 5

NO. OF OBSERV.			TABLE MARKS.
7.		abr–éger	A 2
8. 0.		agré–er	B 2
9. 0.		pê–cher	O 4
		mê–ler	M 2
		prê–ter	Q 2
		rê–ver	S 6
10. 0.		pri–er	Q 5
		remer-cier	R 10
		certi–fier	D 6
11.		jou–er	K 8
		salu–er	T 1
12. 0.		distin–guer	G 7
		mar–quer	L 10
13.		† argu–er	T 1
			Y 2
14.		† annu–ler	D 3
			Y 1

☞ Each of the *Foregoing* classes requires a particular study.

☞ The *Following* are quite free from irregularities.

0.		déro–ber	G 2
		acca–bler	A 5
		vi–brer	X 4
		tâ–cher	U 7
		ca–cher	D 4
		cher–cher	D 9
		bou–cler	C 9
		an–crer	B 7
		deman–der	F 10
		engen–drer	H 6
		agré–er	B 2
		chauf–fer	D 8
		souf–fler	U 1
		encof–frer	H 5
		aveu–gler	C 3
		ga–gner	J 8
		si–gner	T 9
		distin–guer	G 7
		pri–er	Q 5
		sa–ler	S 11
		vo–ler	X 8
		brû–ler	D 3

NO. OF OBSERV.			TABLE MARKS.
0.		* pi–ler	O 9
		pill–er	O10
	‖	éveill–er	I 4
		travaill–er	V 4
		mouill–er	M 7
		ai–mer	B 4
		nom–mer	N 3
		fer–mer	I 8
		for–mer	J 4
		fu–mer	J 7
		di–ner	G 5
		don–ner	G 8
		sou–per	U 2
		accou–pler	A 6
		mar–quer	L 10
		pa–rer	N11
		dési–rer	G 3
		ado–rer	A 9
		ju–rer	K11
	§	ra–ser	R 1
		pri–ser	Q 6
		po–ser	P 8
		u–ser	V 7
	§§	pen–ser	O 6
		ver–ser	X 2
		pas–ser	O 2
		tis–ser	V 2
		da–ter	F 8
		ci–ter	E 2
		chan–ter	D 7
		con–ter	E 8
		por–ter	P 7
		res–ter	S 4
		quit–ter	Q 9
		lut–ter	L 8
		rebu–ter	R 4
		dou–ter	G10
		en–trer	H 8
		la–ver	L 1
		pri–ver	Q 7
		trou–ver	V 6
		recou–vrer	R 6
		tax–er	U 9
		fix–er	I 10
		vex–er	Y10

† See the observations.
* When *l* is not liquid.
‖ When *l* is liquid.
§ When *s* articulates as *z*.
§§ When *s* articulates as *c* in Cicero.

OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

ER

Referred to or from the Numbers in the Opposite List.

If we suppose, as I have already stated, the whole number of French verbs to be 5,000, about 4,330—nearly all of them—end in *er*; and it may be encouraging to the Pupil to know that the whole of these (except *Aller* to go, *Envoyer* to send, and one of its compounds *Renvoyer* to send back) are *regular*. However, as I am convinced that the correct orthography, as well as the proper pronunciation, of many of them is less known than that of many others, and more likely to perplex even the French scholar, I will submit, on their respective peculiarities, a series of observations corresponding to each of the divisions in the preceding list.

0.— Verbs thus referred to are quite *regular*; they only differ in the final sounds of those persons which end in *e, es,* and *ent.*

*** Some may at first feel surprised that I should give so many different Models for verbs which are conjugated in the same way. But when experience has taught us —when we reflect that by giving only one model, as *Parler,* for instance, every verb which does not rhyme with it, in its *Present Indicative,* must necessarily offer some difficulties, especially to those who learn French verbs rather *by the ear* than by *mutation of letters,* then we find it expedient to increase the number of models. Thus, if we ask a child who has learnt by the ear the *Present Ind.* of the verb *Parler,* to conjugate like it the verb *Dévouer,* what will he say, instead of *parle, je parle, tu parles, il parle,* &c.? No doubt he will be perplexed; for *parle* and *dévoue* sound so differently, that the former will hinder rather than assist him in finding out the right sound. If on the contrary the child has previously been made to learn the verb *Jouer,* and is now requested to conjugate *dévouer,* then he will most likely connect *dévouer* with *jouer,* and say *je dévoue* as he said *je joue.* Therefore, by giving one model for each class of verbs which produce the same rhyme in their *Present Indicative,* and making the Learner repeat at least the Present Indicative of some, we shall doubtless remove one of the greatest difficulties attending the *Practice* of verbs ending in *er.*

On the Verb Aller *to go.*

1.— *Aller* (to go), as most other *irregular* verbs, is found to be more so in those Tenses where it is most used, namely: in the Present Ind. and in the Present Subj.— specially in those persons which usually end in *e, es,* and *ent.* It is also *irregular* in the radical of its Fut. and Cond. *j'irai,* &c., *j'irais,* &c., which tenses seem to be derived from the Latin Infinitive *ire* (to go). (See .. B 6, Z 5, and Z 6.)

On Verbs ending in -cer *in the Pres. Infinitive.*

2.— It is a general principle, in French pronunciation, that *c* articulates as *s* when before *e, i* and *y,* and as *k* when before *a, o* and *u.* In verbs ending in *cer,* the *c* is constantly articulating as *s*; hence the necessity of using the cedilla under that *c* (ç) when it is immediately followed by *a* or *o.*

N.B.—The same remark applies to verbs ending in *cevoir,* where also the *c* takes a cedilla before *o* or *u.* (See the List of verbs ending in *oir,* No. 16.)

On Verbs ending in **-ger** *in the Pres. Infinitive.*

3.— In verbs of this termination, the *g* keeps its soft articulation through all their inflections. The practice of inserting a mute *e* between *g*..*a* and *g*..*o* arises from this other principle of French pronunciation, that *g* before *e* or *i* is soft, whilst it is hard before *a* or *o*. The presence of the *e* mute after the *g* serves, as it were, to deceive the eye and to prevent the *g* having its guttural articulation.

On Verbs ending in **-yer** *in the Pres. Infinitive.*

4.— It is now considered, as a general rule, that verbs ending in *yer* have their *y* changed into a single *i* when followed by *e* mute, thus: *j'essaie, j'essaierai*, &c.

Rayer *and* **Bégayer.**

4'.— However, some verbs ending in *ayer* and *eyer*, as *Rayer* (to streak), *Bégayer* (to stutter), *Grasseyer* (to lisp), and *Plancheyer* (to floor), may preserve the *y* throughout. (See further on, No. 15.)

*** For further information relative to these latter verbs, look for them in the DICTIONARY, or Second Part.

Envoyer *and* **Renvoyer.**

4".— *Envoyer* (to send), and one of its compounds, *Renvoyer* (to send back), besides changing occasionally their *y* into *i*, are irregular in their FUT. and COND. = *j'enverrai, j'enverrais*, &c., instead of *j'envoierai, je renvoierais*, &c., thus transforming (as it is done in most verbs ending in *oir*) the diphthongal *oie* into some other sound; here and in *Voir* and *Echoir* it is changed into *er* (pronounced *é*). (See No. 15).

On Verbs ending in **ecer, ener, ever,** *&c. in the Pres. Infinitive.*

5.— In such verbs as *lever, mener, sevrer*, &c., that is, when a verb has in its Pres. Inf. a penultimate *e*, unaccented, and not pronounced *é* or *è*, that *e* must be pronounced *è* whenever the next consonant is followed by *e, es* or *ent* (mute); and to show that pronunciation of the preceding *e*, a grave accent (`) must be used over it in all such cases (the FUT. and COND. included). But:—

On Verbs ending in **eler** *or* **eter** *in the Pres. Infinitive.*

5'.— In verbs ending in *eler* and *eter*, as *Appeler* B 9, *jeter* K 6, instead of using the grave accent, as in *Peler* O 4, and *Acheter* A 7, the *l* or *t* is doubled, thus: *j'appelle, j'appellerai*, &c., *je jette, je jetterai*, &c. Accordingly I have submitted *every one* of these verbs to a *special investigation*, and, upon the highest authority, I have referred each to its particular model.

N.B.—The reason upon which these different methods of showing the open sound of the *e* are founded seems to me to be this:—that when the *e* is to have a comparatively *shorter* sound, the *l* or *t* is doubled; otherwise the grave accent is to be used, thus: *il décèle* (he betrays) is not to be pronounced as *il desselle* (he unsaddles).

5".— It is not unusual to find examples, even in the Dict. of the ACAD., in which no accent at all is put in the FUT. and COND. of some of these verbs, as: *je cacheterais, j'épousseterai*; and BESCHERELLE states that verbs ending in *emer*, as *Semer*, take no accent in the FUT. and COND. (See Table Y 3 and Y 8.) However, this is contrary to the best pronunciation of those verbs, and, moreover, to the *general practice* of spelling them: "*Je sèmerai* autour de la pierre, &c." says BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE.

5'''.— Verbs in which the penult *e* is sounded *é* or *è* in the PRES. INFINIT. (though no accent be over it), as *Vexer, Respecter, Grasseyer*, &c., take of course no accent over that *e* in any part of their conjugation.

On verbs ending in éder, éler, éter, écher, égler, égner, *&c. in the Pres. Inf.*

6.— In verbs of these terminations—that is, when a verb has an acute accent (′) over the penultimate *e* of the Present Infinitive—as *Céler*, *Céder*, *Sécher*, *Régler*, *Régner*, &c., the acute accent is changed into a grave one (`) when the next syllable *is final* and ends in the obscure sound *e*, *es*, or *ent* (but not in the FUTURE and CONDITIONAL, where the former of those two conditions does not exist). Thus we write *céder* (to yield), *je cède*, *tu cèdes*, *ils cèdent*, but *je céderai*, *tu céderas*, &c., *je céderais*, *tu céderais*, &c.

*** As the rule found in Grammars, relative to the conjugation of these verbs, is such as to mislead the student as to the use of the accent in the FUT. and CONDIT., I think it necessary to point out here this inaccuracy. The rule which they give is generally worded thus:—"In verbs ending in *éler*, *éter*, *éder*, &c., the acute accent is changed into the grave *whenever* it is followed by *e* mute." Now, in the Future and Conditional, it is followed by what is generally called *e* mute; therefore, if the rule be correct, the acute should be changed into the grave accent in those two tenses. This is not, however, the case: the rule of grammarians is insufficient, not to say defective. For many years I have purposely examined the way in which those two tenses have been written by various French writers, and in the Public Press, and I have almost invariably found that the acute accent (′) is retained in each person of the Future and Conditional of those verbs which have that accent over the penultimate *e* of the Present Infinitive.

Thus, céler (to conceal) is spelt je cèle, but je célerai (ACAD.).
„ céder (to yield) „ il cède, but il cédera (PASCAL).
„ léguer (to bequeath) „ il lègue, but il léguera (ACAD.).
„ régler (to rule) „ je règle, but il réglera (FLORIAN).
„ sécher (to dry) „ ils sèchent, but il séchera (ACAD.).

It would be easy for me to add a mass of examples in support of the rule I have given above; but I trust these few will be found sufficient.

In my opinion, this general practice, of using the acute (′) accent in the Fut. and Condit. of such verbs, is due to two reasons: 1st, because we see that accent used in the Pres. Infinitive and many other parts of those verbs; 2ndly, because it is founded upon this principle of French pronunciation:—that when two consecutive syllables end in *e* (another syllable following these two in the same word), the former *e* is usually pronounced and written *é*, as in the words *allégement*, *élever*, *médecin*, *prévenir*, &c. But, why is the *é* written with an acute accent in these latter words? I explain it thus:—*è* (in French *è ouvert*) requires a comparatively wider opening of the mouth, in its utterance, than *é* (in French *é fermé*). Now, when each of the two last syllables of a word ends in *e* (the last being *e* mute, as in *père*, *mère*, &c.), we always strengthen the sound of the penultimate *e*, and in so doing we open our mouths wider, as it is the last full sound in the word; but when two such syllables are followed in the same word by a third syllable, as in *médecin*, *prévenir*, &c., the greater speed we use to arrive at the subsequent sound (which is always a full one), prevents us keeping our mouths quite so open as in the former cases, and hence the antepenult *e* becomes é (*é fermé*).

Be this as it may, however, let us remember that GENERAL CUSTOM, and not reason, is the law of language†. "Si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi," said HORACE.

I trust the above observations will be duly appreciated by those engaged in teaching our language, and perhaps grammarians will hereafter give a better rule relative to these verbs.

† Il ne faut pas que la raison prévale sur l'usage. (FRENCH ACADEMY.)

On Verbs ending in éger *in the Pres. Infinitive.*

7.— The only exceptions to the preceding rule, are verbs ending in *éger*, which preserve the *acute* accent over the *é* in all their inflections; thus *Abréger* makes *j'abrége, j'abrégerai*, &c. (French Academy). This rule applies, without a single exception, to all the verbs ending in *éger*. Never, in fact, should the combination of these three letters *ege* occur in any word, be it a verb or a noun, without having the *acute* accent over the first *e*—not the grave. It is in keeping with this rule that we spell *parlé-je?, dussé-je..!, &c.* with an *acute* and not a grave accent; for observe that *g* and *j* before *e* represent exactly the same articulation. (See Nos. 3 and 17.)

On Verbs ending in éer *in the Pres. Inf.*

8.— 0. In verbs of this termination, the first *é* always keeps its acute accent:—*j'agrée, j'agréerai*, &c. Observe that in the Past Participle *fem.* there must naturally be three *ées* in succession, the first two accented (') and the last quite mute. (See No. 15.)

On Verbs ending in âler, âter, âcher, *&c. in the Pres. Inf.*

9.— 0. Verbs with a circumflex accent (^) over the penult *e* of the Pres. Infinitive, invariably retain that accent throughout their conjugation.

On Verbs ending in ier, *as Prier, Lier, &c.*

10.— 0. Verbs of this termination are quite regular. Only observe that, in the 1st and 2nd pers. Plur. of the *Imperfect. Ind.* and *Pres. Subj.*, there will naturally be two *ii* in succession—que nous *priions*, que vour *priiez*—each *i* to be heard separately. (See No. 15; and *Re* 28.)

On Verbs ending in ouer (*and* uer *when* u *is sounded*).

11.— In verbs of these terminations, a *diæresis* (¨) is used over the *i*, after the *u*, in the 1st and 2nd pers. Plur. of the Imperf. Ind. and Pres. Subj., to separate those two vowels, for *jouions* might be pronounced *joui-ons* instead of *jou-ïons*. (This remark applies also to the verbs *Conclure* and *Exclure*. See Table E 4.) See also No. 15. But:—

On Verbs ending in guer *and* quer, *as Distinguer, Marquer, &c.*

12.— 0. In verbs of these terminations, the *u* being *silent*, no *diæresis* is used over the following *i*. They are quite regular. But:—

In the Verb Arguer (*to argue*) *the* u *is sounded.*

13.— This verb, which ought to have a *diæresis*, at least in the cases mentioned in Rule 11, is conjugated (Y 2) without *any* by the French Academy. (See No. 15.)

Annuler.

14.— Annuler (*to annul*, in Latin *annulare*) is the only verb of this termination requiring a notice. Some grammarians assert that the *l* ought to be doubled when followed by a mute *e*—thus, to write *annuler*, but j'*annulle*, j'*annullerai*, &c., as I have exhibited it in Table Y 1. Others, on the contrary, and many modern writers, seeing no reason why the *l* should be doubled before *e* mute (only one being used in the other parts), spell it, in all cases, with only one *l*, as in D 3.

*** The cause of this disagreement arises from this fact: a hundred years ago *Annuler*, like *Appeler* (to call), was spelt with double *ll* in all its conjugation; and no doubt the habit of still using *ll* before *e* mute is due to a remembrance of some of its forms, kept up by some authors through their analogy with *nulle, nulles* and *nullement*, fem. and adv. of the adjective *nul*.

15.—I must here observe that in such *Fut.* and *Cond.* as, *je prierai, je prierais; j'emploierai, j'emploierais; j'avouerai, j'essuierais,* &c. &c.; that is to say, when the *e* in the terminations *erai, erais,* &c. is preceded by a sounded vowel, then that *e* is quite mute, and from this fact Poets sometimes suppress it and put a circumflex accent (^) over the preceding vowel, as in: *je prîrai, j'essuîrais, j'emploîrai, je salûrais, je loûrai,* &c. (In such contractions however an accented *é* retains its own accent, thus, *j'agréerai* becomes *j'agrérai, &c.*) But as this mode of spelling is not tolerated in prose, be careful always to have *e* before the terminations *rai,* and *rais,* &c. of the *Fut.* and *Cond.* of all the verbs ending in *er* (except *Aller, Envoyer* and *Renvoyer*).

15'.—Another right assumed by Poets, but which more particularly applies to verbs ending in *oir,* is that of suppressing, for the sake of the rhyme, the final *s* of the 1st *Pers. Sing.* of the *Pres.,* and sometimes of the *Pret. Ind.* thus writing:

je doi; *j'aperçoi*; *je prévoi*; *je voi*; *je vi*; *je construi*; &c.,

instead of: *je dois*; *j'aperçois*; *je prévois*; *je vois*; *je vis*; *je construis*; &c.

On the Suppression of s *in the Imperative, 2nd pers. sing.*

16.—Observe that the final *s,* which is the characteristic of the 2nd *Pers. Sing.* of every tense, has disappeared in the IMPERATIVE after *e* or *a,* as in: "*Donne*-moi la main; *Offre*-lui ton bras; *Sache* en profiter; *Aie* patience; *Va* à ta pension, &c." Yet remember that it must resume its place, for sake of euphony, whenever *that 2nd Pers. Sing.* is joined to either of the Pronouns *y* or *en* governed by that IMPERATIVE, in which cases the hyphen (-) comes between them. Thus, write and say: "*Donnes-en* à tes amis; *Offres-en* à ces Dames; Si tu veux aller à la campagne, *vas-y* de suite; *Mènes-y* tes sœurs; *Aies-en* soin." But it would be incorrect to write: "*Parles* en homme d'honneur; *Vas* en campagne," where *en* is a preposition. Nor would it be correct to say: "*Saches-en* profiter; *Vas-en* prendre; *Vas-y* mettre ordre," where *en* and *y* are governed by the following verb and not by the preceding IMPERATIVE. Therefore write and say: "*Parle* en homme d'honneur; *Va* en campagne; *Sache* en profiter; *Va* en prendre; *Va* y mettre ordre," without either *s* or hyphen.

On the acute accent in **parlé-je, dussé-je,** *&c. used interrogatively.*

17.—Observe that, when the 1st *Pers. Sing.* of any tense ends in *e* (obscure), and is united to the pronoun *-je,* used interrogatively or otherwise, as: *Parlé-je*? (do I speak?) *Fussé-je* (were I), *Eussé-je* (had I), *Dussé-je* (ought I), *Puissé-je* (may I), the *e* of the pronoun *je,* being then considered in pronunciation as the last syllable of a compound word, becomes *obscure,* and the final *e* of the verb takes an acute accent (') as is usual in words ending in *ége,* thus: Vous *parlé-je*? *Fussé-je* roi, as if it were: *Parlége*; *Fussége,* &c.—But I would have it well understood that, when the final *e* of the verb is quite *mute,* as in: "*Prie*-je? *Emploie*-je? *Essuie*-je? *Agrée*-je? *Argue*-je? &c.," the use of any accent over that *e* in such a case, is contrary to the spirit of the preceding law.

17'.—It follows from the above observation (17) that, when the final *e* of the Verb receives an accent, *the preceding syllable* must be the same as it is in the *Pres.* INFINITIVE, thus write and pronounce:—

Je *mène,* from *mener,* but *mené*-je? (do I lead?)
J'*espère,* from *espérer,* but *espéré*-je? (do I hope?)
J'*appelle,* from *appeler,* but *appelé*-je? (do I call?)

It is in conformity with this rule that BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE wrote "Ayez de la décence, *répété-je* tous les jours à mes gens."

17".—Observe, however, that, as in verbs ending in *er,* both the 1st *Pers. Sing.* of the PRESENT *Ind.* and the same *Pers.* of the PRETERITE *Ind.* would produce the same sound, when used *interrogatively,* it is better on that account, to make use of another interrogative form, such as: *Est-ce que*? (*Est-ce que* je vous parle? *Est-ce que* je vous parlai?) instead of *vous parlé-je*? or *vous parlai-je*? (See Table Z 8.)

CLASSIFICATION

OF ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS ENDING IN

IR*

Followed by some of the Regular ones, marked thus 0.

NO. OF OBSERV.		TABLE MARKS.
1.	dor–mir	G 9
	dédor–mir	„
	désendor–mir	„
	endor–mir	„
	redor–mir	„
	rendor–mir	„
	sen–tir	T 5
	assen–tir	„
	consen–tir	„
	pressen–tir	„
	ressen–tir	„
	men–tir	„
	démen–tir	„
	repen–tir	„
	par–tir	O 1
	dépar–tir	„
	† repar–tir	„
	* † sor–tir	T 11
	* † ressor–tir	„
	ser–vir	T 7
	desser–vir	„
	resser–vir	„
2.	–tenir	V 1
	abs–tenir	„
	appar–tenir	„
	at–tenir	„
	con–tenir	„
	dé–tenir	„
	entre–tenir	„
	main–tenir	„
	ob–tenir	„
	re–tenir	„
	sou–tenir	„
	–venir	X 1
	* ad–venir	„
	circon–venir	„
	contre–venir	„
	con–venir	„
	dépré–venir	„
	de–venir	„
	discon–venir	„
	inter–venir	„
	mésa–venir	„
	par–venir	„
	pré–venir	„
	pro–venir	„
	rede–venir	„
	ressou–venir	„
	re–venir	„
	sou–venir	„
	sub–venir	„
	sur–venir	„

NO. OF OBSERV.		TABLE MARKS.
3.	of–frir	N 6
	mésof–frir	„
	souf–frir	„
	ou–vrir	N 8
	entr'ou–vrir	„
	rou–vrir	„
	cou–vrir	„
	décou–vrir	„
	recou–vrir	„
4.	* cou–rir	F 2
	accou–rir	„
	concou–rir	„
	discou–rir	„
	encou–rir	„
	parcou–rir	„
	recou–rir	„
	secou–rir	„
5.	ac–quérir	A 8
	con–quérir	„
	en–quérir	„
	* –quérir	„
	recon–quérir	„
	re–quérir	„
6.	* bouill–ir	C 10
	débouill–ir	„
	* ébouill–ir	„
	parbouill–ir	„
	rebouill–ir	„
7.	cueill–ir	F 7
	accueill–ir	„
	recueill–ir	„
8.	* –vêtir	X 3
	dé–vêtir	„
	re–vêtir	„
9.	* –faillir	I 5
	* dé–faillir	&
	re–faillir	Y 5
10.	* † bé–nir	C 6
	† rebé–nir	„
11.	* † fl–eurir (to prosper.)	J 3
	† refl–eurir (to prosper again.)	„
12.	–fuir	J 6
	s'en–fuir	„

NO. OF OBSERV.		TABLE MARKS.
13.	* † saill–ir (to project.)	S 9
14.	† tressaill–ir	V 5
	assaill–ir	„
15.	haïr	K 4
16.	mourir	M 8
17.	* *Def.* gésir	Dict.
18.	* *Def.* ouïr	Dict.
19.	* *Def.* issir	Dict.
20.	* *Def.* férir	Dict.

Any verb in *ir*, not found in the preceding lists, is *reg.* and may be conjugated as any of the following:

NO. OF OBSERV.		TABLE MARKS.
0.	su–bir	U 3
	adou–cir	A 10
	applau–dir	B 10
	obé–ir	N 5
	a–gir	B 1
	enva–hir	H 9
	flé–chir	I 11
	fran–chir	J 5
	enno–blir	H 7
	* † saill–ir	S 10
	vieill–ir	X 5
	jaill–ir	K 5
	po–lir	P 6
	em–plir	H 4
	gé–mir	J 10
	fi–nir	I 9
	crou–pir	F 6
	ché–rir	D 10
	ai–grir	B 3
	flé–trir	J 1
	* † fleu–rir	J 2
	appau–vrir	B 8
	§ choi–sir	D 11
	§§ gros–sir	K 3
	aver–tir	C 2
	assor–tir	„
	répar–tir	„
	désassor–tir	„
	jou–ir	K 9
	ra–vir	R 2
	asser–vir	„

* There is a note on these in the Dict.—† These have a double conjugation.

§ When *s* articulates as *z*. §§ When *s* articulates as *c* soft.

OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

IR

Referred to or from the Numbers in the Opposite List.

0. The whole number of verbs ending in *-ir* is about 380. Of this number, 280 are conjugated alike, and have their *Primitive tenses* formed, by changing the final *ir* of the PRES. INF. into *issant*, for the PRES. PART.; into *is*, for the PRESENT and PRETERITE IND.; and into *i*, for the PAST PART., as: ag*ir*, ag*issant*, ag*i*, j'ag*is*, j'ag*is*. These are called *regular*. Some of them are found at the end of the opposite list against the mark 0. The 100 others are irregular, being chiefly distinguished from the *regular* ones by their PRES. PART., which very seldom ends in *issant*. I have grouped them all in separate divisions, thus exhibiting under the same *brace* (in the opposite list) all those which have the same peculiarities.
1. DORMIR, &c.—The division No. 1, which contains all the irreg. verbs ending in *mir*, *tir*, *vir*, principally differs from the others in the Sing. of the PRES. IND. where it changes the terminations *mir*, *tir*, *vir*, into *s* for the 1st and 2nd Persons, and into *t* for the 3rd, as: dor*mir*, je dor*s*, tu dor*s*, il dor*t*, &c. &c. Compared with *agir*, they are *irregular*, though their Derivative tenses are regularly formed from the Primitive. Some are regular in a particular meaning, and are marked thus †.
2. TENIR (to hold), *Venir* (to come), and all their Compounds, form the 2nd Division. They are very *irregular*, both in their Primitive and Derivative tenses, and this on account of the penult *e* in the *Infinitive*. Note the difference between the *Pres. Ind.* and the *Pret. Ind.*—Observe how the penult *e* is changed in the *Fut.* and *Cond.*, and what it becomes in the *Pres. Ind.* and *Sub.*, when followed by the obscure syllables *e*, *es* and *ent*. Notice also that the *Past Part.* ends in *u*.
3. The chief characteristic of this division of verbs, which end in *frir* or *vrir*, is the peculiar termination *-ert* of their *Past Part.* Also notice that their *Pres. Ind.* ends in *e*, *es*, *e*, *ons*, *ez*, *ent*.
4. COURIR and its Compounds deserve special attention as to their *Past Part.* and *Pret. Ind.*, and as to the spelling and pronunciation of the double *r* in their *Fut.* and *Cond.* See in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, Nos. 20 and 21.
5. ACQUÉRIR, &c.—Notice the termination *-is* of their *Pret.* and *Past Part.*; also observe how the penult *é* of the *Pres. Inf.* is changed when the next syllable ends in *e*, *es* or *ent*. As for the pronunciation of the double *r* in their *Fut.* and *Cond.*, see in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 20.
6. BOUILLIR and its four Compounds are quite regular as to the formation of their Derivative tenses; but it must be remembered that two of their Primitive tenses, namely: the PRESENT IND. *je bous*, &c., and the PRES. PART. *bouillant*, regulate the inflections of most of their tenses. (See *Bouillir* in the Dict.)
7. CUEILLIR.—The greatest irregularity of *Cueillir* and its Compounds is of having *e* instead of *i* before *rai*, *rais*, &c., in the *Fut.* and *Cond.* This peculiarity arises from our natural tendency to pronounce *i* like *e* after the liquid *ill*. (See No. 14.)
8. VÊTIR and its Compounds are regular as to the formation of their Derivative tenses; but observe that the *Pres. Ind.* is *je vêts*, *tu vêts*, *il vêt*, &c. (See *Vêtir* in the Dict. and N.B. Obs. *re* 3.)
9. FAILLIR, *&c.*—These verbs are very seldom used in certain tenses. They are chiefly irregular in the *Pres. Part.*, and in the Sing. of the *Pres. Ind.*, as: *je faux*, *&c.* (For further information, see *Faillir* in the Dict.)
10. BÉNIR has a double Past Part. *béni*, &c., signifying blessed, as by the invisible grace of GOD; and *bénit*, &c. (with a *t*), signifying consecrated by a religious ceremony. (See *Bénir* in the Dict.)
11. FLEURIR and *refleurir* are only irregular in their figurative sense of '*to prosper*.' (See *Fleurir* in the Dict.)
12. FUIR and *s'enfuir* regulate most of their inflections by their Pres. Part. *fuyant*, *&c.*, changing however the *y* into *i* before *e* mute, as in verbs ending in *yer*.
13. SAILLIR, signifying *to project*, is irregular and defective. Mark its *Pres. Ind.*, its *Fut.* and *Cond.*, and its *Pres. Part.*; but *Saillir* S 10, to gush out, though defective, is regular. (See *Saillir* in Dict.)
14. TRESSAILLIR and *assaillir* make in the PRES. PART. *tressaillant*, &c., and *je tressaille*, *&c.*, in the *Pres. Ind.* (See No. 7 and *Tressaillir* in the Dict.)
15. HAÏR is only irregular in the *Sing.* of the *Pres. Ind.*, and of course in the 2nd *Pers. Sing.* of the *Imperative*, where the *i* loses its diæresis thus: *je hais*, *tu hais*, *il hait*; *hais*; which are pronounced *je hès*, *tu hès*, *il hèt*; *hès*. As the diæresis is necessary in the 1st and 2nd Pers. Plur. of the *Pret. Ind.*, and in the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the *Pret. Subj.*, the circumflex accent (^) is not used in such cases.
16. MOURIR makes je *meurs*, &c., in the Pres. Ind., *mort* in the Past Part., and *mourant* in the Pres. Part. As for the pronunciation of the double *r* in its *Fut.* and *Cond.*, see in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, Nos. 20 and 21.

17. GÉSIR, OUÏR, ISSIR, and FÉRIR, which
18. are very defective, have each their
19. peculiarities noticed with them in the
20. DICTIONARY.

CLASSIFICATION.

A LIST OF *ALL* THE VERBS ENDING IN

OIR*

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR.

IN THE ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THEIR TERMINATIONS,

WITH THE TABLE-MARK OF EACH CLASS.

TERMINATIONS.	NO. OF OBSERV.		TABLE MARKS.
-choir	1.	* dé-choir	F 9.
		* -choir	,,
		* re-choir	,,
	2.	* é-choir	H 1.
-loir	3.	-valoir	V 9.
		équi-valoir	,,
		re-valoir	,,
	4.	pré-valoir	Q 3.
	5.	falloir	I 7.
		* chaloir	Dict.
	6.	* -vouloir	X 9.
		* re-vouloir	,,
	7.	* se condouloir	In the Dict.
	8.	* souloir	
-roir	9.	* apparoir	
	9'.	* comparoir	
-seoir	10.	* -seoir	T 6.
		mes-seoir	,,
	11.	* sur-seoir	U 6.
	12.	* as-seoir	C 1.
		ras-seoir	,,

TERMINATION.	NO. OF OBSERV.		TABLE MARKS.
-voir	13.	-voir	X 7.
		entre-voir	,,
		re-voir	,,
	14.	avoir	C 4.
		* ravoir	,,
	15.	savoir	T 2.
	16.	re-cevoir	R 5.
		aper-cevoir	,,
		con-cevoir	,,
		dé-cevoir	,,
		per-cevoir	,,
	16'.	-devoir	G 4.
		re-devoir	,,
	17.	pré-voir	Q 4.
	18.	pour-voir	P 10.
		dépour-voir	,,
	19.	-pleuvoir	P 3.
		re-pleuvoir	,,
	20.	-mouvoir	M 9.
		dé-mouvoir	,,
		é-mouvoir	,,
		pro-mouvoir	,,
	21.	pouvoir	P 11.

N.B. In almost every System of Conjugations, the terms *regular* and *irregular* are comparative, not absolute. They signify: '*verbs conjugated as*, or *contrary to*, certain fixed Models set up by this or that particular grammarian;' but some of these models, when compared with the general rules for the Formation of Tenses, are found to be themselves more or less *irregular*. For instance, *Recevoir*, which is generally given as the model of verbs ending in *oir*, is not so given from its being a *regular* verb, but because it belongs to the largest Division of verbs in *oir* conjugated alike (Compare the above divisions), and because it is of greater importance than its followers.—*Pourvoir* (No. 18), which is the most regular of any, must yet change the *y* of its Pres. Part. into *i* before *e*, *es* or *ent*; and its Pres. Part. *Pourvoyant* might be more regular.

* There is a note in the Dict. on each verb marked thus *.

OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

OIR

Referred to or from the Numbers in the Opposite List.

There are about 40 verbs ending in *oir*, as contained in the OPPOSITE LIST; and all are Irregular, either with regard to their Primitive or to their Derivative Tenses. (See the N.B. under their list.)

1. DÉCHOIR, &c.—Most of the tenses of verbs ending in *choir* are now out of use; *choir* is changed into *cherrai* for the *Fut.*, and into *cherrais* for the *Cond.*; but the double *r* articulates as one. (See, in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 21.)
2. ECHOIR.—See Table H1, and in the Dict.
3. VALOIR, *Equivaloir* and *Revaloir* are conjugated alike. Notice specially the Pres. Ind. *je vaux*, &c., the Fut. and Cond. *je vaudrai*, *&c.* and all the Present Subj. *que je vaille*, *&c.* but:—
4. PRÉVALOIR differs from the last three verbs in its Pres. Sub., which is regular: *que je prévale, que tu prévales, qu'il prévale, &c.*
5. FALLOIR, which is impersonal, follows the analogy of *Valoir* (No. 3.)
6. VOULOIR & *Revouloir* follow also the analogy of *Valoir* (No. 3), but are not impersonal. *Revouloir* is very little used. Notice the Imperative of *Vouloir*, and see the note on it, in the Dict.
7. SE CONDOULOIR is only used in the Pres.
8. Inf.—SOULOIR is obsolete. (See in the
9. Dict.)—APPAROIR, a law-term, is only used in the Pres. Inf., preceded by the verb *Faire*, and in the third *Pers. Sing.* of the Pres. Ind.: il *appert* (it is evident).—

9'. COMPAROIR, also a law-term, is only used in its Pres. Inf., and yet *Comparaître* is now generally used for it.

10. SEOIR *to be becoming*, and *Messeoir to* be unbecoming, are very defective, and only used in the third persons. *Seoir*, signifying to *sit*, to *be situated*, is only used in its Pres. Part.: *séant*, and in its Past Part: *sis*, *sise*, &c.
11. SURSEOIR, *to supersede*, a law-term, is much used in its Past Part. *sursis*, *sursise*, &c. It is the most regular of the five verbs ending in *Seoir*. (See *Surseoir* in the Dict.)
12. ASSEOIR and *Rasseoir*, which are constantly used, are extremely Irregular. They have been conjugated in different ways, but the ACADEMY has decided that they should be conjugated as I have exhibited them; and almost all Grammarians and Authors agree to use that form. Observe that the diphthong *eoi* of the Pres. Inf. is changed into *ié* in the Fut. and Cond., and that the *ey* of the Pres. Part. has been retained everywhere, as in most verbs ending in *eyer*.
13. VOIR, *Entrevoir* and *Revoir* chiefly differ from the other verbs ending in *voir* in their Fut. and Cond., where the diphthong *oi* of the Pres. Inf. is changed into *er* as: *je verrai, je verrais*, &c. pronounced *je vê-rai, je vê-rais, &c.* (For the *r*, see in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 21.) Observe that as the Pres. Part. ends in *oyant*, the *y* is changed into *i* before *e*, *es* and *ent*, as in the case of verbs ending in *oyer*. (See Obs. *er* 4, 4' & 15'.)

14. } AVOIR (14), *Savoir* (15), as well as *Pouvoir* (21), *Vouloir* (6) and *Asseoir* (12),
15. } being constantly used, are found to be most irregular. Each of them has a separate conjugation.

16. } RECEVOIR, &c.—Division 16 & 16' contains the 7 verbs usually called the regular verbs of the 3rd Conjugation. (See the note under the opposite list.) First, in those ending in *cevoir*, a cedilla must be placed under the *c* when followed by *o* or *u* as: *je reçois*, &c., *je reçus*, &c. 2ndly, the penult *e* of the Pres. Part. *recevant* is changed into *oi*, when the next syllable ends in *e*, *es* and *ent*, thus: *que je reçoive*, &c. *que je doive*,
16' } *&c.*; and as to *Devoir*, its Past Part. masculine singular *dû* must have a circumflex accent over the *u* to distinguish it from the article *du*. It is also used in *redû*, Masc. Sing.

17. PRÉVOIR differs from *Voir* (13) in its Future and Cond.: *je prévoirai*, &c., *je prévoirais*, &c.
18. POURVOIR and *Dépourvoir* also differ from *Voir* (13) in their Fut. and Cond.: *je pourvoirai*, &c., *je pourvoirais*, *&c.*, but likewise in their Pret. Ind. and Pret. Subj.: *je pourvus, que je pourvusse*, &c.
19. PLEUVOIR, *to rain*, is only used in its 3rd Pers. Sing. But in a figurative sense it is also used in the 3rd Pers. Plural, as: "*Les balles* pleuvaient *de toutes parts.*"
20. In the conjugation of *Mouvoir* and Compounds, notice where the syllable *mou* is changed into *meu* and *mu*. The Past Part. *mû* alone takes the circumflex accent in its masculine Sing. (its Compounds do not take any).
21. POUVOIR often changes *pou* into *pu*, *peu* and *pui*; and only one *r* of its Fut. and Cond. is pronounced. (See, in the INTRODUCTION, page xv, No. 21.)

CLASSIFICATION OF *ALL* THE VERBS ENDING IN

RE*

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR;

In the alphabetical order of their final letters; with the Table-mark of each class.

—CRE.	—DRE.
1. * vain-cre	V 8
convain-cre	„
2. -prendre	Q 1
ap-prendre	„
com-prendre	„
dé-prendre	„
désap-prendre	„
entre-prendre	„
* s'é-prendre	„
se mé-prendre	„
rap-prendre	„
re-prendre	„
sur-prendre	„
0. 3. ven-dre	V 10
appen-dre	„
atten-dre	„
condescen-dre	„
défen-dre	„
dépen-dre	„
descen-dre	„
déten-dre	„
disten-dre	„
enten-dre	„
* épan-dre	„
éten-dre	„
fen-dre	„
pen-dre	„
pourfen-dre	„
préten-dre	„
refen-dre	„
ren-dre	„
répan-dre	„
repen-dre	„
reten-dre	„
réten-dre	„
reven-dre	„
sousenten-dre	„
ten-dre	„
4. cr-aindre	F 3
contr-aindre	„
pl-aindre	„
5. t-eindre	U 10
astr-eindre	„
att-eindre	„
c-eindre	„
dép-eindre	„
dét-eindre	„
empr-eindre	„
enc-eindre	„
enfr-eindre	„
épr-eindre	„
ét-eindre	„
étr-eindre	„
f-eindre	„
g-eindre	„
p-eindre	„
ratt-eindre	„
rep-eindre	„
restr-eindre	„
ret-eindre	„
rét-eindre	„
6. j-oindre	K 7
adj-oindre	„
conj-oindre	„

—AIRE.	—IRE.
déj-oindre	K 7
disj-oindre	„
enj-oindre	„
-oindre	„
rej-oindre	„
poindre	P 5
0. 7. répon-dre	S 2
confon-dre	„
correspon-dre	„
fon-dre	„
morfon-dre	„
parfon-dre	„
pon-dre	„
refon-dre	„
ton-dre	„
0. 8. per-dre	O 7
reper-dre	„
0. 9. mor-dre	M 5
démor-dre	„
remor-dre	„
tor-dre	„
détor-dre	„
retor-dre	„
10. cou-dre	F 1
décou-dre	„
recou-dre	„
11. mou-dre	M 6
émou-dre	„
remou-dre	„
rémou-dre	„
12. ab-soudre	A 4
dis-soudre	„
13. * ré-soudre	S 3
* sourdre	Dict.
* soudre	„
14. -faire	I 6
contre-faire	„
dé-faire	„
* for-faire	„
* mal-faire	„
* mé-faire	„
* par-faire	„
re-faire	„
redé-faire	„
sur-faire	„
satis-faire	„
15. -plaire	P 2
com-plaire	„
dé-plaire	„
16. * braire	D 1
17. -traire	V 3
abs-traire	„
* at-traire	„
dis-traire	„
ex-traire	„
* ren-traire	„
* re-traire	„
sous-traire	„
18. taire	U 8
19. circon-cire	E 1
* oc-cire	„

—ORE.	—PRE.
20. -dire	G 6
re-dire	„
21. contre-dire	E 9
dé-dire	„
inter-dire	„
mé-dire	„
pré-dire	„
22. mau-dire	M 1
23. suf-fire	U 4
24. con-fire	E 6
décon-fire	„
25. -lire	L 5
é-lire	„
pré-lire	„
réé-lire	„
re-lire	„
26. -boire	C 8
re-boire	„
s'em-boire	„
27. -croire	F 4
* ac-croire	„
28. * -rire	S 7
sou-rire	„
29. é-crire	H 3
circons-crire	„
dé-crire	„
ins-crire	„
pres-crire	„
pros-crire	„
ré-crire	„
sous-crire	„
trans-crire	„
30. * -frire	Dict.
re-frire	„
31. condui-re	E 5
construi-re	„
cui-re	„
déconstrui-re	„
décui-re	„
dédui-re	„
détrui-re	„
écondui-re	„
endui-re	„
indui-re	„
instrui-re	„
introdui-re	„
produi-re	„
recondui-re	„
reconstrui-re	„
recui-re	„
rédui-re	„
rendui-re	„
reprodui-re	„
sédui-re	„
tradui-re	„
32. * -luire	L 7
re-luire	„
entre-luire	„
33. * -nuire	N 4
* s'entre-nuire	„
34. * bruire	D 2

—TRE.	—URE.	—VRE.
35. * -clore		E 3
dé-clore		„
en-clore		„
* for-clore		„
36. é-clore		H 2
37. rom-pre		S 8
corrom-pre		„
interrom-pre		„
* courre		Dict.
38. être		I 3
39. -naître		N 1
* re-naître		„
40. con-naître		E 7
mécon-naître		„
recon-naître		„
41. * -paître		N 9
re-paître		Y 7
42. pa-raître		N 10
* appa-raître		„
compa-raître		„
dispa-raître		„
repa-raître		„
43. -croître		F 5
ac-croître		„
dé-croître		„
re-croître		„
sur-croître		„
44. * tistre		Dict.
45 -battre		C 5
a-battre		„
com-battre		„
dé-battre		„
s'é-battre		„
em-battre		„
ra-battre		„
re-battre		„
redé-battre		„
46. -mettre		M 4
ad-mettre		„
com-mettre		„
compro-mettre		„
dé-mettre		„
é-mettre		„
s'entre-mettre		„
o-mettre		„
per-mettre		„
pro-mettre		„
re-mettre		„
sou-mettre		„
trans-mettre		„
47. con-clure		E 4
* ex-clure		„
* reclure		„
48. -suivre		U 5
pour-suivre		„
* s'en-suivre		„
49. * -vivre		X 6
re-vivre		„
sur-vivre		„

* See also these Verbs in the Dictionary.

OBSERVATIONS

ON VERBS ENDING IN

RE

Referred to or from the Numbers in the Opposite List.

The whole number of verbs ending in *-re* (reg. and irreg.) is about 250. All are contained in the opposite List, where I have grouped together those of the same ending and conjugation: thus one of each division may be used to exhibit the peculiarities of its correlatives.

0. Divisions 3, 7, 8 & 9 contain the reg. verbs of this Conjugation, and are distinguished from the irreg. ones by having a naught (0) placed before their number. (See No. 3.)

1. Vaincre and *Convaincre* are the only two verbs ending in *-cre*. When the Sing. of the Pres. Ind. is used (which is seldom the case) it ends in *cs, cs, c*; and if the 3rd Pers. Sing. is followed interrogatively by either of the pronouns *il, elle* or *on*, a euphonic *-t-* is placed between them, as in: *Cela vous convainc-t-il?* (see foot-note at Z 7 & Z 8). Further observe that the *c* of the termination *cre* is changed into *qu* before *a, e, i* or *o*, viz.: in the Pres. Participle, Preterite Ind., and in all the tenses formed from them. (See *Vaincre* in the Dict.)

2. Prendre, &c.—The principal cause of the irregularities of these verbs is the penult. *e* of the Pres. Part., which, in the parts formed from that tense, is sounded *è* before *e, es* and *ent*, and hence spelt *enn*.

0. 3. Vendre, &c.—All the Verbs of the 3rd, 7th, 8th and 9th Divisions are conjugated alike and form the 4th Regular Conjugation.

N.B. In these verbs, as in all those in which the final *s* of the 1st Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind. is preceded by *d, t* or *c* (see Divisions 1, 2, 3; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; 45 & 46, also *Asseoir, Vêtir* and their Compounds), the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the same tense is formed by the suppression of that *s*, instead of changing it into a *t*, as is done in other cases. (See No. 37.)

4. 5. 6. Verbs ending in { *aindre* / *eindre* & / *oindre* } are all conjugated alike. They change *nd* of the Pres. Inf. into *gn* for the Pres. Part., Pret. Ind., and derivatives; into *nt* for the Past Part.; and into *ns, ns, nt* for the three Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind.

*** *Poindre* is very defective, and *Oindre* is very seldom used.

7, 8, & 9 are regular. (See No. 3.)

10. 11. 12. 13. In these verbs ending in *oudre*, this final is changed into *ousant* for the Pres. Part. of the 10th Class, as *Coudre, cousant*; into *oulant* for the 11th Class, as *Moudre, moulant*; and into *olvant* for Classes 12 & 13, as *Absoudre, absolvant*; *Résoudre, résolvant*.

N.B. Of all the verbs ending in *dre*, classes 4, 5, 6, 12 & 13 are the only ones not ending in *-ds, -ds, -d* in the Sing. of the Pres. Ind. Observe also that *absolu*, which in many grammars stands as a Past Part. of *absoudre*, is only used as an adj., *absous* being its real Past Part. On the contrary, the Past Part. of *Résoudre* is *résolu*. (*Résous*, as a Past Part., is only used in a particular sense, and that very seldom.) See *Résoudre* in the Dict.

14. Faire and its compounds, in their Pres. Part. and all the parts regularly formed from that tense, viz.: the 1st Pers. Plur. of the Pres. Ind., the whole Imperf. Ind., and the 1st Pers. Plur. of the Imperat., are pronounced *fesant, nous fesons*; *je fesais*, &c. *fesons*. Voltaire and other distinguished writers used to spell them thus; and it is to be regretted that the spelling and pronunciation of a verb of such an importance should be so discordant. I may add that the Fut. and Cond., now universally written *je ferai, je ferais*, &c., were once also spelt *je fairai, je fairais*.

*** (See *Malfaire* in the Dict.)

15. Plaire, &c.—Notice especially its Past Part. and its Preterites. In old French it was usual to put an *s* before the *t* in the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind. of this verb and of its compounds, thus: *il plaist*; subsequently the *s* was suppressed and a circumflex accent placed over the preceding *i*: *il plaît*, as is done in all verbs ending in *aître* and *oître*, when the *î* is still followed by *t*.

16. Braire, which is seldom used in its 1st and 2nd persons, may, however, as in fables, be conjugated throughout on *Traire* V 3; but '*se mettre à braire*' is often used instead of it, especially in the parts wanting in Table D 1.

17. Traire and its compounds have no Preterite Ind. or Subj. The *y* of their Pres. Part. is changed into *i* before *e, es* and *ent*.

18. Taire only differs from *Plaire* (No. 15) in the 3rd Pers. Sing. of its Pres. Ind. (*il tait, il plaît*) the former having no circumflex accent over the *i*, the latter being always spelt with one. As to the circumflex accent generally put over the *u* of the Past Part. m.s. of *Taire* (tû), to distinguish it from the pronoun *tu* (thou), the French Acad. does not use any.

19. CIRCONCIRE (19), *Suffire* (23), and *Confire* (24) only differ in the final of their Past Part.: *circoncis*, *suffi* and *confit*. *Circoncire* is almost obsolete in its Pret. Subj.
20. DIRE and *Redire* make *dites* and *redites* in the 2nd Pers. Plur. of the Pres. Ind. and Imperative; but the other compounds of *dire*:—
21. CONTREDIRE, *Dédire*, &c. differ from *Dire* and *Redire* in the 2nd Pers. Plur. of the Pres. Ind. and Imperat. making *Contredisez*, *Dédisez*, &c.; as to:—
22. MAUDIRE. It differs from *Dire* and all its other compounds in having two *ss* in the Pres. Part. and in all the parts formed from that tense.
23. SUFFIRE and CONFIRE only differ in the
24. final of their Past Part. *Suffi* and *Confit*.
25. LIRE, &c. may be said to be conjugated like *Plaire* (15) and *Taire* (18). Remember their Past Part. and their Preterites.
26. BOIRE.—Notice that in the tenses formed from the Pres. Part. *buvant*, the *u* is changed into *oi* before *e*, *es* and *ent*.
27. CROIRE.—The *y* of its Pres. Part. *croyant*, is changed into *i* before *e* mute. *Décroire*, *Mécroire* and *Recroire* are obsolete.
28. RIRE and *Sourire* have naturally two *ii* together in the 1st and 2nd Pers. Plur. of their Imperf. Ind. and Pres. Subj.
29. ECRIRE and all other verbs in *-crire*, end in *-crit* in their Past Part., and in *-crivis* in their Pret. Ind.
30. FRIRE and *Refrire* are noticed in the Dict.
31. CONDUIRE, &c.—Their Past Part. ends in *-uit*, and their Pret. Ind. in *-uisis*.
32. LUIRE, NUIRE and their compounds are
33. conjugated alike; but LUIRE and its compounds have no Pret. Ind. or Subj.
34. BRUIRE. (See note in the Dict.)
35. CLORE. (See note in the Dict.)—These
36. verbs are very defective. Mark the ending of their Past Part. *clos*, *close*, *&c.*
37. ROMPRE and its compounds are conjugated like *Vendre*, with this only difference that in *Vendre* the final *s* of the 1st Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind. is suppressed in the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the same tense, whereas in *Rompre* that final *s* is there changed into a *t*. Thus *Rompre* would seem to be a better model of conjugation than *Vendre*, but its practical utility would be far too limited. (See N.B. No. 3.)
38. ETRE and *Avoir* may serve to illustrate this assertion, that *those verbs which are most often used are generally those that are most irregular*.
39. NAÎTRE and *Etre* are the only two verbs which, not being of the 1st conjugation, yet end in *é* in their Past Part. (*né*, *été*).
40. CONNAÎTRE (40), *Paître* (41), *Paraître* (42), *Croître* (43), and their compounds are conjugated alike. All verbs ending in *aître* and *oître* retain the circumflex accent over the *î* whenever that *î* is still followed by *t*, viz. in the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind. and in each Pers. of the Fut. and Cond.
41. PAÎTRE is not used in its Pret. Ind. or Subj. (See *Paître* in the Dict.), but *Repaître* is used in all its tenses. (See Y 7.)
42. The Past Part. of PARAÎTRE, *Comparaître*, and *Reparaître* is invariable, that of *Apparaître* and *Disparaître* may vary. (See *Apparaître* in the Dict.)
43. CROÎTRE (*to* grow) makes a further use of its circumflex accent in order to be distinguished from certain inflexions of the verb *Croire* (*to* believe) which would otherwise be spelt alike. (Compare F 4 with F 5.) The *u* of the Past Part. *accru* takes however no accent, because the Past Part. of the corresponding compound of *Croire* (*Accroire*) is not used.
44. TISTRE is obsolete, except in its Past Part. *Tissu*, &c. which is often used as a noun; a Pret. *je tissus*, &c. is also used. (See the note in the Dict.)
45. BATTRE and METTRE, &c. chiefly differ
46. in their Past Part. (*battu* and *mis*), and in their Preterites (*je battis*, *je mis*). As to the spelling of the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind. *il bat*, *il met* (not *il batt*, *il mett*) the reader is referred to the N.B. of No. 3.
47. CONCLURE and *Exclure* are now conjugated alike; but *Reclure* is only used in its Past Part., which is spelt with an *s* in the masc. sing. and pl. *reclus* and fem. *recluse*. As to the use of the diæresis (¨) over the *i* in the Imperf. Ind. and Pres. Subj. 1st and 2nd Pers. Plural, see Obs. *er* No. 11.
48. SUIVRE in the 1st Pers. Sing. of its Pres. Ind. *je suis* (I follow) is spelt the same as *je suis* (I am). (See *Ensuivre* in the Dict.)
49. VIVRE and its compounds differ from the preceding class in their Past Part. *Vécu*, and in their Preterites *je vécus*; *que je vécusse*, &c. Observe also that the three Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Ind.: *je vis*, *tu vis*, *il vit* (I live, &c.) resemble the same persons of the Pret. Ind. of *voir* (to see): *je vis*, *tu vis*, *il vit* (I saw, &c.).

THE END.

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